The Tribe of Levi
Sons of Jacob
Feasts of the Tent

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The World

The Almanac Encyclopedia

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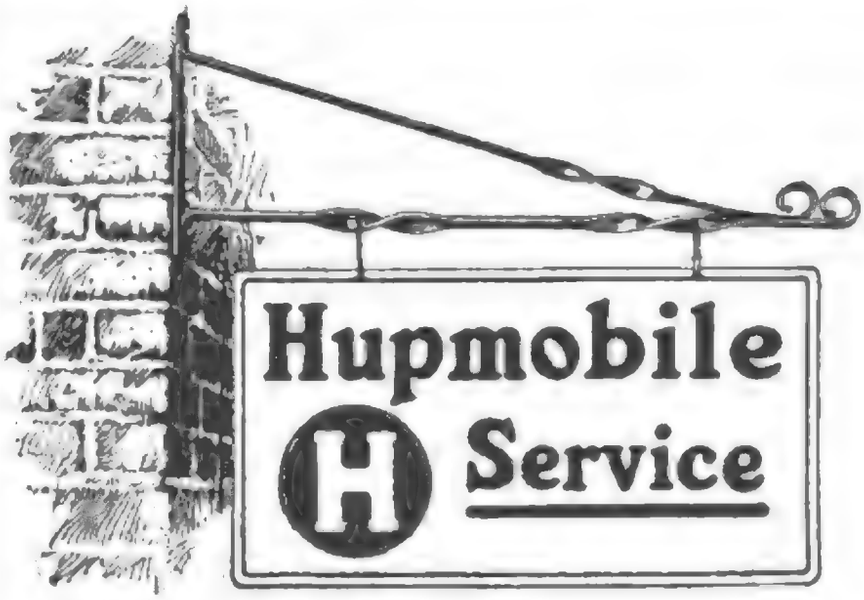

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5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 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500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 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500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon tanks, 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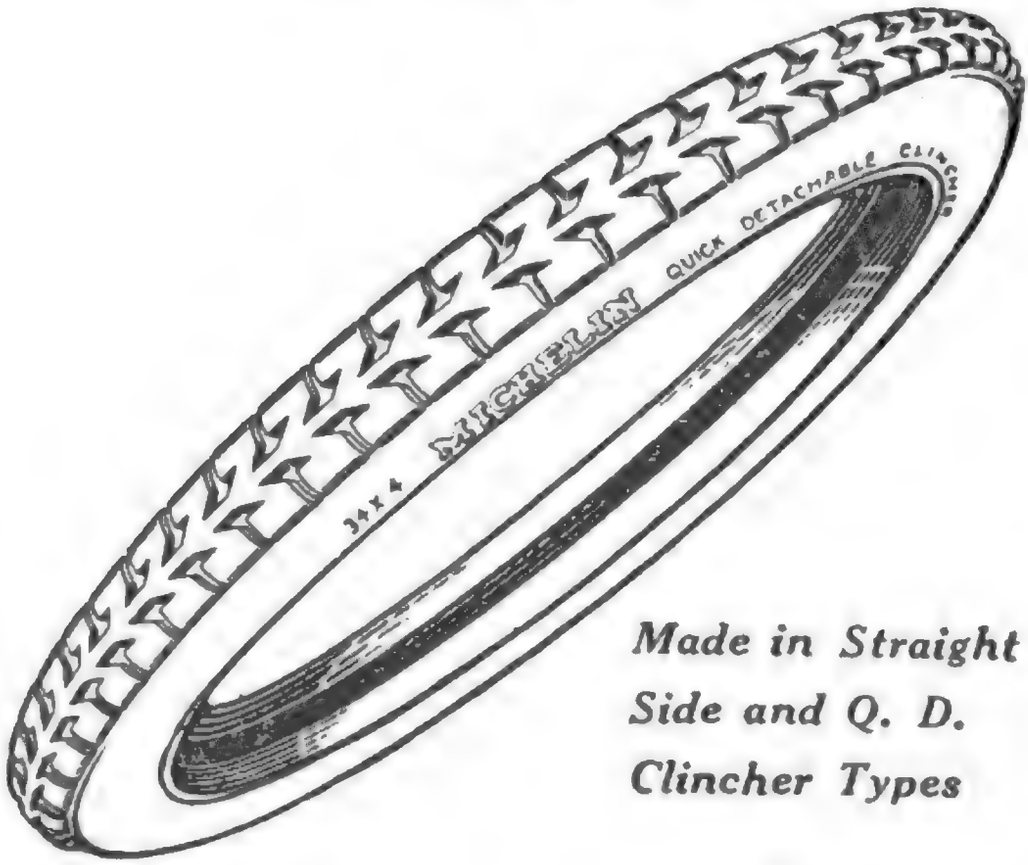

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Are Easy to Be Beatified

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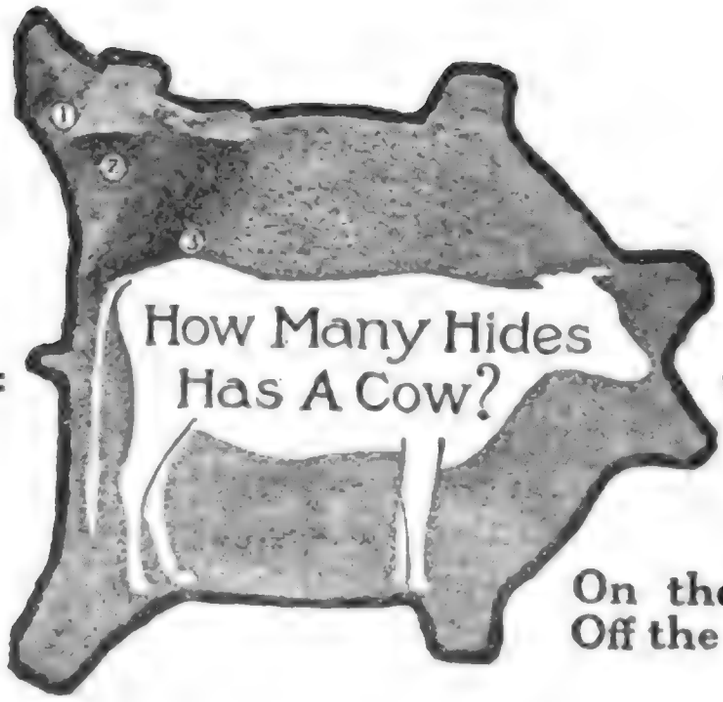

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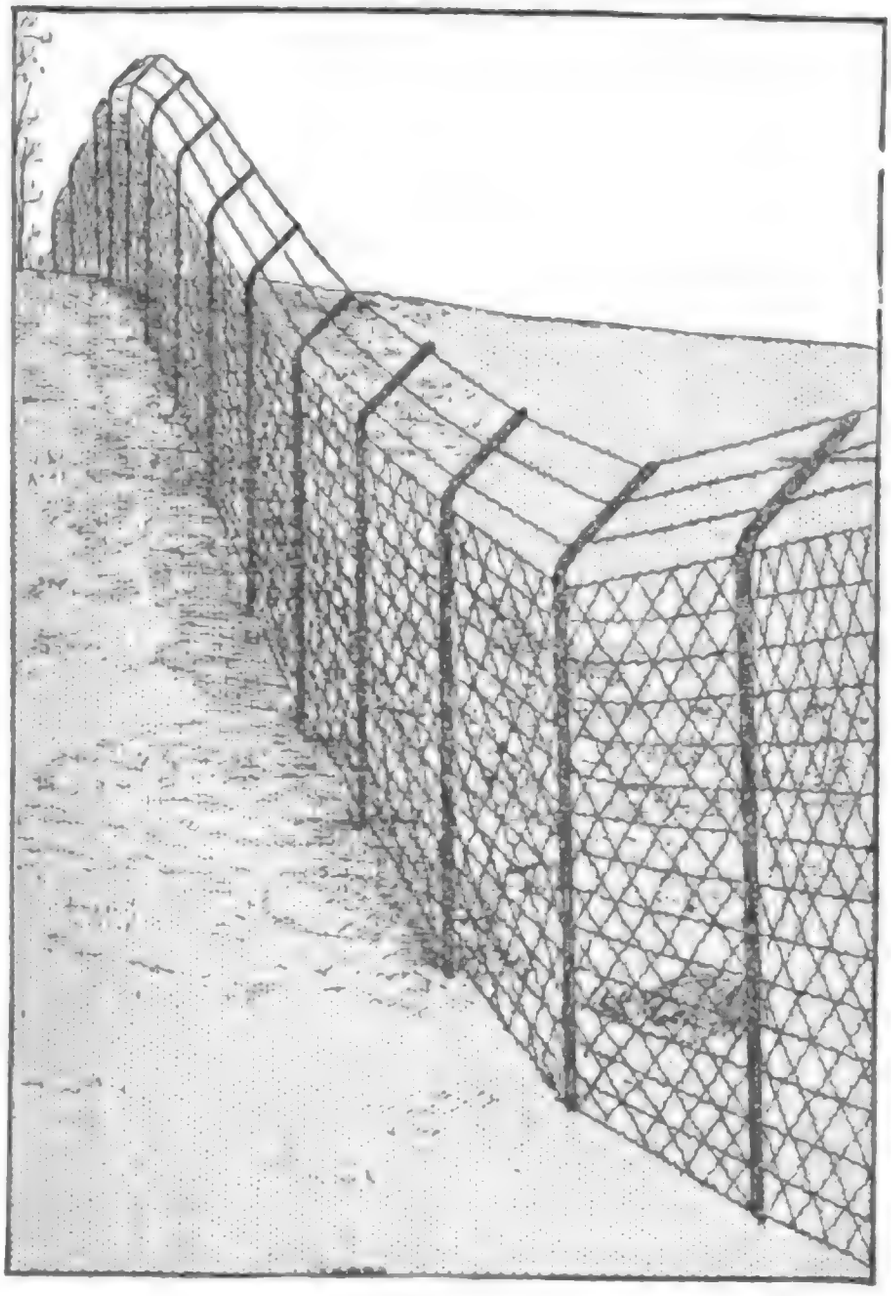

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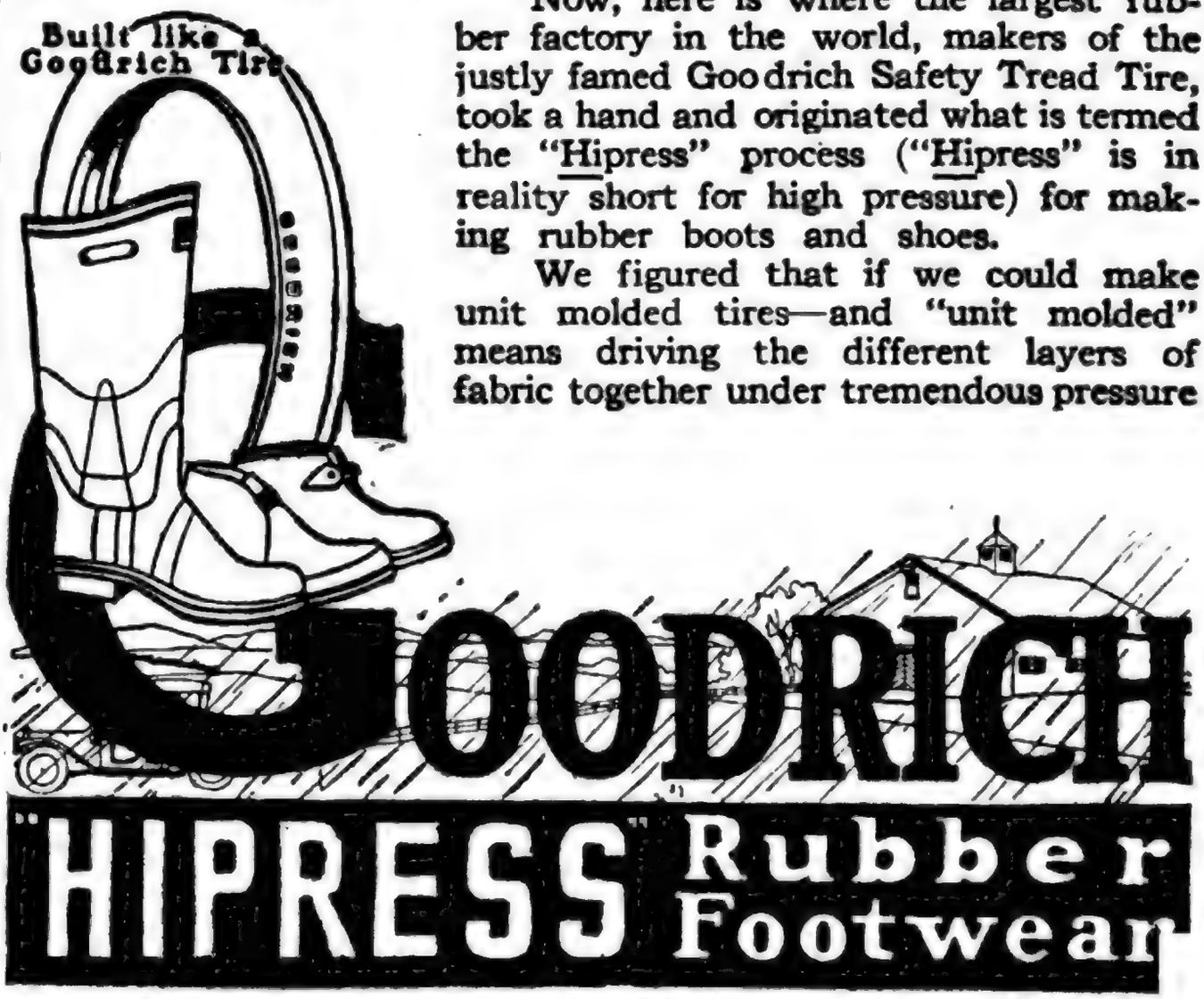

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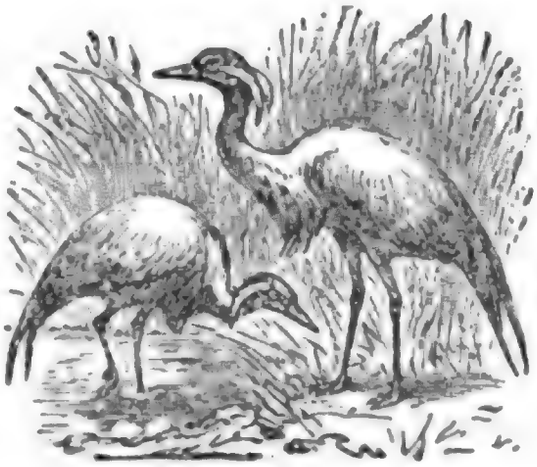

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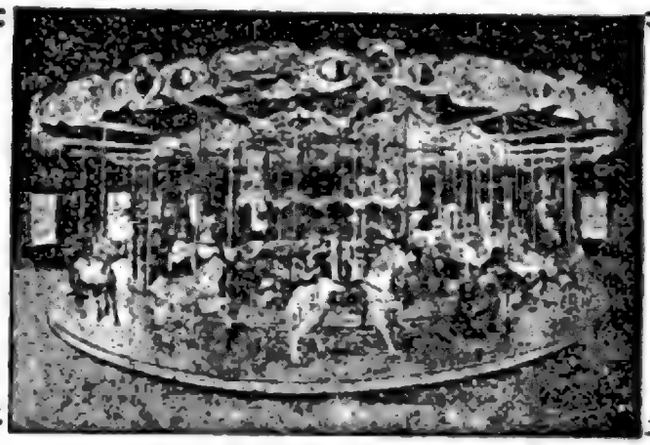

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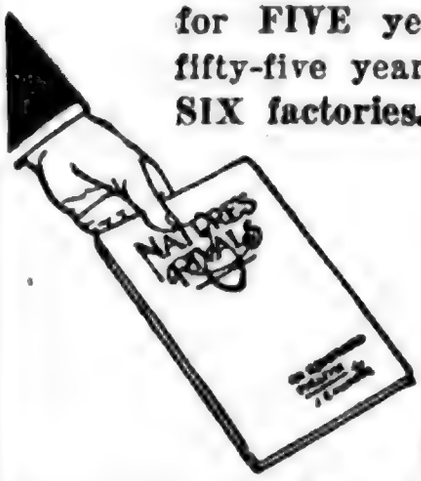

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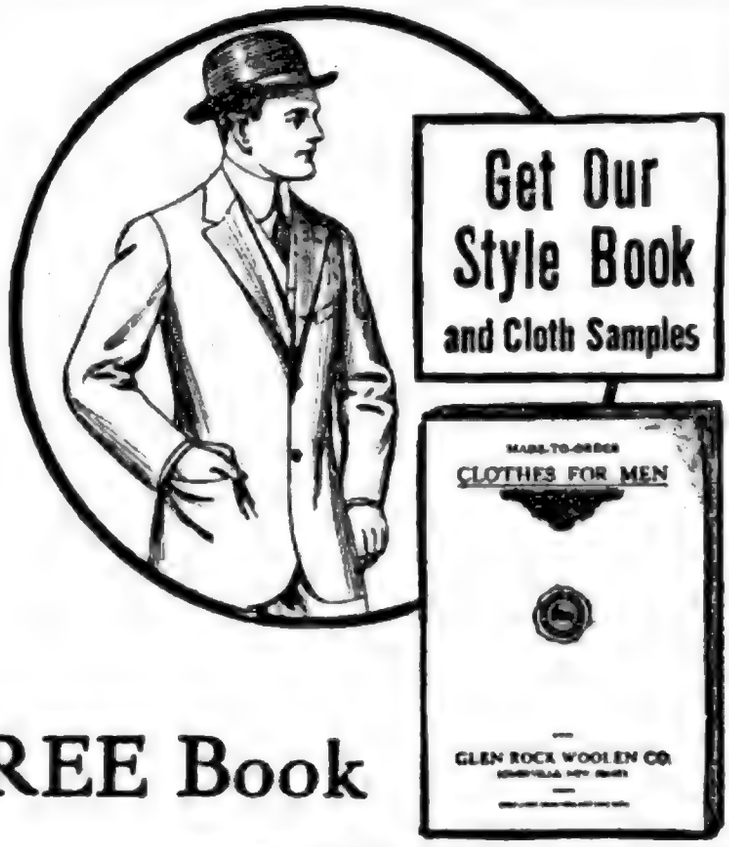

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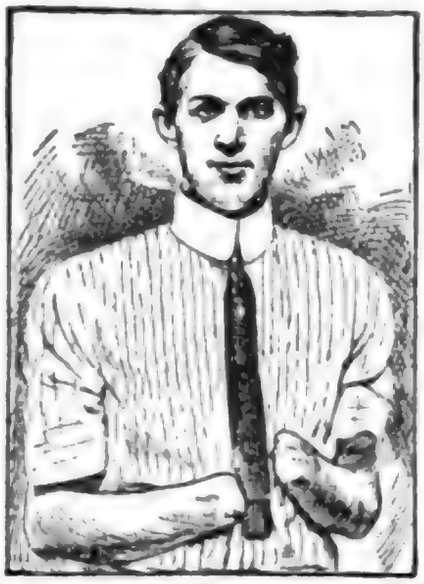

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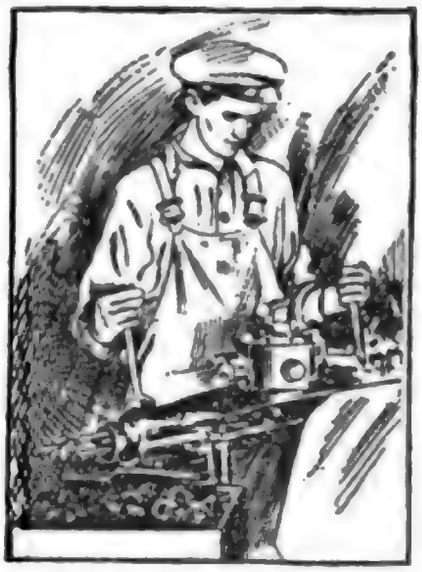

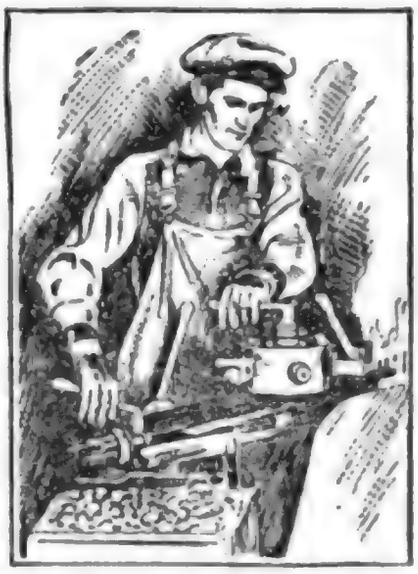

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WHAT IS BEER?

In starting to tell what beer really is, it would perhaps be better to tell what beer is not. Beer is no more a dangerous intoxicant than coffee, with its small per cent. of caffeine, is a dangerous drug.

Beer is a beverage which has been in common use for thousands of years. Formerly it was brewed in the home. The experience of centuries proved that it was such a promoter of health and strength that the demand for it became so great that, with the development of co-operative manufacturing, it was found that it could be produced better and cheaper in the large brewery.

There is no mystery about beer. All beers are made from a watery extract of cereals such as malt, barley, rice and corn. The starch of the cereals is converted during the Brewing Process into sugar. Sometimes other sugar is used in addition. This sugary liquid is boiled and hops are added to impart their agreeable bitter taste and flavor. When cooked the liquor is fermented with yeast. There are beers that contain all of the ingredients above mentioned, but there is no beer brewed that does not contain at least one cereal, hops, water and yeast. There is nothing else used or needed for the brewing of beer in the modern brewery.

If there is anything harmful in any of these materials it is yet to be discovered. The same materials, with the exception of the hops, are used in the manufacture of many of the food products of to-day, and the hop has never been suspected of being anything but a desirable tonic herb or plant.

The fermenting process, which completes the beer and gives it its life and stimulating power, is the same process that goes on in cider making, but whereas the farmer making cider leaves much to chance, the brewer absolutely controls the ultimate result of his brewing. For by boiling his extract before fermenting it his liquor is sterilized, and the yeast used for fermentation is a pure culture especially made for beer brewing.

As far as the small percentage of alcohol that is present in beer is concerned, this results naturally from the process of fermentation—just as in cider—but cider usually has more alcohol than beer. Some cider makers increase the amount of alcohol by adding sugar to the must. They want alcohol to keep cider from spoiling. The brewer brews his beer so as to have only 3 to 4% of alcohol, and he relies on an expensive system of refrigeration to keep his beer from spoiling.

The healthfulness of beer is readily demonstrated by a study of those who use it and those who do not use it in their daily diet. The drinkers of beer are almost always found to possess solid, healthy bodies, blessed with a stamina that is too often absent in the non-drinkers of beer. The millions of beer drinkers who consume the sixty millions of barrels of beer in the United States annually are, as a rule, the healthiest portion of the population. In order to promote sobriety in Switzerland beer is tax free. Beer, with a low percentage of alcohol in Denmark and Norway, is likewise tax free. The French Government classes beer with wine and cider as "boisson hygienique," which means hygienic beverage.

There are, of course, cases of over-drinking, as there are cases of over-eating, but the result is just the same. Excessive eating, like excessive drinking, will cause stoutness or obesity, but this is simply a case of too much of a good thing that can easily be remedied by a return to a sane and temperate use of either the food or the drink.

Beer is the cleanest and most wholesome of beverages. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary in its manufacture, the slightest carelessness in this regard being fatal to the success of the brew. Can this be said of all other foods or beverages?

Physicians have said that it is advisable to have a little food in the system at all times. This discovery is the natural result of a study of the casual beer drinker. The drinking of a glass of beer puts into the stomach a modicum of easily digested fluid, with the result that the entire system is stimulated and invigorated.

To the exhausted workman, the overworked housewife, the tired business man, the man or woman of impoverished blood, and to all those who are compelled to call on their bodies for unusual effort, beer is a mild stimulant and tonic that helps without causing any harmful reaction. The experience of centuries has proved this. Shall this boon to mankind be taken from the human race because of the theories and protestations of a handful of professional agitators who delight in disseminating misleading information regarding it? We leave the answer to the intelligence of our people.

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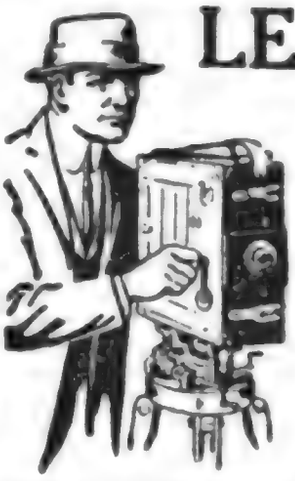

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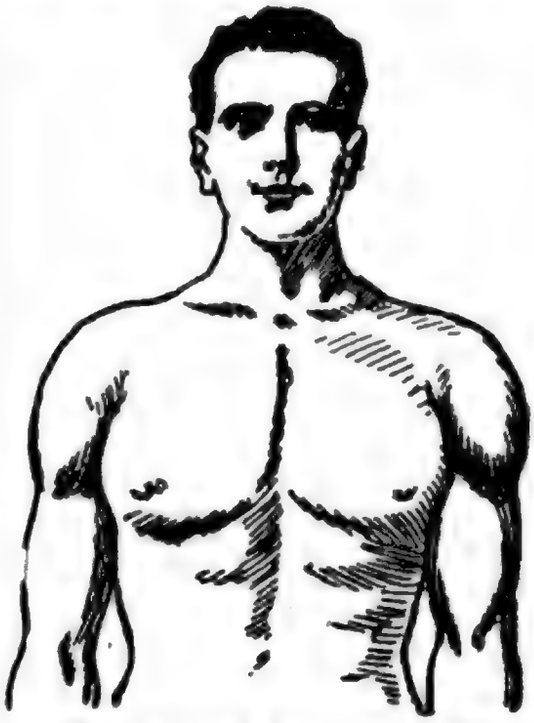

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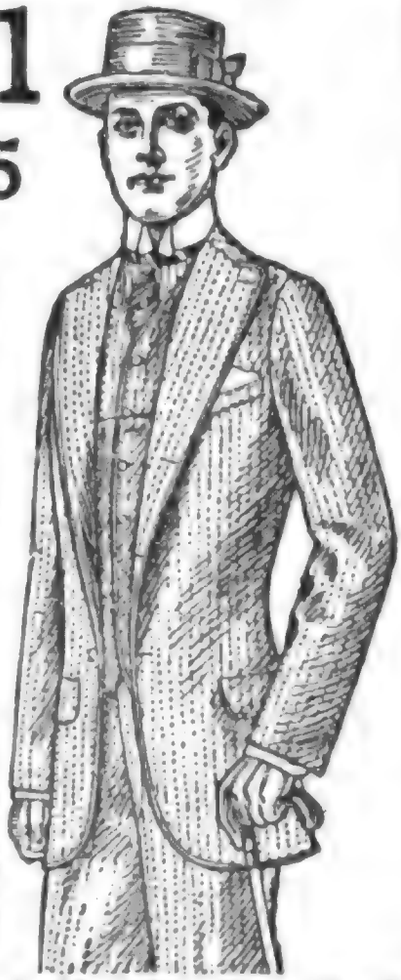

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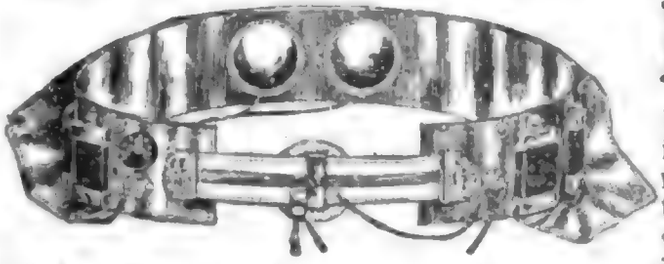

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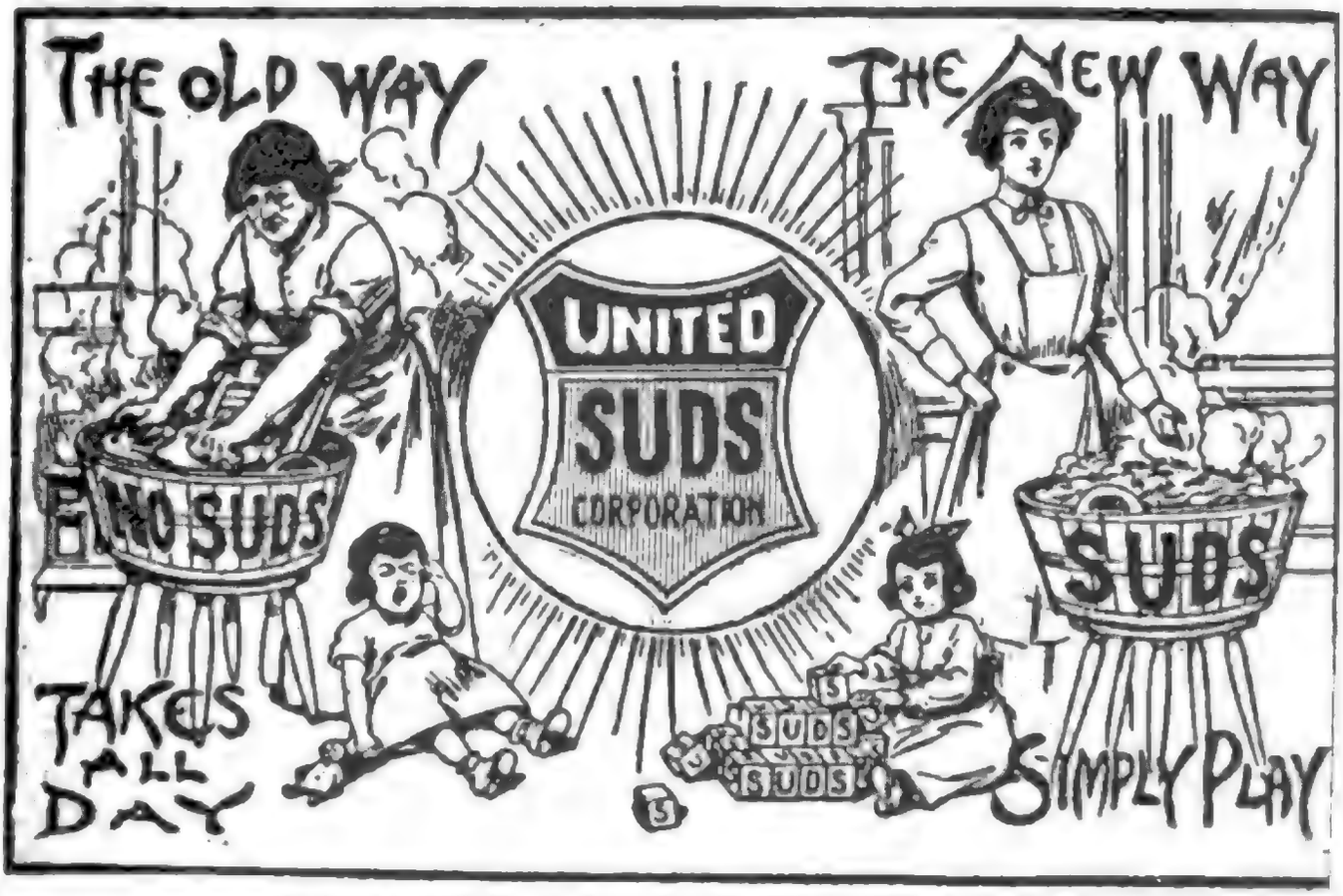

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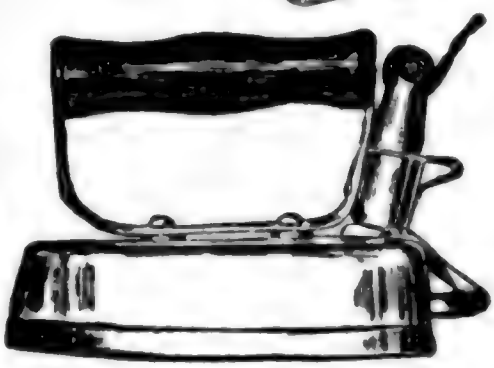

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The value of beer as a temperance drink has at no time been more forcefully recognized by various governments than during the great world war. At a time when all of the governments concerned have taken measures to promote efficiency by either heavily taxing, restricting or prohibiting heavy alcoholic drinks, they have, as a main step in this direction, encouraged the use of light beers.

OFFICIAL INDORSEMENTS OF BEER

The British Government has placed severe restrictions upon the sale of heavy alcoholics, but has placed none upon the sale of beer, the use of which in place of strong drink it is avowedly encouraging. Such rum as is being distributed among the soldiers in the trenches is served chiefly for its medicinal value.

The French Government has prohibited the sale of absinthe, cocktails, bitters and such drinks, but in its official order it expressly allows beer and other light beverages, which it designates as hygienic drinks, in industrial establishments. A Commission on Alcohol, appointed by the French Government, has declared against the use of heavy alcoholics in the army, and in favor of allowing wine, beer and cider to the soldiers.

The German soldier is allowed a certain quantity of beer daily. The German brewers have been encouraged in various ways to send beer to the front. The German Government has reserved for its troops 20 per cent. of the beer made in the German Empire.

Recently various high officials of the Russian Government have declared in favor of permitting the sale of beer and wine throughout Russia. Their chief reason, as expressed in their pronouncements, is that the total prohibition experiment has led to grave abuses, and that light beverages, such as beer, will better promote genuine temperance than a prohibitory law which fosters illicit distilling and illicit selling of hard liquors.

The Commission on Alcohol appointed by the Norwegian Government has reported adversely to the introduction of prohibition, and favors encouraging the sale and use of light beers as a temperance move to lessen the consumption of hard liquors.

These are impressive examples of the practical conclusions, based upon experience, of the governments of many countries.

BEER A LIQUID REFRESHMENT

The making of beer bears a striking resemblance to the making of bread. Bread is baked. Beer is boiled. One is a solid food, the other a liquid refreshment. Beer carries the process of digestion a little further than bread, which is also partly digested starch, made so by alcoholic fermentation, like beer. In beer, as in bread, the consumer gets the essence of golden grain, prepared and extracted by natural processes.

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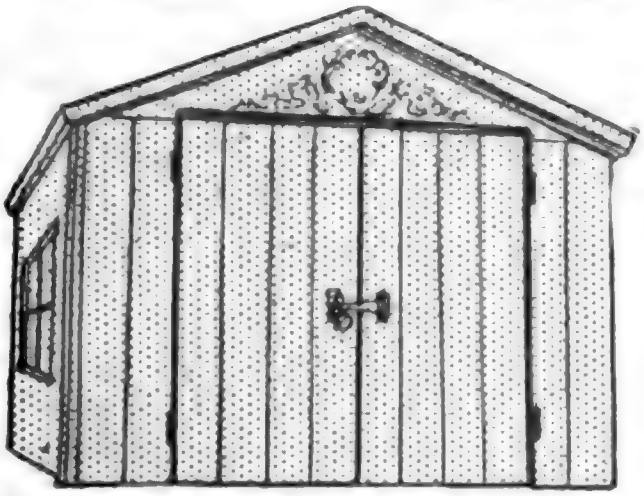

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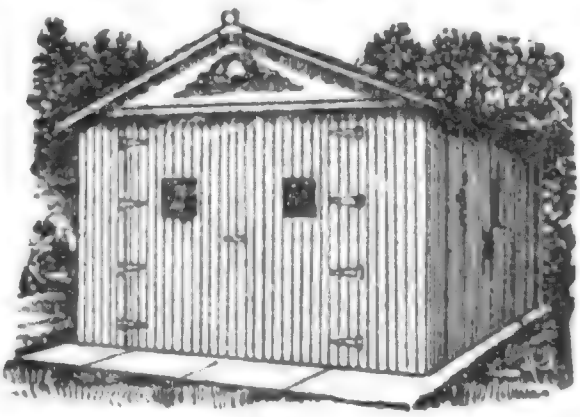

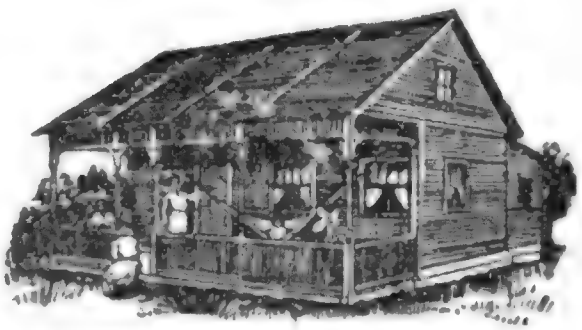

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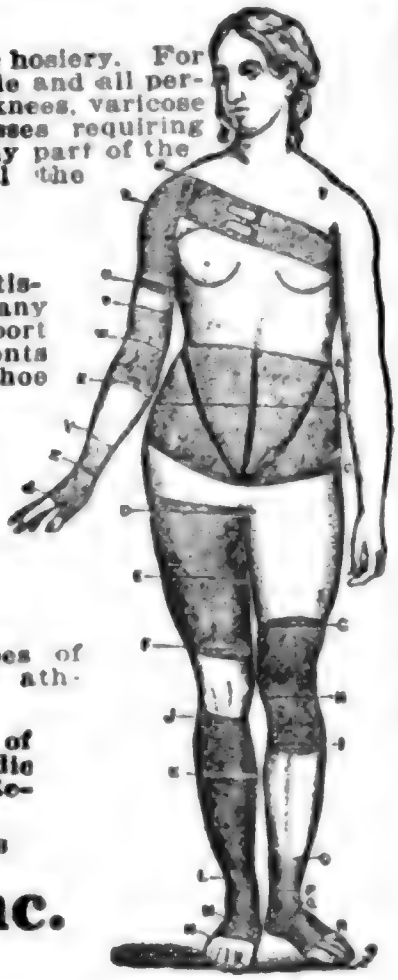

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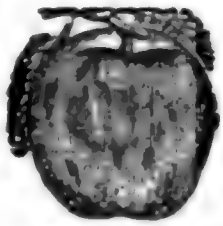

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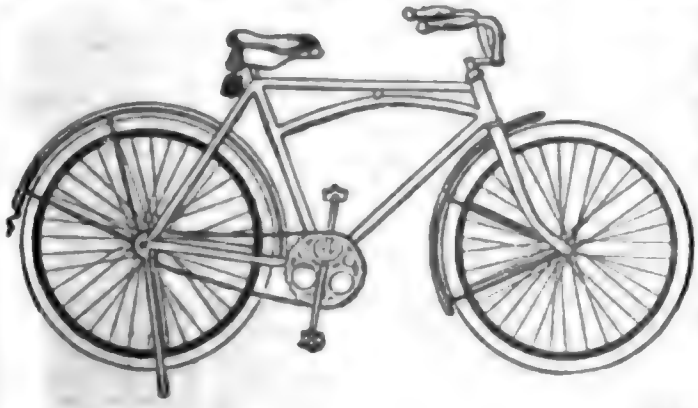

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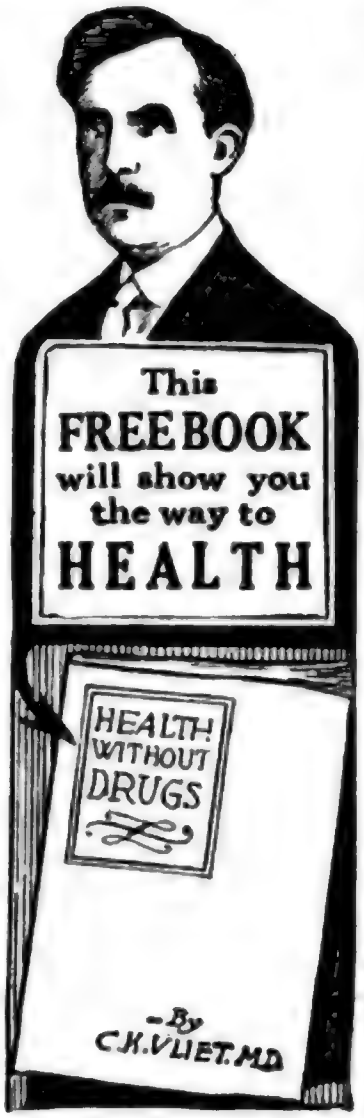

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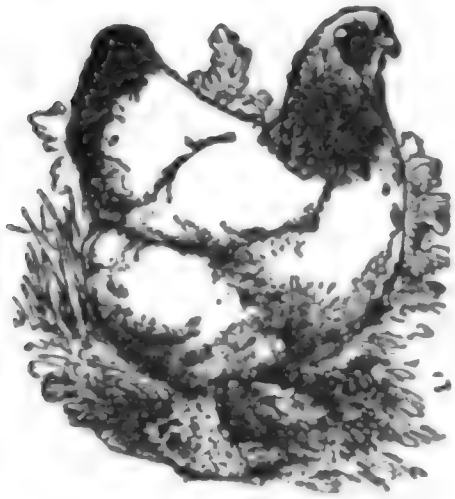

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Figure 1.1 Three basic types of computer systems.

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1.4 Functions

Definition 1.4.1 A function f from a set A to a set B is a rule that associates each element $a \in A$ with a unique element $f(a) \in B$. We write $f: A \to B$ and call A the domain and B the codomain.

Example 1.4.2 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = c$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.3 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = a$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.4 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = d$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.5 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = c$. Then f is a function.

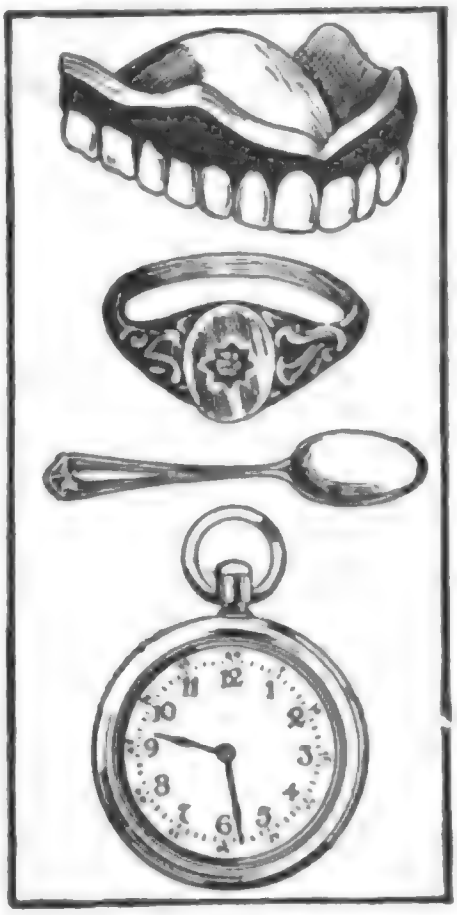
Example 1.4.6 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = a$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.7 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = d$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.8 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = c$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.9 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = a$. Then f is a function.

Example 1.4.10 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Define $f: A \to B$ by $f(1) = a$, $f(2) = b$, $f(3) = d$. Then f is a function.



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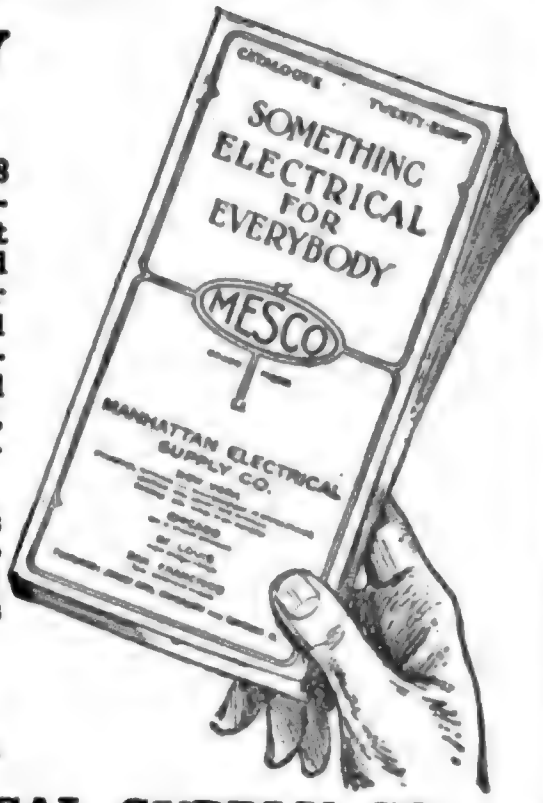

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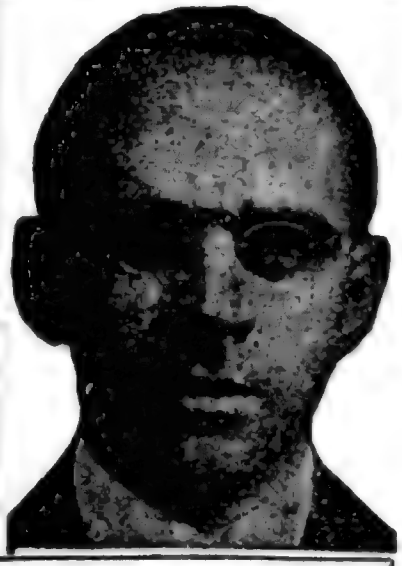

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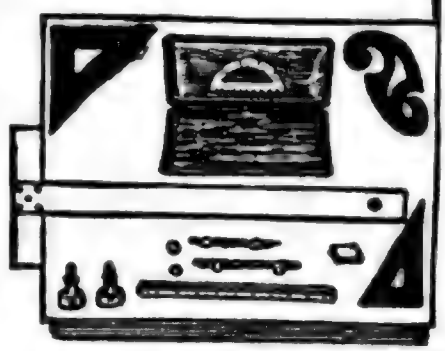

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Executive Committee—Geo. F. Dieterle, Chairman, A. J Sunstein, Morris F. Westheimer, W E. Hull, Jos. A. Strasser, E. M. Babbitt, Thos. C. Dennehy.

The National Headquarters of the Association are at No. 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913 classifies revenue to the Government from wine and distilled spirits (*i. e.* whiskey, etc.) as follows:

The total internal revenue and custom receipts from alcoholic beverages amounted to.....$248,980,000

This amount is over one-third of the normal income of the U. S. Government.

Customs Revenue from wine for 1913..... ..	*$6,284,000*
Customs Revenue from distilled spirits for 1913. ..	*10,470,000*
Total.....	*$16,754,000*
Internal Revenue other than license duties from distilled spirits	*$158,069,000*

The following increase in the consumption of distilled spirits and wines is shown by statistics from the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Year	Distilled Spirits Consumption (total proof gallons)	Wine Consumption (total gallons)
1850.....	51,833,473.....	6,316,371
1913.....	147,745,628.....	55,327,461

Despite the fact that 18 States are now listed in the "dry" column, this condition when analyzed does not contain the significance which the Anti-Saloon League would attribute to it.

The total population, as represented by the 18 "dry" States, is 25,828,613. The total population of the remaining States that are licensed is 66,163,653.

From 1850 to 1890, 16 States adopted Prohibition laws, and after unsuccessful trials, repudiated those laws.

In the early part of 1915, a number of States, through their Legislatures, refused to adopt State-wide Prohibition. Among these were Wyoming, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Florida and Michigan. Also, in the Fall of 1914, Ohio, Texas and California by large majorities rejected an amendment providing for State-wide Prohibition.

Those States which have tried and repudiated Prohibition and those States which have rejected Prohibition proposals represent the commonwealths which have passed the fledgling stage and which stand among the majority of the States of greatest progressiveness and wisdom. These States doubtless will continue to repudiate the statutory prohibition as a means of temperance. Those States which stand for Prohibition are either in the chrysalis stage, or are moribund; however, after they have passed the formative period of their civic growth or after they have been aroused from the torpor into which they have lapsed, they will doubtless join the other States which are really making the country and repudiate Prohibition.

Note: Requests for literature and information will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT of this Association.

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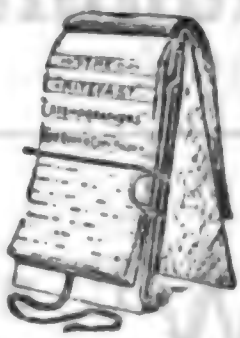

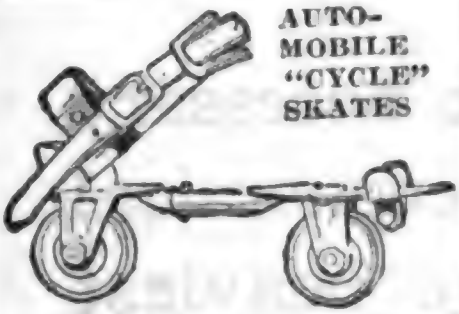

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Price $3.75 per pair.

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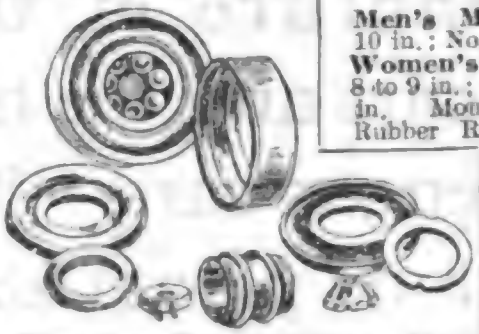

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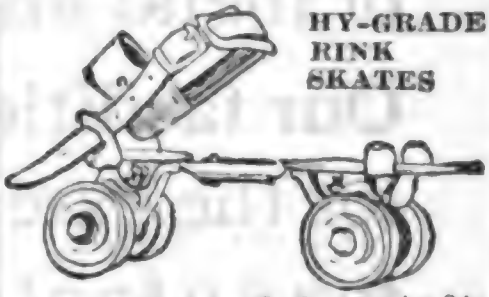

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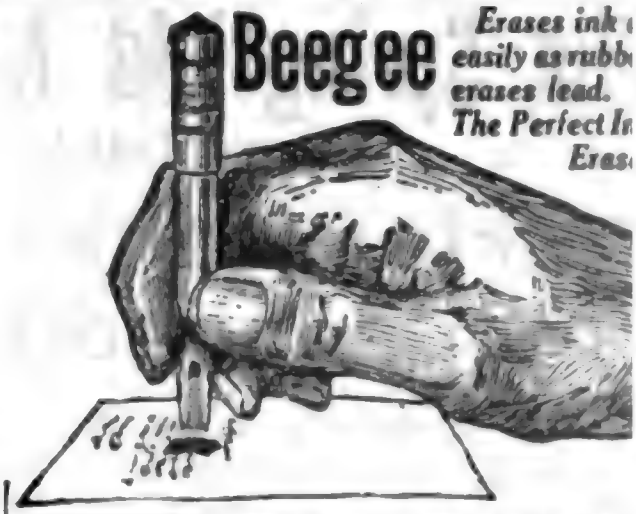

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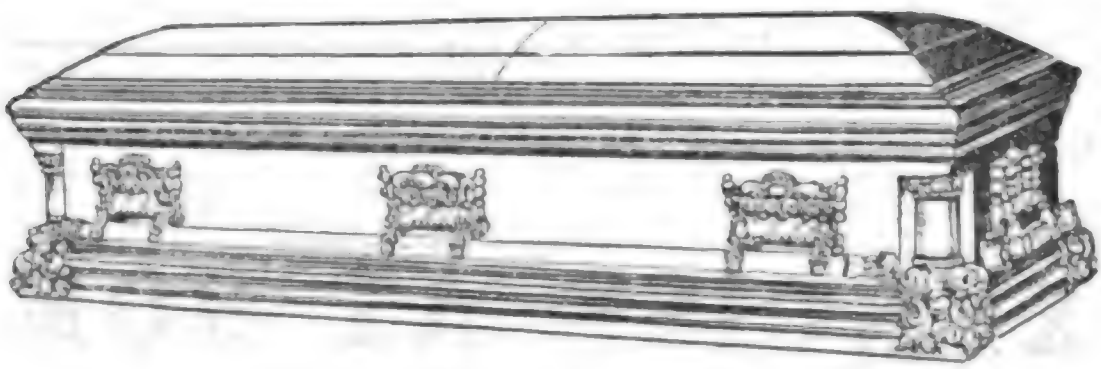

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An absolutely harmless Laxative and purely beneficial Gentle Physic.
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Short Talk
on
American Wines

WHY OUR PEOPLE SHOULD DRINK GOOD, WHOLESOME WINES, THE SAME AS PEOPLE DO IN EUROPE, DAILY WITH THEIR MEALS.

By J. RANDOLPH WILSON, M. D.

My advice on the use of wine is not new. It is over 1900 years old. It is the same advice that the Apostle Paul gave to Timothy:

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

Here is the whole lesson in a nutshell. Use wine first for your stomach's sake —that is, use wine to aid and promote good digestion. Then use wine for your infirmities—that is, use wine as a tonic.

WHAT IS WINE? After all, it is mostly water sweetened with sugar, which may or may not have been wholly fermented, contains fruit acids, and certain substances which give what are called the flavor and bouquet.

Take a bottle of wine, say claret, have it analyzed, and what do you find? You will find that 88 to 90 per cent. is water; 9 or 10 per cent of alcohol. which came from the sugar in the grapes; the rest are fruit acids and valuable mineral elements called by the chemist 'salts.' The vegetable acid makes wine taste sour, unless the wine is a sweet wine containing sugar. The principal acid is tartaric, and it is interesting to note that all our cream of tartar comes from the deposit of this acid in the casks during the maturing of the wine.

WINE—AS A FOOD—The different elements of wine have a food value. The water is a food element, and so is the sugar and alcohol, the latter by its oxidation. As Dr. W. Hale White of London has said in his "Materia Medica", a liter (about a quart) of wine of average strength produces by its oxidation about as much heat as five or six tablespoonfuls of olive oil. The acids or salts are most necessary and valuable because they go to nourish the blood and tissues of the body.

WINE—AS AN AID TO DIGESTION—The natural combination of acids, sugar, mineral salts and water that is found in wine aids digestion, because it stimulates the appetite and furnishes the food elements in a dilute and most pleasing and palatable form.

WINE—AS A TONIC—As a natural tonic wine can not be surpassed. It is better than any artificial combination or any patent medicine.

"From earliest childhood," says Dr. Starke, a German authority, "to the most advanced years there is hardly a period of life in which wine is not ordered, with the best results. Only there is this difference: that in childhood alcohol is given purely as a medicine, while in adult life it is used partly as such and partly as a dietetic agent."

Those who feel "tired out" will find a glass of wine, taken with a biscuit, a splendid invigorator. The best way to keep strong is by taking a little wine every day with your meals. Good red wines, owing to their moderate proportion of tannin, and relative richness in iron, phosphates, and phosphoric acid, act as a tonic and are not too stimulating unless taken in excess. Those who are "run down" and debilitated will find strength in a wine glass of sherry beaten with an egg.

If you would like to know more about our good American wines, write for the following booklets: "The Food Value of Wines," by Prof. E. H. Twight; "The One Best Drink-Wine," by Rev. R. D. Sawyer; "How to Use Wines," by L. J. Vance. They will be sent free by addressing the **AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 304 Broadway, New York.**

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Why look cross and old—wrinkles are only skin deep.

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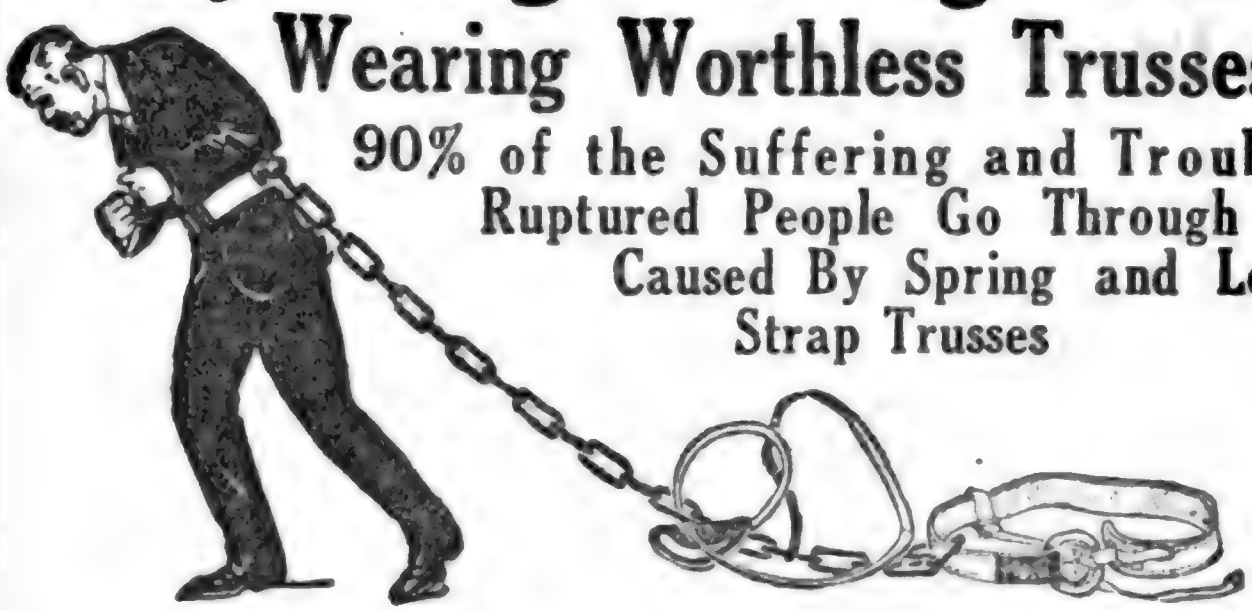

Aren't you sick and tired of wearing trusses you can't make hold, which you can't feel safe in or which hurt so they scarcely give you a minute's peace?

Don't you know that such contraptions will sooner or later let your rupture get the best of you?

Don't you know they are almost sure to cripple you up, so you won't be able to keep at work, won't be able to make a living?

Aren't you afraid they'll gradually let you get so bad that sooner or later you'll have to face a dangerous operation?

Aren't you willing to make a sixty-day test—without having to risk a cent—and see for yourself what a relief it is to get rid of such misery-causing makeshifts?

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We have found a way to hold any man's rupture without harmful pressure, without any belts or spring around your waist without having to wear leg-straps.

It is our **guaranteed rupture holder.**

It is as big an improvement over elastic and spring trusses and so-called "appliances" as the modern locomotive is over the first steam engine ever built.

60 Days' Trial to Prove It

We have so much faith in it—have seen what it has done for so many others—that we are willing to make one especially for your case and send it to you for sixty days' trial. Willing to give you plenty of time to see for yourself just how good it is.

If it can't be made to keep your rupture from coming out you can send it back and it won't cost you a single penny.

It is the only thing we know of for rupture that you can get on long enough trial to make sure; because the only thing **good** enough to stand a long and thorough test.

All About It in Free Book

Don't send any money. Just write for our free book—cloth bound, 20 separate articles, 104 pages—and find out everything you want to know. It is full of facts never before put in print.

It shows just why operation is nearly always a gamble and why those who manage to live through it often have to keep on wearing a truss.

It exposes the fakes and humbugs—puts you on guard against being fooled and against throwing money away.

And it tells all about our guaranteed rupture holder—the famous Cluthe. Shows how simple it is. Why it needs no belt or leg-straps. How it instantly and automatically protects you against every strain, so your rupture can't be forced out. How it provides the only way ever discovered for overcoming the weakness which is the real cause of rupture. How it has brought complete cure in thousands of cases that seemed almost hopeless. How it is water-proof and will hold in the bath. How you can get it on 60 days' trial and how little it costs if you keep it.

Explains the care and attention we give you and why, because of our long experience and thorough knowledge of rupture we are successful in cases that would utterly baffle your local truss fitters.

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Some months are occupied in printing a volume so bulky as The World Almanac, and it is necessarily put to press in parts or "forms." Changes are in the mean time occurring. Advantage is taken of the going to press of the last form of the First Edition to insert information of the latest possible date, which is done below. The readers of the Almanac are requested to observe these additions, corrections and changes, and it would be well to make note of them on the pages indicated.

75. Facts About the Earth—China again became a monarchy.

169. Philippine Government—General Clinton L. Riggs resigned.

191. Wireless—Wireless conversation took place between Arlington, Va., and Paris; heard at same time in Honolulu, Oct. 22.

237. Compensation Laws—Massachusetts security of payments. Benefits under the Compensation act are furnished by insurers under the supervision of the Industrial Accident Board, all companies being required to maintain reserves in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth.

344. Cycling—New York, 6-day race, Dec. 6-11, 1915: Alfred Grenda, Australia, and Fred. Hill, Boston, won; 39 points; distance, 2,770 miles and 8 laps; a new record: second, R. McNamara and R. Spears; third, Magin and Lawrence tied with Thomas and Ryan. Lawn Tennis—Official ranking for season 1915, compiled by U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association, first ten: 1, W. W. Johnston, San Francisco; 2, R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia; 3, M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco; 4, Karl H. Behr, New York; 5, Theo. R. Pell, New York; 6, N. W. Niles, Boston; 7, C. J. Griffin, San Francisco; 8, W. M. Washburn, New York; 9, G. M. Church, New York; 10, W. M. Hall, New York. Boxing, Professional—Oct. 19, Boston, Charlie White defeated Johnny Harvey, 12 rounds, R. D.; N. Y. City, Frank Moran K. O. Jim Coffey, 3 rounds; Oct. 20, Denver, Col., Sam Langford defeated Jim Johnson, 15 rounds, R. D.; Oct. 23, Sydney, N. S. W., Les Darcy, Australia, defeated Jimmy Clabby, U. S., 20 rounds, R. D.; Oct. 26, New York City, Willie Ritchie and Johnny Dundee drew, 10 rounds, P. V.; Nov. 29, New York City, Jim Coffey knocked out Gunboat Smith, 4 rounds. Billiards—Oct. 22, New York City, Alfredo De Oro defeated George Slosson at three-cushion in a five nights' match by 250 to 206; Oct. 22, Boston, Mass., 14.1 balk line, Willie Hoppe defeated Koji Yamada in a three nights' match by 1,500 to 1,231; Dec. 4, Chicago, Ill., Alfredo De Oro defeated August Kieckhefer at three-cushion in a three nights' match by 150 to 93. Wrestling, Professional—Oct. 25, New York City, Alexander Aberg defeated Wladeck Zbyszko in Graeco-Roman match in 1 hour 4 minutes.

405. Add to Relative Rank, under Majors—Munroe, John E., Oct. 29, ord dept.; Morse, Harry L., Oct. 29, ord. dept.

440. Russian Navy—The pay of Russian Admirals is $8,300 to $10,145; Vice-Admirals, $7,865 to $9,590.

446. China—Yuan Shi Kai became Emperor.

448. Rulers of Nations—Yuan Shi Kai became Emperor of China.

459. Spanish Government—Count Alvaro de Romanones chosen by King Alfonso to form a new government.

472. U. S. Ambassadors Abroad—Henry P. Fletcher appointed to Mexico.

473. Ambassadors to U. S.—Eliseo Arrendondo appointed Mexican Ambassador.

591. Major Robert R. Moton has been selected as Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, to succeed the late Booker T. Washington.

605. Benefactions of 1915—About $800,000 was subscribed on December 21 for the relief of suffering Jews in the war zone. Of this amount sums of $100,000 were given by Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Julius Rosenwald and the Guggenheim brothers; $10,000 was given by Jacob Wertheim, Samuel Untermyer, Louis Marshall, and $20,000 by an anonymous giver. The Crane Company of Chicago announced Christmas gifts t its thousand employees of $700,000, divided in 10 per cent. of the annual salary of each person employed for more than six months. St. Luke's Hospital announced legacies amounting to $680,832. Of this sum $325,000 came from George B. Sloan, $100,000 from H. C. Fahnestock, $50,000 from Mary B. Lane and $10,000 from Mrs. Augustus C. Chapin. A gift of $50,000 was made by Julius Rosenwald to the Chicago Women's Club, on condition that they raise $500,000; Charles E. Rhinelander of New York left $25,000 each to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled and the Seamen's Church Institute of New York; $41,000 was raised by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage; for church maintenance and all gifts of all kinds the Episcopal Church collected about $21,000,000. The Boy Scouts collected to December 17 $100,522 of the $200,000 fund. The University of Cincinnati received $508,840, of which $250,000 was given by Mrs. Mary M. Emery; $50,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Mrs. Charles Fleischman, William Cooper Proctor, Harry M. Levy.

649. Death Roll of 1915—Harry L. Horton, Francis Marion Cockrell, Lord David B. Glasgow, Earl de la Warr, Charles H. Dickerman, Edouard Vaillant, Right Rev. Narcisse Z. Lorrain, Viscount Alverstone, Auguste Germain, Dr. Alexander T. Ormond, Daniel Worcester, Brig.-Gen. Jeptha Garrard and Dr. George P. Shears.

655. Events—President Wilson and Mrs. Galt married, Dec. 18. Haig became leader of the British forces in France. Dec. 21, British withdrew from the Dardanelles.

661. Expositions—The opening of the Panama National Exposition, commemorative of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by the Adelantado (Governor), Vasco Nunez de Balboa, has been set for January 21, 1916.

663. Largest Cities of the Earth—Population of Japanese cities by 1913 census: Osaka, 1,387,366; Kyoto, 508,068; Nagoya, 447,951; Kobe, 440,766.

667. Population of States by 1915 Census—New York, 9,692,254; New Jersey, 2,844,342; Massachusetts, 3,647,822; Rhode Island, 595,986; Florida, 921,569; Wyoming, 141,705.

755. Vote for New York State Senators—In 1915, in 29th District, Wellington (Rep.) received 14,536 votes; Poame, 12,740.

795. Government of the City of New York—Commissioner of Jurors Thomas Allison resigned. Successor not appointed when Almanac went to press.

796. Appellate Division of Supreme Court, New York City—Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham resigned. Neither his successor nor the Judge to succeed Edward Swann in General Sessions had been appointed when Almanac went to press.

799. Rialto Theatre (formerly Hammerstein's) under construction at Seventh Avenue and 42d Street.

800. Banks in New York City—Federal Reserve Bank will move to corner of Pine and Nassau Streets on or before May 1.

842. J. J. Frawley, Democratic district leader of 26th Assembly District in New York City has been succeeded by Nathan Burkan.

844. Fatalities in Manhattan, Elevator Accidents—1909, 46; 1910, 40; 1911, 56; 1912, 81; 1913, 65; 1914, 47.

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MALES AND FEMALES OF VOTING AGE IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

(Report of Census Bureau, based on 1910 Census.)

NATIVE white males, 17,710,697; colored (persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians), 2,641,637. For foreign-born white males of voting age, see separate table below.

Females in United States 21 years of age and over, 24,555,754, consisting of white, 22,059,236, native and foreign-born; negro, 2,427,742; Indian, 60,169; Chinese, Japanese and all other, 8,607.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES OF VOTING AGE.

According to the last census, taken as of April 15, 1910, the number of foreign-born white males of voting age, that is, 21 and over, in the United States (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other outlying territory) was 6,646,817. Of this number, 3,034,117, or 45.6 per cent., were naturalized.

The following summary table shows the distribution of these foreign-born white males by divisions, with the number and percentage naturalized for each division:

Division.	Foreign-Born White Males, 21 Years of Age and Over.			
	Total.	Per Cent. in Each Division.	Naturalized.	Per Cent. Naturalized.
United States*	6,646,817	100.0	3,034,117	45.6
The North	5,511,869	82.9	2,526,749	45.8
New England	796,847	12.0	323,994	40.7
Middle Atlantic	2,272,271	34.2	879,348	38.7
East North Central	1,573,343	23.7	812,489	51.6
West North Central	869,408	13.1	510,918	58.8
The South	368,913	5.6	157,854	42.8
South Atlantic	150,665	2.3	61,134	40.6
East South Central	46,308	0.7	25,955	56.0
West South Central	171,940	2.6	70,765	41.2
The West	766,035	11.5	349,514	45.6
Mountain	257,537	3.9	113,670	44.1
Pacific	508,498	7.7	235,844	46.4

* Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and all other outlying territory.

Approximately nine-tenths (89.4 per cent.) of the foreign-born white males of voting age were of European origin, 9.8 per cent. were natives of American countries other than the United States, and 0.8 per cent. were natives of other countries. Very nearly one-half (3,310,930) were natives of the countries grouped in the accompanying table under the heading "Northwest Europe," and of these approximately two-thirds (2,151,421, or 65 per cent.) were naturalized. Of the 2,631,458 natives of the countries comprising the southern and eastern divisions of Europe, taken together, 581,306, or 22.1 per cent., were naturalized. The countries of low percentages in the table are generally countries from which recent immigration has largely come, the lowness of the percentages being partially due to the fact that naturalization implies a minimum residence within the country of five years.

Place of Birth.	Foreign-Born White Males, 21 Years of Age and Over.		
	Total.	Naturalized.	
		Number	Per Cent.
All foreign countries	6,646,817	3,034,117	45.6
Europe	5,943,974	2,733,291	46.0
Northwest Europe	3,310,930	2,151,421	65.0
United Kingdom	1,211,193	770,092	63.6
England	437,153	259,569	59.4
Ireland	597,868	405,590	67.8
Scotland	133,118	75,181	56.5
Wales	43,054	29,772	69.2
Scandinavia	664,443	403,776	60.8
Norway	213,029	121,651	57.1
Sweden	349,023	219,057	62.8
Denmark	102,398	63,068	61.6
Holland	59,753	33,925	56.8
Belgium	25,740	10,611	41.2
Luxemburg	1,880	1,258	66.9
Germany	1,278,679	889,002	69.5
Switzerland	69,212	42,760	61.8
Southwest Europe	815,253	165,595	20.3
Portugal	28,693	7,141	24.9
Spain	14,170	2,318	16.4
France	59,593	29,613	49.7
Italy	712,827	126,523	17.7
Europe—Continued.			
Northeast Europe	807,866	213,938	26.5
Russia	737,150	192,264	26.1
Finland	70,716	21,669	30.6
Southeast Europe	1,008,339	201,778	20.0
Austria	609,365	149,914	24.6
Hungary	235,847	33,600	14.3
Roumania	27,836	8,014	28.8
Bulgaria	9,673	403	4.2
Serbia	3,331	298	8.9
Montenegro	4,520	120	2.7
Turkey	22,790	1,474	6.5
Greece	74,977	4,916	6.6
Europe (not specified)	1,580	564	35.6
America (outside of the United States)	648,373	286,809	44.2
Canada	531,061	270,804	51.0
French	171,958	76,772	44.6
Other	359,103	194,032	54.0
Mexico	102,022	10,932	10.7
Cuba and West Indies†	9,674	2,963	30.6
Other America	5,616	2,116	37.6
All other countries	54,470	14,017	25.7

† Except Porto Rico.

Certificates of Naturalization issued by the Division of Naturalization for the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, for fiscal years ended June 30, 1910, 39,206; 1911, 55,329; 1912, 69,965; 1913, 82,017; 1914, 102,558.

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The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✠ October 29, 1911.

DEVOTED to that great purpose, the cause of the people of the United States, to which Joseph Pulitzer dedicated it on May 10, 1883, THE WORLD found the year 1915 one of grave responsibility and made it one of memorable achievement. Probably never before has any newspaper been so well justified at the close of the year in congratulating itself—and there have been few years so troubled and so strenuous as was 1915, in which the National safety and National honor were many times in peril. It was largely through the efforts of THE WORLD that the public was enlightened as to those who were behind the widespread conspiracies on American soil in behalf of foreign belligerent Governments, endangering the peace and prosperity of the Nation.

In following its inspiring aim, THE WORLD in 1915 had to step far beyond the usual range of National politics. In defence of the safety and honor of the people it made its influence felt far beyond the borders of our own land. More than once during the year the press of the world admitted that the work done by this newspaper exceeded the greatest journalistic feats ever accomplished. More than once disclosures of National gravity, and international importance, made by THE WORLD astounded the peoples of all countries and dazed the persons concerned—for the matters exposed threatened our people with war. For weeks on end the press of the world was reprinting from this paper its exclusive revelations and watching for more as sensation succeeded sensation.

Probably the most vital disclosures made by THE WORLD in 1915 were those which revealed the extent and nature of the plots fostered in this country by agents of the German Government for the purpose of involving the United States in the great war. But still more immediately far-reaching in their consequences were those which speedily brought about the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Konstantin Theodor Dumba.

WORLD EXPOSURES CAUSE RECALL OF AMBASSADOR DUMBA.

THE WORLD'S disclosures as to the activities of Dr. Dumba were begun on September 5 in a special cable from London. They at once created a world-wide sensation. They showed that the Ambassador had sent to his chief in the Foreign Office at Vienna a studied detailed plan for the crippling of American factories engaged in the production of war munitions.

After a long campaign here against traffic in munitions, Austria-Hungary had made to the United States a formal protest against the sale of war supplies to the allies. Secretary Lansing replied that such purchases here were open to all the belligerents alike, so far as America was concerned, and that such traffic in munitions was not only legal under international law but was sanctioned by the general practice of nations, and, moreover, was vitally necessary to the National safety of peoples who did not maintain great defence establishments. Eight days after receiving Secretary Lansing's reply Dr. Dumba used James F. J. Archibald, an American war correspondent, travelling with a United States passport, as his secret messenger to Vienna with plans to cripple munition making here.

Archibald was temporarily detained by the British when his liner, the Rotterdam, put in at Falmouth, England. The whole of his papers were seized—unless there was truth in a story told at the time that some escaped by being thrown overboard by Archibald, who had them concealed in a gold-headed cane, presented to him as he sailed, by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who, however, denied making any such gift. Copies of the seized papers were obtained by THE WORLD, which published a fac-simile of a grave letter in Dr. Dumba's own handwriting to Foreign Minister Burian in Vienna, asking him to reply by wireless authorizing the expenditure of a sum of money here to put munition plants out of commission. The letter contained a memorandum setting forth how the task was to be carried out, and said:

"I take this rare and safe opportunity of warmly recommending the proposals to Your Excellency's favorable consideration. We can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which in the opinion of the German Military Attaché is of great importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved."

Dr. Dumba made no attempt to deny writing and sending this astounding proposal, which was dated August 20, the day after the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic had brought this country near to a war crisis. Instead, he frankly admitted it to a WORLD correspondent at Lenox, Mass., the day of the publication of the disclosure of the letter. In an interview Dr. Dumba said:

"Yes, that was so. Count von Bernstorff and I dined with Archibald before he sailed and he was intrusted with secret and valuable papers. I fail to understand how he could have been so careless as to allow these despatches to fall into the hands of our enemies."

He further admitted that he had subsidized many foreign-language newspapers here in efforts to prevent men of races from Austro-Hungary from working in the munition factories, and defended his action, saying the money asked for was to be used only in calling out the men and providing them with other work. Four days later President Wilson demanded Ambassador Dumba's recall.

LIFTS VEIL THAT COVERED WIDE AND GRAVE CONSPIRACY.

The amazement caused everywhere by THE WORLD'S revelations as to Dr. Dumba's vicious enterprise—the full meaning of which everybody grasped at once and later saw borne out by startling circumstances and further disclosures—was the greater because up to this time the Ambassador had carried on his activities so inconspicuously that no one had even suspected him, though many other diplomats and other high officials were under strong suspicion. Many still believe that the plan, for which Dr. Dumba assumed full responsibility and which caused his fall, was worked out in detail, if indeed not actually originated, by Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché.

In the interesting assortment of documents taken from Archibald by the British officials and published by THE WORLD other high German personages were involved. Among them were Count von Bernstorff, Captain von Papen, Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, German secret fiscal agent in New York, and Alexander Nuber von Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in New York. Curiously enough, some of these papers had a most important bearing upon other exposures which had only just been made by THE WORLD

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and by the irony of fate brought confirmation of them in the most dramatic manner, though such confirmation was quite unnecessary.

For more than a year there had been deep suspicion throughout the country that German officials and gold were the sources from which the dangerous anti-American propaganda threatening the peace of the Nation, and also the inspiration of the many plots, rumors of which filled the air, to cut off the shipment of war supplies from the United States to the allies. But no proof was had until on August 15. THE WORLD began a series of disclosures which for the first time lifted the veil. There could be no disputing THE WORLD'S revelations. They were based upon the actual correspondence of the representatives of the German Government and their agents, copies of which were printed by this newspaper in fac-simile. This correspondence revealed that the leading officials of the German Government had had a hand in the promotion of ventures directed, not alone at its belligerent enemies, but in some instances at the laws and peace of the United States as well; that the German propaganda had for its purpose the involving of the United States in the complications of the European war, and that the plans designed to accomplish that result were carefully and deliberately projected, efficiently organized, superbly executed and adequately financed.

One of the most surprising facts disclosed was that no less a personage than Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, was himself participating from Berlin in some of the secret undertakings in this country.

HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN PLOTS HERE.

The chief men higher up in the anti-American schemes revealed were:

THEOBALD T. F. A. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, Chancellor of the German Empire and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, German Ambassador at Washington.

CAPTAIN FRANZ VON PAPEN, Military Attaché at the German Embassy.

DR. HEINRICH F. ALBERT, chief financial agent of the German Government in this country.

HUGO SCHMIDT, Western representative of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin.

HUGO SCHWEITZER, a German-American chemist.

S. SULZBERGER, banker, of Frankfort, Germany.

HERR WAETZOLDT, trade representative of the German Government here.

The correspondence in possession of THE WORLD proved that the German agents here had formed elaborate schemes for the following purposes:

To control and influence the press of the United States by establishing newspapers and news services. One letter spoke of a secret option to obtain control of the American Press Association for $900,000; but Courtland Smith, President of that concern, while admitting that he printed the German daily news bulletins sent out to influence the press, denied the option. Another spoke of attempts to purchase the New York *Evening Mail* before it was acquired by its present owners, who are headed by S. S. McClure. Others, by showing it received a monthly bonus from the German Government, solved the mystery of the support of the German propagandist organ, the *Fatherland*, edited by George Sylvester Viereck, who denied that his letter, inclosing an account calling for $1,750 for June, meant what it said. In another Von Bethmann-Hollweg offered again to pay the expenses of a trip to Germany of an American writer, Edward Lyell Fox, because "his good despatches were of great benefit to us." The sole object in view in this campaign to nobble the press was to foment internal discord among the American people for the advantage of the German Empire.

To publish books, to invade the Chautauqua Circuit, pay professional lecturers and finance moving picture exhibitions—all in order to Germanize public opinion here.

To organize strikes in munition plants—$50,000 being mentioned as the sum for which one could be produced in factories at Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

To corner the supply here of liquid chlorine, used for poisonous gas, to prevent its getting to the allies.

To acquire the Wright Aeroplane Company and its patents and work them under German control.

To organize a movement to cut off the supply of cotton to England and make it appear that the movement was a genuine one on the part of the growers in the South.

To organize a movement to bring about an embargo on shipments of munitions. Among the names of Americans used in the letters, perhaps without consent, were those of Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Congressmen Gardner of Massachusetts and Hobson of Alabama, ex-Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri, Editor S. S. McClure, Artist Reuterdahl, Actor Burr MacIntosh, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco and William Bayard Hale. An "Inner Organization" was, the letters said, to have the aid of Democratic Boss Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, described as "a deadly enemy of Wilson."

The published correspondence also showed the following astonishing facts:

That while protesting against the shipment of arms to the allies, the Germans had secretly acquired a vast and costly munitions plant being built at Bridgeport, Ct., and were not only making munitions here, to get them to Germany if they could or send them to any part of the world where they might foment trouble for their enemies, but were making, under the American name of their company, contracts with the British and Russian Governments for munitions with no intention of delivering but to discredit legitimate American business and to hamper the allies.

That Hugo Schweitzer, German-American chemist, had secured for the German Government the transfer to himself of a contract, under which Thomas A. Edison was to furnish the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, N. J., with 1,212,000 pounds of phenol valued at $1,400,000—to shut off the supply going to the allies.

That Captain von Papen was in communication with certain labor leaders who offered to bring about strikes in munition and motor-car plants.

That Marcus Braun, editor of *Fair Play*, received a check for $5,000 from Ambassador Bernstorff, with a letter of commendation, which he was asked not to publish.

That while encouraging protests to Washington by American dye and chemical users against the British blockade, Berlin was purposely holding up cargoes of dyes in order to accentuate indignation in this country against England.

That William Travers Jerome had written to Arthur von Briesen saying that in so "grave" a matter he would require a retaining fee of $10,000 and a further $10,000 for expenses, but the letter did not show what the "grave" matter was.

And though throughout the correspondence there was evidence of an extreme care in the outlay of money, showing that full value was wanted for every German mark spent on conspiracy in this country, it was estimated that the cost to Ambassador Bernstorff of the activities exposed could not have been less than $2,000,000 a week.

"OTHER PAPERS PRAISE WORLD FOR GREATEST JOURNALISTIC 'SCOOP.'"

The press of the entire United States was unanimous in its praise of THE WORLD for its exclusive revelations. The *Star* of London, England, said the disclosures "undoubtedly formed the greatest 'scoop' in the history of journalism." Colonel Roosevelt said of them:

"THE WORLD has rendered a great public service by its exposure of the German-American intrigue. It is the most incisive arraignment that could be imagined."

It was while the Nation was ringing with surprise over the facts unveiled in this remarkable exposure

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that Archibald's seizure made him the laughing stock of the country and furnished THE WORLD with new and still more startling sensations. For among the papers he carried, in addition to that which caused the recall of Ambassador Dumba, were several that referred to the disclosures in THE WORLD. One of these was a copy of a 3,000-word statement that Ambassador Bernstorff had sent to Secretary Lansing calling THE WORLD's exposures "inspired and romantic tales." Another was a letter from Captain von Papen to his wife with clippings from THE WORLD and saying:

"Our good friend Albert has been robbed of a thick portfolio of papers on the elevated road. English secret service men, of course, did it. Unfortunately some very important matters from my report are among the papers, such as the purchase of the liquid chlorine, the correspondence with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, as well as documents relating to the purchase of phenol, from which explosives are manufactured, and the acquisition of the Wright aeroplane patents. I send you also the reply of Albert in order that you may see how we protect ourselves. This was compounded last night in collaboration."

In this "compounded" reply, which was published in THE WORLD when given out during the run of the exposures, Dr. Albert explained his activities as "only to overcome the powerful propaganda carried on here by the allies," said his Government would willingly buy, if it could, all the munition plants in the country to keep the product here, and as to the letters about strikes they were merely from cranks and were never answered.

Another communication in Archibald's care was a letter from Captain von Papen fated to become famous and to prove unpleasant for him. It contained a sentence with the expression "bloedsinnige Yankees." The official British translation, as published in THE WORLD, gave the sentence as, "I always say to these idiotic Yankees that they had better hold their tongues." Germans held that the word "bloedsinnige" more properly might be translated "absurd or nonsensical," but the dictionary gave it as "idiotic or imbecile."

In Archibald's budget also were three letters in a code which neither the British nor the State Department at Washington were able to decipher. Too, there was a report from Dr. Albert and Captain von Papen to the German War Office. This explained how it was THE WORLD exposures "happened." Eventually, but not until December, the three code letters led President Wilson to demand Captain von Papen's recall, together with that of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, who became involved in other plots and breaches of the law.

GERMANS OFFER $1,000,000 FOR STRIKE AT DOCKS.

The Archibald and Albert sensations were still hot in the public mind when THE WORLD came out with another exposure, based on letters, telegrams, records of conversations and incidents occurring between May 7 and July 10. This showed that an offer of $1,035,000 had been made by the German agents for a five weeks' strike of 23,000 longshore workers at Atlantic Coast ports. The plot, which was first mooted to the labor men by Matthew F. Cummings, a prosperous groceryman of Boston, who bore letters of indorsement from Professor von Mach of Harvard University, was only frustrated by the sterling uprightness and patriotism of T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, who was splendidly assisted by Paul Kelly, reformed gang leader, become leader of Longshoremen's Union No. 738, and Richard (Dick) Butler, Secretary of another local union, who headed off the strike until O'Connor could reach here from Vancouver.

One of the men consulted by Cummings was George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the *Fatherland*.

The remarkable details given by THE WORLD, showing how the German and German-American conspirators had been trailed and listened to throughout the whole period of their plotting must have made many of them quake.

A few days later THE WORLD printed still another exposure. It announced this time that it had possession of documents which revealed a widespread campaign by the American Truth Society, of which Dr. Heinrich F. Albert and Hugo Schmidt were members, to prevent American bankers loaning money to the allies by arranging runs upon their banks and that the organization would enter the 1916 National campaign to defeat Wilson and all legislators who would not vote for an embargo on shipments of munitions. The exposure in THE WORLD killed the first part of this programme. The other part is up to the American people.

WORLD DENOUNCES BRITISH CONTROL OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Within a week of the strike exposure THE WORLD, which had consistently denounced the British control of American trade, began the presentation of facts, again illuminated by documentary evidence, which revealed the far-reaching efforts on the part of the British Government to regulate and control trade between the United States and the rest of the world. It was shown that the "boycott" and "blacklist" had been resorted to and that every American manufacturer needing raw materials from a British possession before getting them had to sign guarantees that he would not ship any of the resulting goods to any foreign country, even South America, without the consent of London and assurance that none would be resold there to the enemies of Britain.

By these stringent regulations importers who refused to submit were put practically out of business and Americans with German affiliations were not permitted to obtain their necessary raw materials at all. The Department of Justice took up THE WORLD's charges with a view to ascertaining whether the American manufacturers who had consented to be controlled by Great Britain to the limitation of American trade had disregarded the restraint of trade clause in the anti-trust laws.

BIG WORLD EXCLUSIVES IN NEWS OF THE WAR.

In its news of the war THE WORLD can record many notable achievements during 1915.

The Emperor William sent to THE WORLD his first public utterance after the outbreak of hostilities. The statement was obtained through Albert Ballin by Gustave C. Roeder, staff correspondent of this newspaper for twenty-seven years and a veteran of the United States Army. The Kaiser on March 26 said:

"I did not want to have this awful war. My greatest desire has always been that I might be permitted to end my life without having to face a war on the part of Germany. I certainly have shown that in every act of mine in the twenty-six years of my reign; I have proved that I did not wish to bring on this or any other war.

"I feel that this war was brought on, not by Germany, but by those other nations that are fighting against us. But now that the war has come upon us, I feel it my duty to carry it through. And I am quite certain the war will end with Germany victorious. It will end well for Germany. I am in the field with my brave soldiers. Victory will be ours."

Albert, King of the Belgians, sent through THE WORLD on February 3 the following message to the American people:

"It is my pleasure and my duty to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude to the United States of America. With a generosity and a delicacy that have gone to my heart, American citizens have come to the assistance of my country, which the German invasion has plunged into untold misery by exorbitant levies out of all proportion to the means of the inhabitants.

"But for the brotherly help of the United States, famine would have spread like a plague through our devastated provinces. The people of Belgium, inured to suffering, will ever be grateful to the United States. To your eminent diplomats, who have served us with so great devotion amid circumstances of the utmost difficulty, and to all those who have so splendidly organized the feeding of our people, I wish to bear heartfelt tribute and to render public thanks. Once again the great American people, faithful to their century-old traditions, have undertaken a work of humanity and brotherly love and have reasserted before the whole world their ideals of justice and of liberty. ALBERT, King of the Belgians."

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Later THE WORLD obtained an exclusive interview with King Albert through its staff correspondent, Henry N. Hall, who wrote a description of conditions in conquered Belgium. The King told of Belgium's fight for honor and said, "To conquer Belgium entirely they must first pass over my dead body."

Throughout the year since he joined THE WORLD staff Karl H. von Wiegand has obtained a remarkable series of interviews. The most striking and important was that with Pope Benedict XV. It led to a heated European controversy. There were many denials that His Holiness had given the interview. Then it was said words had been inserted. But the Vatican ended the dispute by indorsing every word in the von Wiegand despatch.

In the interview the Pope sent a message and his blessings to the American people and expressed his urgent wish that all should work unceasingly for peace. The words which caused the heated controversy were in the suggestion that America should "avoid everything" that tended to prevent an early peace. German papers at once seized upon this as meaning that the United States should at once stop selling munitions to the allies.

THE WORLD made special efforts to have all the belligerents equally and adequately represented in its news and particularly to get the German side on every occasion because of the allegation by the Germans that news from Germany was not given. Von Wiegand made a record not only with news but with his special interviews from Germany. He enabled THE WORLD to give statements from the German Crown Prince, Admiral von Tirpitz, Count Zeppelin, General Friedrich von Bernhardi, Field Marshal von der Goltz, Lieutenant-Commander Mathy, Zeppelin pilot who raided London: Lieutenant Hansen, commander of the famous U-boat 16, and other notables in the war. He was the only correspondent who visited the German fleet and the only one permitted to go to the Austrian lines defending Goeritz.

Gustave C. Roeder, staff correspondent, was sent by THE WORLD to make a tour of Germany, and the situation of Germans at home was faithfully and sympathetically described. Mr. Roeder visited Krupps', interviewed Albert Ballin, the merchant marine prince, who is the Kaiser's closest friend, and also T. St. John Gaffney, United States Consul at Munich, whose remark about his "keen sense of humiliation as an American" started him on the way to the recall by President Wilson which followed complaints made later by Americans.

Ewan Justice was sent to England to learn at first hand for readers of THE WORLD how the British were meeting the war pressure. Lincoln Eyre wrote a series of articles to answer the question, "How about France?" Earl Harding described under the title "Canada at War" the splendid manner in which the Dominion rose to her duty and bore her sacrifices.

John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, wrote for THE WORLD a special article to show that Ireland was proving her loyalty to the Empire.

Among the many other exclusive articles of note, General von Bernhardi summed up the first year of the war for THE WORLD, Count Ernst von Reventlow reviewed the year's activities of the German navy, and Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Admiralty, wrote an article in reply. Before he was head of the British navy Mr. Balfour in a letter told THE WORLD how Great Britain justified her blockade of Germany. Sir George Paish, the famous economist, wrote on "Finances and the War."

Count von Reventlow sent many despatches exclusively to THE WORLD, so also did General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, Adjutant to the Czar, and General Alexei Andreievitch Polivanoff, his successor as Russian Minister of War.

The exclusive special descriptive articles on the war published by THE WORLD in 1915 were too numerous to be recounted. Only a few can be singled out. At the head of them, both for interest of the subject matter and for the brilliant descriptive power with which it was set forth, was the series written by Ralph Pulitzer of his visit to the French, British, and Belgian lines. Mr. Pulitzer made a sensational trip over the trenches in an aeroplane, took lessons in hand grenade throwing and had several narrow escapes when under fire. Another series of unsual interest was formed by extracts from the diary of Captain Norman G. Thwaites, a former member of THE WORLD staff, who went through the battle of the Marne, and was wounded on the Aisne and was decorated by King George after his force had been annihilated while on scouting duty.

THE WORLD also obtained the first interview with George Gordon Moore of Detroit, Mich., the particular friend of General Sir John French, who declared that young Canadian officers had been crucified by the Germans.

Finally, through its war correspondent, E. Alexander Powell, THE WORLD obtained from the French Government the loan of official motion pictures of the fighting in France, taken by order of the great General Staff of the French Army for preservation in the National archives as part of the official record of the war, and exhibited them to the public throughout the country, enabling the people to see with their own eyes for the first time exactly what modern war is like. Part of the proceeds from the exhibition went to the funds of the French Red Cross Society.

SANTA CLAUS SHIP GAINS GRATEFUL THANKS.

Although the majority of the presents reached their recipients well in time for Christmas, the new year was nearly a month old before all the gifts sent on the Santa Claus ship by the children of the United States to the children of war stricken Europe had been distributed. Some of the gifts for children in Belgium also were late on account of the frontier regulations which compelled the opening of every package for the removal of all letters and Christmas messages they might contain. The year was old before touching letters, votes, and other expressions of thanks ceased to reach THE WORLD office.

VISIT OF FLEET DUE TO WORLD SUGGESTION.

Early in the year THE WORLD suggested that the efficiency of the United States Navy for the protection of the Nation's eastern seaboard be put to a practical test in a scheme of manœuvres planned on a larger scale than had ever been attempted. The result was that on May 8 the largest aggregation of warships ever seen in the Hudson steamed into the river and after a ten days' stay was reviewed by President Wilson and sent out to hold a great war game, the outcome of which was taken as proof that an enemy could land a force on these shores and that the country needed a larger fleet with more scout ships and an equipment of seaplanes.

For bringing the fleet to the city THE WORLD was warmly praised by Mayor Mitchel, Acting-Mayor McAneny, Comptroller Prendergast, Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, and others. In a wireless despatch after the review, Secretary Daniels said, "THE WORLD's suggestion of this review, which has been a success beyond parallel, was gladly acted upon, and I am sure the entire country was pleased with the conception and its brilliant execution by the fleet under Admiral Fletcher."

Having been responsible for the idea of bringing the fleet to New York, THE WORLD did its best to make the visit a happy one for the sailors and useful to the rising generation, to whom the Navy will look for strength. All the men of the fleet were invited to a big smoker at Madison Square Garden, at which the best talent in vaudeville and pugilism entertained them, and plenty of the necessary was supplied for making smoke. THE WORLD also chartered the big steel excursion steamer Mandalay, and in five trips took 15,500 high school students from all parts of the city on a tour round the fleet and afterward presented six prizes for the best papers on "The lesson of the Fleet." On the day of the review a position was obtained for the Mandalay nearly opposite the President's yacht, the Mayflower, and 2,500 wives, mothers, sweethearts, and friends of officers and men were invited to see the ships pass by and to follow them and the loved ones out to the Narrows.

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WORLD INFLUENCE FELT AND PRAISED AT WASHINGTON.

The Senate Lobby Committee investigated and sustained the charges made by THE WORLD that Colonel Martin M. Mulhall and the National Association of Manufacturers had for years maintained an insidious lobby in Washington. After making their report on the floor of the Senate, Senators Reed, Walsh, and Overman gave THE WORLD credit for starting the inquiry which had proved the existence of a vast organization, reaching to every part of the country and enjoying practically unlimited resources, for the purpose of influencing legislation in Congress.

THE WORLD'S charges that the appointment of James Mark Sullivan, one of Bryan's "Deserving Democrats," as United States Minister to Santo Domingo was promoted by the Banco Nacional crowd of financiers so that they might traffic in contracts and concessions were supported in the report of Senator James D. Phelan, who investigated the scandal, and Mr. Sullivan retired.

Exposure by THE WORLD of Wall Street men's interest and the certainty that the money would go to them instead of to the tax-burdened people of Nicaragua prevented the ratification by the Senate of Bryan's agreement to pay that country $3,000,000 for a route for a canal.

NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

The climax to THE WORLD'S long and strenuous campaign to free New York and New England from the grip of the business methods of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company came on February 26, 1915, when twelve present and former directors of the company were indicted on charges of conspiracy to monopolize the commerce of New England. The charges dated back to July 2, 1890, covering the entire life of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The directors indicted were William Rockefeller, Charles F. Brooker, Robert W. Taft, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson, Edward D. Robbins, and George MacCulloch Miller. They were placed on trial on October 13 last before Judge Hunt in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court in New York City. All the defendants appeared except Mr. Miller, who was in his eighty-fourth year, and his poor health made it impossible for him to leave his home.

After the jury had been selected the defence filed a motion to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the acts cited did not constitute an illegal conspiracy or any other crime and on other technical points.

Charles S. Mellen, erstwhile President of the road, was the principal witness for the Government. Mr. Mellen told of the "cut-throat" competition that used to exist between the New York and New England road and the New Haven, and said that the latter hired him at a large salary to get him away from the former company and stop his "being a nuisance." No one dozed while Mr. Mellen disclosed how one by one sixty-five railroad and steamship lines were brought into a single system by the New Haven—and that system one exclusively their own.

Bit by bit the prosecution proceeded to lay bare the secret acts of the New Haven in establishing its alleged monopoly.

WORLD FIGHT DEFEATS REACTIONARY NEW CONSTITUTION.

Declaring the new Constitution for the State of New York "a miserable makeshift of compromises in which every principle was sacrificed in whole or part to special or selfish interests" and that "it overrides the fundamental principles of free government and shackles republican institutions," THE WORLD led the fight which resulted in the defeat of the proposed Constitution at the polls by a majority of more than 400,000.

Until THE WORLD began the fight against this Constitution the belief was general that it would be ratified at the polls. THE WORLD demonstrated that it was a rotten borough charter which deprived New York City of its equal rights in the State Government; that the short ballot was a makeshift; that the budget was hardly half a budget; that the Constitution was partisan; that none of the reforms promised had been carried out, and that the Constitution as a whole was a mass of technical legislation which would occupy the courts for twenty years. No other one thing contributed more to its overwhelming defeat than the attempt to make the Public Service Commissions constitutional officers and deprive the Legislature of the power to reorganize them. It was THE WORLD'S campaign against the new Constitution which aroused public sentiment and brought about the unprecedented repudiation.

THE WORLD also headed a demand for home rule for New York City as the only solution for its financial and other difficulties.

NO TRIFLING WITH PUBLIC SAFETY, SAYS WORLD.

The accident in the New York subway at Broadway and Fifty-third Street on January 7, in which hundreds of passengers missed death only by a second, led THE WORLD to demand a "panic proof" subway with all-steel cars, independent lighting system for tube and trains and telephones for the guards, and the immediate dismissal of the existing Public Service Commission with the creation of a new one that could be trusted to deal with the traction situation. THE WORLD won out to the extent that the all-steel cars were ordered to be installed by December 1: but when that date came round there was, of course, a further delay—as there always has been in any transportation question handled by the Public Service Commission.

REFORMING THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Investigating committees twice urged the dismissal of Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, who had successfully represented the corporations against the public welfare. Finally THE EVENING WORLD took up the fight in earnest and made such revelations before the Thompson Committee that, on December 6, Governor Whitman removed McCall from his position on the commission. The immediate cause was that the Chairman held 387 shares of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company. His defence was that he had transferred this stock to his wife just before he was appointed to the commission. In his opinion Governor Whitman said there was no evidence before him of the transfer except the Commissioner's unsupported statement, and that while he had no desire to question the truth of Mr. McCall's statement he "did not believe that a transfer within the meaning of the law ever was made." Nineteen other reasons for the dismissal of McCall were set out, but the Governor did not go into them.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN PRAISES EVENING WORLD.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee that investigated Chairman McCall and made the charges that brought about his dismissal, said:

"Credit should be given in full to the press of the city of New York for furnishing the committee with knowledge of the facts, and particularly to THE NEW YORK EVENING WORLD, which, through the greatest investigating writer in its staff, Sophie Irene Loeb, furnished the committee with all the facts concerning the stock transaction which concentrated public attention and really brought about the first step toward a better realization of the benefits of a satisfactory public service regulation for this community.

"I wish also to acknowledge that whatever of success has been achieved by the committee in its investigation of these transactions has been wholly due to the indefatigable assistance which Miss Loeb, in her wealth of public spirit, has contributed by attending daily the meetings of the committee and generously giving advice and counsel, which have been readily accepted, from the wonderful store of scientific information which she has accumulated in months of study into the gas and other public utility corporations of this city."

On December 8 Governor Whitman appointed Oscar S. Straus to succeed McCall. Other members of the commission were then under investigation.

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MAKES SIX-CENT BREAD TOO HOT TO HAND OUT.

As a result of figures produced by THE WORLD six-cent bread was made too hot to be handed out to the people of New York City. By analyzing statistics *this newspaper* showed that the increased exportation of wheat could continue without endangering the home supply and that the soaring market was predicated on a speculative apprehension of a shortage that would not materialize. Wheat at $2 and bread at ten cents were threatened. An extra cent on the loaf would have cost the people of the city $16,500,000 in a year. Ten-cent bread would have meant an extra annual burden of $82,500,000.

Inspired by THE WORLD, Attorney-General Egburt E. Woodbury announced that he would prosecute to the full extent of the law any combination designed improperly to advance the price of flour. No more was heard of six-cent bread.

THE WORLD then looked up the weight of loaves being sold and exposed light-weight bakers, some of whose loaves weighed as little as nine ounces. Investigation of the bread itself followed with the startling discovery that plaster of paris figured as a rival of flour.

OBTAINS CITY WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

During the Winter, in the midst of a severe and serious situation in which the number of the unemployed in New York City was estimated at 150,000, the largest in the history of the city, a dispute arose in the Board of Estimate as to the responsibility of the municipality. While well-to-do citizens were aiding by collecting food from door to door for the starving poor and bread lines were forming at big hotels a cry was raised that the city should help. City Chamberlain Bruere held that the city could not afford the necessary money and Comptroller Prendergast that the city was not responsible.

THE WORLD demanded that the city do something at once to relieve the situation, whether it cost $5,000,000 or $500,000. "The unemployment problem in its present acute form," said THE WORLD, "cannot be considered only from a bookkeeper's point of view."

Mayor Mitchel appointed a committee of distinguished citizens under the chairmanship of Judge Elbert H. Gary, and workshops were opened which provided jobs at 15 cents an hour.

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES BY THE WORLD.

THE WORLD led the opposition which killed the proposed amendment to the Labor Law which would have permitted women and children to work more than sixty hours a week in cannery factories. The canners wanted to work them twelve hours a day during the rush season.

For the first Summer in many years the Criminal Courts rose for vacation without leaving an increase in the number of prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial. As a result of THE WORLD'S long crusade, the Judges in General Sessions sat longer hours and took shorter vacations.

"THE WORLD is doing a great service to all the people in its fight for the collection of the personalty tax and for extension along that line of taxation," said Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests.

The city educational authorities were stirred up by THE WORLD'S discovery that many non-resident children were yearly grafting $80 to $100 worth of tuition while children of residents were on half-time.

THE WORLD organized into an association the 40,000 tennis lovers who play in the public parks, gave trophies for a tournament and was congratulated by Mayor Mitchel.

"I want to commend THE WORLD for its article revealing the ease with which thugs and crooks may purchase dangerous weapons, especially knives," said Justice Freschi in Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions.

POULTRY TRUST MEN JAILED AT LAST.

After fighting for four years to escape prison, twelve wealthy members of the Poultry Trust, who were convicted in 1911 of conspiracy to control the live poultry market in New York City, were sent to jail in May last year. The thirteenth, convicted with the others, died about three months before the Court of Appeals sustained the convictions. The methods by which these men had obtained control of 90 per cent. of the live poultry trade were exposed in THE WORLD in 1910, and this newspaper furnished the District Attorney's office with the information used in the prosecution and extinction of the trust, which had had no little share in helping to boost the cost of living in the city.

The statute under which these men were tried had been on the books for fifty years, but this was the first prison sentence under it. The trial was one of the longest in the history of the New York courts. Eighty persons were named in the original indictment. Eighteen were brought to trial. William Travers Jerome, who acted as counsel for the defendants, tried to have all readers of THE WORLD kept off the jury.

THE WORLD'S CARTOONS.

Again many of the daily cartoons in THE WORLD won international fame. One that is still remembered in many a home throughout the world, and long will be, bore the title, "But why did you kill US?" The drawing showed the question being addressed to Emperor William by the shades of the little children drowned on the Lusitania. Another notable one was entitled, "I'm a patient man, William, but"—— It was Uncle Sam speaking. John Bull also came in for his share of attention.

WORLD'S BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

THE WORLD'S Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play, which was founded by Ralph Pulitzer in 1912, issued its first biennial report. This showed that the work of the bureau had achieved the object of its founder, in that it had stamped out carelessness, fakes and fakers and that its aim had been adopted by other newspapers and by news agencies.

During the first two years of its existence the bureau dealt with 787 cases involving charges against accuracy or fair play in the news and editorial columns. The complaints sustained numbered 498, the corrections published 291. There were in addition 68 publications in the interest of fair play where THE WORLD had not been at fault. Every complaint received was carefully inquired into.

The records of its investigations during the two years prove that the men attached to the home office of THE WORLD are careful and accurate. They further show that a large percentage of the errors corrected are not due so much to the carelessness of reporters or editors as to the misinformation supplied by persons upon whom they must rely for the news.

"So far as the writer knows," says the report, "only three men in the home office have been dropped because of this bureau's reports, and they certainly deserved to be. On the other hand, we have been careful in our reports to fully vindicate all whose accuracy or fair play was unjustly questioned and to pass as 'excusable errors' those which could not have been averted by a proper standard of care and attention to duty."

SOME MINOR ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE WORLD.

On August 8 THE WORLD gave the first hint of the romance of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, now his bride.

The telephone across the continent was first used by THE WORLD when on February 20 it rang up the office of President Charles C. Moore at San Francisco and got from him the story of the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

It was at the suggestion of THE WORLD that the flags on the city and other public buildings were hung at half-mast on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of President Lincoln.

As he sailed from the Island of South Georgia for the South Pole Sir Ernest Shackleton sent THE WORLD his parting message, told of his plans and said he might be heard from some time this Spring.

THE WORLD offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of five-year-old Leonore Anne

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Cohn in the hallway of her home at 353 Third Avenue, and another $1,000 for the discovery of the murderer of four-year-old Charles Murray in the hallway of his home at 270 First Avenue.

On the allegations of race prejudice in the case of Leo M. Frank, who was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, THE WORLD sent a trained investigator to Atlanta, Ga., to present both sides.

When Villa declared he could pacify Mexico THE WORLD secured an interview with him in which he told of his plans and said that after establishing peace he would seek no office for himself but would retire to his ranch.

Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley, U. S. N., described for THE WORLD his record dive of 288 feet to the sunken submarine F-4 in the crystal waters of Honolulu Harbor.

Harry Kemp, the "box car poet," spent a night for THE WORLD in the Hotel de Gink and wrote the "Lay of the Hobo."

"Dopey Benny" Fein gave THE WORLD his amazing tale of crime for hire in New York City. The overlord of gangs told how his thugs gouged out eyes, cut off ears, broke limbs, blew up workshops or committed murder at fixed prices and declared that his income from east side unions amounted to $12,000 a year.

Publicity in THE WORLD proved fatal to a curious organization for "war relief work by sweet young girls" carried on at 13 West Fifty-first Street as the "White Cross of the American Club."

THE WORLD again prosecuted several men who carried on "Want Ad" swindles. Among them Frederick C. Taylor, who ran a school for moving picture actors and did not live up to the promises on which he had collected money, was sent to the Island for nine months.

PHONE RATE CUT AN EVENING WORLD VICTORY.

THE EVENING WORLD was able to rejoice with its readers over its victory in its long and brilliantly fought battle for five-cent phones throughout Greater New York. The city gave widespread expression to its satisfaction when the cut in the rate was ordered. Distinguished citizens, including Mayor Mitchel and all the department heads of the City Government, poured in upon THE EVENING WORLD their commendations. Many district civic societies also sent in their congratulations. The cut cost the telephone company $2,636,000 from its yearly income, officials said.

Another great victory won by THE EVENING WORLD was the new Taxicab ordinance signed by Mayor Mitchel the first week of the year. This ended a long struggle to regain for the city its full rights in its own streets at least so far as one grievous form of trespass was concerned. Private persons were selling rights in the city streets for private profit. A single hotel netted in this form of graft no less than $30,000 a year for the privilege of driving a cab up to its doors to pick up a fare who wanted a cab.

INAUGURATES PENNY SCHOOL LUNCHES.

It was found during the Winter that many starving children were attending the public schools. The number was estimated at no fewer than 37,776. After an investigation by Miss Sophie Irene Loeb THE EVENING WORLD began to collect funds to provide the underfed little ones with a square meal at school every day for the price of one penny—and the penny was to be provided too for those who could not afford even that small sum. In July the Board of Estimate paid this newspaper the compliment of unanimously voting $26,500 revenue bonds for the equipment and maintenance of penny lunchrooms in a hundred schools. Such was the success—and also the need—of the movement.

A fund is being maintained by THE EVENING WORLD to pay the pennies for the children who cannot afford to buy the lunches. If one child in every twenty—that was the proportion—was to be allowed to go underfed a great army would grow up lacking the physical and mental vigor the community requires in them. The Penny School Lunch Fund is one of the most practical means yet devised to help needy families through a hard Winter.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS ANOTHER VICTORY.

For two years THE EVENING WORLD conducted its campaign to win the passing of the Widowed Mothers' Pension law which Governor Whitman signed on April 7 last year. One of the pens used by the Governor in signing the act was handed by him to Miss Loeb, of THE EVENING WORLD staff, as a memento of her articles in this newspaper. Now instead of having to part from her children and send them to an institution if she cannot afford to provide for them, the widowed mother is paid the same sum as would be paid the institution for the maintenance of the children.

END TAX DODGING, SAYS THE EVENING WORLD.

Mustering facts and figures with its usual brilliant clarity, THE EVENING WORLD in November and December dealt telling blows on the system of municipal management which in New York City has increased the taxes by 82 per cent. while the population grew only 31 per cent. New York was shown to be over-engineered, over-superintended, over-surveyed. Millions went in jobs and nothing came in the way of results, THE EVENING WORLD declared. It was shown that in an expensive system of overlapping bureaus and their practice of "passing the buck" the same work was done two or three times over, milking the city of millions.

THE EVENING WORLD urged that as a first practical step toward solving the city tax problem an end should be put to the tax dodging which robs the city of millions, and that some of the burden borne by real estate, more than 82 per cent. of the whole, should be placed upon public utilities. And it asked why the lawmakers were so shy of the corporations.

Throughout the year THE EVENING WORLD kept at its efforts to extend to Brooklyn the boon of 80-cent gas which its fight obtained for Manhattan.

SUNDAY WORLD WINS HIGH COMPLIMENTS.

THE SUNDAY WORLD made immense strides during 1915. It was acclaimed by many distinguished writers and the editors of the leading periodicals of the country as representing the greatest advance in Sunday journalism. The encomiums paid to THE SUNDAY WORLD by noted authors were perhaps the highest ever given to any such publication.

Striking improvement was made in the color work in THE SUNDAY WORLD during the year. It is now as good as that in the most expensive monthly magazines.

The diversity of interest in the subjects dealt with and the humor and humanity which were so delicately entwined in their treatment were widely and highly appreciated. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the year in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY WORLD was the astounding story of his life told in "The Revelations of a Foreign Spy," by Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, who, though practically penniless when he left Canada for England, and spoke English with a strong German accent, changed his name, got himself elected a member of the House of Commons and then of the inner circle of the British secret service—all in order that he might serve the Kaiser.

SUNDAY WORLD AIDS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE SUNDAY WORLD also continued its work in behalf of the school children in athletics, play, gardening, and other directions. More than 4,000 medals and pins were awarded to the young gardeners. More than 65,000 boys competed for SUNDAY WORLD medals in the athletic games. The walking clubs also had a successful year. The Sunday World Baseball League broke all its records.

In June the seven prettiest girls among the readers of THE EVENING WORLD were given free trips for themselves and an escort to the Panama Exposition by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. Among the chaperons of the party was Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

As in all other years its readers sent aid to many families in distress and THE WORLD was the means of restoring many lost relatives and much lost property.

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GAME LAWS OF THE

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

THE following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exception of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of game does not exist, or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative, should be consulted.

The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given.

		Mammals.				Birds.
		Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou.	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1	Alabama	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
2	Alaska (d)	Nov. 2–Aug. 15	Dec. 11–Aug. 1 (a)31	.....	.....	.....
3	Arizona	Dec. 16–Oct. 1, (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 9–Oct. 15
4	Arkansas	Jan. 11–Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Dec. 1
5	California	Oct. 15–Aug. 15 (a) 12	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 1
6	Colorado	At all times	At all times	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	At all times
7	Connecticut	To June 1, 1917	.....	Nov. 23–Oct. 8	Jan. 1–Oct. 8 (27)	Nov. 24–Oct. 8
8	Delaware	.....	.....	Oct. 16–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
9	Dist. of Col.	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
10	Florida (12)	Mar. 10–Nov. 20	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 10–Nov. 20 (12)
11	Georgia	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 20
12	Idaho	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (1)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
13	Illinois	To 1925	.....	Feb. 1–Aug 1	Feb. 1–Aug. 31	Dec. 10–Nov. 11
14	Indiana	At all times	.....	Nov. 1–July 1	Jan. 10–Apr. 1	Dec. 21–Nov. 10
15	Iowa	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 15–Nov. 1
16	Kansas	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	At all times
17	Kentucky	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15 (23)	Sept. 15–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
18	Long Island	At all times	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
19	Louisiana	Jan. 6–Sept. 15 (a)	At all times	Feb. 16–Oct. 1	.....	Feb. 16–Nov. 1
20	Maine	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	At all times	Nov. 1–Sept. 1	April 1–Oct. 1	At all times
21	Maryland	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10
22	Massachusetts	..... (32)	.....	Nov. 15–Oct. 12	Mar. 1–Oct. 12	Nov. 15–Oct. 12
23	Michigan	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	At all times	At all times	Mar. 2–Oct. 1	To Nov. 1, 1920
24	Minnesota	Nov. 30–Nov. 10	Nov. 30–Nov. 10 (a)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
25	Mississippi	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (a)	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
26	Missouri	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	Jan. 1–June 1	.....	Jan. 1–Mar. 1
27	Montana	Dec. 15–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (1)	.....	.....	At all times
28	Nebraska	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Nov. 16–Nov. 1
29	Nevada	Oct. 16–Sept. 15	Oct. 16–Sept. 15	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 15
30	New Hampshire	Dec. 16–Dec. 1 (12)	At all times	To Oct. 1, 1919 (12)	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
31	New Jersey	See note 34	.....	Dec. 16–Nov. 10	Dec. 16–Nov. 10	Dec. 16–Nov. 10
32	New Mexico	Nov. 6–Oct. 16 (b)	At all times	Dec. 1–June 1	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 25
33	*New York	Nov. 16–Oct. 1*	At all times	Nov. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	To Oct. 1, 1918
34	North Carolina	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
35	North Dakota	At all times	At all times	.....	.....	At all times
36	Ohio	.....	.....	Oct. 21–Sept. 15	Dec. 5–Nov. 15	At all times
37	Oklahoma	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 30
38	Oregon	Nov. 1–Aug. 15 (a)	At all times	Nov. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Nov. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
39	Pennsylvania	Dec. 16–Dec. 1	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 15
40	Rhode Island	At all times (9)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
41	South Carolina	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 16–Nov. 15 (12)
42	South Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	.....	.....	.....	At all times
43	Tennessee	To 1917	.....	Jan. 1–June 1 (12)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
44	Texas	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Dec. 1
45	Utah	Nov. 1–Oct. 15	At all times	.....	.....	Nov. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
46	Vermont	Dec. 6–Nov. 15 (9)	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Mar. 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 15
47	Virginia	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	Local laws	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (29)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
48	Washington	Nov. 1–Sept 15 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Oct. 11–Oct. 1 (12)
49	West Virginia	Dec. 1–Oct. 15. (a)	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
50	Wisconsin	Dec. 1–Nov. 11 (12)	At all times	Feb. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	Feb. 1–Sept. 10 (12)	At all times
51	Wyoming	Nov. 16–Oct. 1	Nov. 16–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	.....	To 1919

1 Elk only. 4 Prairie chicken, closed season all year. 5 Rail excepted. 6 Female protected all the year. 7 Snipe only. 8 Rail—Connecticut, Dec. 1–Sept. 16. 9 Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time. 10 Certain species. 12 Local exceptions. 13 Gobblers, June 1–Apr. 15. 19 Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl. 21 Rail, coot, mud hen, Dec. 1–Sept. 1. 23 Except June 15–Sept. 15. 27 Between Nov. 24 and Jan. 1, hunting with dog and ferret only. 28 Cock pheasant may be killed Oct. 6–Oct. 1, under permit. 29 Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own land at any time. 31 Season varies according to latitude. 32 Open season for few days only late in November. 33 Prairie chicken, Nov. 1–Oct. 15. 34 Open season about 4 days in late fall. Law not applicable to possession of imported deer properly tagged. Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States. Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns. Non-resident not permitted to kill. (d) Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Esquimaux, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed cannot be shipped or sold.

*NEW YORK. Dates for deer hunting apply to Adirondack region only; rest of State no open season. Exceptions: Ulster, Orange and Sullivan Counties, Nov. 16–Nov. 1. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs, traps or devices of any kind prohibited.

WILD BIRDS—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—except English sparrow, hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout—First Saturday in April to August 31. Minimum length, six inches. Not more than ten pounds of trout may be taken or transported by one person in one day. Trout must not be taken by any other method than angling.

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SEVERAL STATES, 1916.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Open season may be found by reversing dates. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and absence in laws of many States of express legislation as to inclusion or exclusion of date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility.

Compiled and corrected to December 1, 1915.

Birds.						
Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Brant.	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
Dec. 15–Nov. 15	Apr. 1–Dec. 1 (6)	Dec. 15–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (21)	1
Mar. 2–Sept. 1				Mar. 2–Sept. 1	Mar. 2–Sept. 1	2
At all times	Dec. 16–Oct. 1	At all times		Feb. 1–Oct. 15	Feb. 1–Oct. 15	3
Dec. 1–Oct. 31	Jan. 11–Nov. 11 (13)					4
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	At all times	At all times		Feb. 1–Oct. 15	Feb. 1–Oct. 15 (5)	5
Oct. 11–Aug. 15	At all times	At all times		Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (5)	6
Nov. 24–Oct. 8		Nov. 24–Oct. 8	Nov. 24–Oct. 10	Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (5)	7
		At all times	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	8
Mar. 15–Sept. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (5)	9
Dec. 20–Dec. 1	Mar. 16–Nov. 20	Dec. 20–Dec. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 16–Nov. 20	Feb. 1–Nov. 20 (5)	10
At all times	Mar. 1–Nov. 20	At all times	Jan. 1–Dec. 1	Feb. 16–Nov. 20 (10)	Feb. 1–Dec. 1 (12)	11
Dec. 1–Aug. 15 (4)		Dec. 1–Aug. 15		Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	12
Oct. 16–Oct. 1 (20)	At all times	To July 1, 1918 (28)	To July 1, 1920	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (5)	13
Dec. 21–Nov. 10 (23)	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	14
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	Dec. 15–Nov 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	15
At all times		To 1918		Apr. 16–Sept. 1	May 1–Sept. 1	16
Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	17
Jan. 1–Nov. 1		Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Jan. 11–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Aug. 15	18
Jan. 1–Dec. 1	Feb. 16–Nov. 1 (6)	Jan. 1–Dec. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	19
Nov. 15–Sept. 15 (12)		At all times	Nov. 15–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Aug. 15	20
Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Dec. 25–Nov. 10	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	21
Nov. 13–Oct. 12 (4)		Nov. 13–Oct. 12 (12)	Nov. 13–Oct. 12	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (10)	Dec. 1–Aug. 15	22
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	23
Dec. 1–Oct. 1		Dec.–Oct. 1 (10)	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 7	Nov. 7–Sept. 7	24
	May 1–Jan. 1			Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	25
At all times	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	At all times	At all times	Feb. 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (12)	26
Oct. 16–Sept. 15 (12)		Oct. 16–Sept. 15		Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	27
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	At all times	At all times		Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	28
Jan. 1–Sept. 15		At all times	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 15	29
Dec. 1–Oct. 1		At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Aug. 15	30
Dec. 16–Nov. 10	To 1919	Dec. 16–Nov. 10	Dec. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	31
Nov. 26–Sept. 16 (4)	Nov. 26–Oct. 25 (12)	At all times		Jan. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	32
Dec. 1–Oct. 1		At all times (12)	Nov. 11–Oct. 21	Jan. 11–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 16	33
	Mar. 1–Nov. 1		Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	34
Nov. 2–Sept. 7		At all times	Nov. 2–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 7	Nov. 2–Sept. 7	35
At all times		At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (19)	Dec. 16–Sept. 1 (19)	36
	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	At all times	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	37
Nov. 1–Aug. 15 (4)		At all times		Jan. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 16–Nov. 1 (12)	38
Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	39
Jan. 1–Nov. 1		At all times	Dec. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Aug. 15	40
	Mar. 15–Nov. 15		Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 16–Nov. 20	Feb. 1–Nov. 20	41
Oct. 10–Sept. 10			Oct. 10–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 10	Oct. 10–Sept. 10	42
Mar. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Oct. 1	43
At all times	April 1–Dec. 1		Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Oct. 15	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	44
At all times		At all times		Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (7)	45
Dec. 1–Sept. 15		At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 16	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	46
Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	47
Nov. 1–Sept. 15 (12)		Oct. 15–Oct. 1 (12)		Jan. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	48
Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 16–Oct. 15	49
Oct. 2–Sept. 7 (12)		At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 7	Dec. 1–Sept. 7	50
Nov. 16–Sept. 1 (12)				Dec. 16–Sept. 15	Dec. 16–Sept. 15	51

Lake Trout and Whitefish.—Lake trout not less than fifteen inches in length, and whitefish not less than 1¾ pounds in the round, may be taken and possessed from April 1 to September 30, both inclusive. Otsego whitefish, commonly called Otsego bass, not less than nine inches in length, may be taken and possessed from January 1 to October 31, both inclusive. A person may take by angling not to exceed ten lake trout in one day, but whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed fifteen in one day. Whitefish may be taken in any number or quantity. Lake trout and whitefish may be taken in Lakes Erie and Ontario in any number or quantity at any time, and when so taken may be possessed.

Black Bass.—June 16 to November 30, inclusive. Minimum length, ten inches. Limit per day to one person, fifteen; to a boat, two or more persons, twenty-five; bass must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Pickerel and Pike.—May 1 to March 1, inclusive. Pike, minimum length, ten inches. Pickerel, minimum length (St. Lawrence River), twenty inches.

Pike Perch.—Not less than twelve inches in length may be taken and possessed in any number or quantity from May 1 to March 1, both inclusive.

Frogs.—Bullfrogs, green frogs and spring frogs may be taken in any manner, possessed, bought and sold from June 1 to March 1, both inclusive. They shall not be taken, possessed, bought or sold at any other time.

(Long Island, Open Season.)

Trout.—April 1 to August 31, inclusive.

Rainbow Trout.—April 16 to September 30, inclusive.

Note.—The State Fish and Game Laws apply where not in conflict with the Long Island provisions.

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MEN'S DRESS CHART FOR 1916.

THE following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the Spring and Summer of 1916, prepared and copyrighted by *The Haberdasher*, New York.

Day Weddings, Afternoon Calls and Matinee Receptions.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway, Chesterfield or skirted overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, or white.
Trousers—Striped gray worsted; match coat.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff linen or pique white.
Collar—Wing or poke.
Cravat—Pearl once-over, Ascot, or four-in-hand, to match gloves.
Gloves—Pearl suede or glace, to match cravat.
Boots—Patent leather or buttoned kid tops.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links, studs, and cravat pin.

Business, Lounge and Morning Wear.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match jacket, or fancy fabric.
Trousers—To match jacket, or of gray striped fabric with dark jacket.
Hat—Derby, soft or straw.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated, fancy or negligé.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or tie.
Gloves—Tan cape, chamois or silk.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Pearl, gold, or jewelled links and gold chain.

Motoring, Golf, Driving, Country.

Coat and Overcoat—Norfolk or jacket, Sport or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match jacket, or fancy.
Trousers—Flannel or to match jacket; knickers for field sports.
Hat—Cap, soft hat or panama.
Shirts and Cuffs—Negligé with soft cuffs.
Collar—Fold or soft outing collar.
Cravat—Four-in-hand tie or stock.
Gloves—Tan cape or chamois.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Pearl or gold links, gold chain.

Afternoon Teas, Church and Promenade.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, or of fancy fabric.
Trousers—Gray striped worsted.
Hat—High silk or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated, white or fancy.
Collar—Fold or wing
Cravat—Once-over or four-in-hand.
Gloves—Gray suede, reindeer or chamois.
Boots—Patent leather or dull calf, laced or buttoned kid or fancy tops.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links, studs and cravat pin.

Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Formal Dinners and Theatres.

Coat and Overcoat—Swallowtail, cape, skirted or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—White, single or double-breasted, of pique, linen or silk.
Trousers—Same material as coat.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff pique or linen, white.
Collar—Poke, wing, or lap front.
Cravat—White tie of plain or figured pique or linen.
Gloves—White glace or reindeer; white cape for theatre.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned kid tops, patent leather pumps.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links and studs, platinum bar-chain, or black silk cord.

Evening, Country Dance, Informal Dinners, Club, Stag, and at Home Dinners.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket, black or Oxford, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Black, silk or linen, single or double-breasted.
Trousers—Same material as jacket.
Hat—Derby, soft or straw.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated white of linen or pique.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Black silk tie.
Gloves—Tan cape, chamois, or gray suede.
Boots—Dull calf, laced tops or gunmetal pumps.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs, gold bar-chain, or black ribbon.

BIRTHSTONES.

List as adopted by the American National Retail Jewelers' Association in convention Aug. 8, 1913.

January—Garnet.
February—Amethyst.
March—Bloodstone and aquamarine.
April—Diamond.
May—Emerald.
June—Pearl and moonstone.
July—Ruby.
August—Sardonyx and peridot.
September—Sapphire.
October—Opal and tourmaline.
November—Topaz.
December—Turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and Location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100
Seven Falls, Colorado	266
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Snoqualmie, Washington	268
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600
Yellowstone (upper) Montana	110
Yellowstone (lower) Montana	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper) California	1,436
Yosemite (middle), California	626
Yosemite (lower), California	400

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THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1916.

THE astronomical calculations in this work were expressly made for it by Dr. J. Morrison and are given in *local Mean Time.*

Chronological Eras.

The year 1916, which is bissextile or "leap year," corresponds to the year 7424-25 of the Byzantine era; 5676-77 of the Jewish era, the year 5677 commencing at sunset September 27; 2669 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; 2692 of the Olympiads or the fourth year of the 673d Olympiad commencing on July 1; 2576 of the Japanese era, and to the fourth-fifth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1334-35 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1335 commencing on October 28, 1916. The 141st year of the Independence of the United States of America commences July 4, 1916.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	B A	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	17	Roman Indiction	14
Epact	26	Solar Cycle	21	Julian Period	6629

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.		*Began.*	*Name.*		*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C.	5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C.	312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	"	5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	"	166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	"	5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	"	125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	"	4713, Jan 1	Sidonian Era	"	110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	"	4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	"	45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	"	3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	"	38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	"	2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	"	27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	"	776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A. D.	1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	"	753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	"	69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	"	432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	"	622, July 16

The Seasons.

			D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins March	20	5	39 P. M.	*Washington Mean Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins June	21	1	16 P. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins September	23	4	6 A. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins December	21	10	51 P. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—February 5 to April 14; June 5 to July 28; October 5 to November 23.

VENUS—January 1 to July 3.

MARS—January 1 to February 9.

JUPITER—April 1 to October 23.

SATURN—January 1 to January 4; July 12 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to February 5; April 14 to June 5; July 28 to October 5; November 23 to end of year.

VENUS—July 3 to end of year.

MARS—February 9 to end of year.

JUPITER—January 1 to April 1; October 23 to end of year.

SATURN—January 4 to July 12.

Church Memoranda for 1916.

January.

1 Saturday.
2 ii. Sun. aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
9 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
16 ii. " " "
23 iii. " " "
30 iv. " " "

February.

1 Tuesday.
2 Purification.
6 v. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
13 vi. " " "
20 Septuagesima Sunday.
27 Sexagesima Sunday.

March.

1 Wednesday.
5 Quinquagesima Sun.
8 Ash Wednesday.
12 i. Sunday in Lent.
19 ii. " " "
25 Annunciation.
26 iii. Sunday in Lent.
30 Thurs. (Mi-Carême).

April.

1 Saturday.
2 iv. Sunday in Lent.
9 v. " " "
16 Palm Sunday.
21 Good Friday.
23 Easter Sunday.
30 i. Sunday after Easter.

May.

1 Monday.
7 ii. Sunday after Easter.
14 iii. " " "
21 iv. " " "
28 Rogation Sunday.

June.

1 Ascension (Thursday).
4 i. Sun. aft. Ascension
11 Pentecost (Whit Sun.).
18 Trinity Sunday.
22 Corpus Christi.
25 i. Sunday after Trinity.

July.

1 Saturday.
2 ii. Sunday after Trinity.
9 iii. " " "
16 iv. " " "
23 v. " " "
30 vi. " " "

August.

1 Tuesday.
6 vii. Sunday aft. Trinity (Transfiguration).
13 viii Sunday aft. Trinity.
15 Assumption
20 ix. Sunday aft. Trinity.
27 x. " " "

September.

1 Friday.
3 xi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
10 xii. " " "
17 xiii. " " "
24 xiv. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.

1 xv. Sunday aft. Trinity.
8 xvi. " " "
15 xvii. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist).
22 xviii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
29 xix. " " "

November.

1 Wednesday—All Saints
5 xx. Sunday aft. Trinity.
12 xxi. " " "
19 xxii. " " "
26 i. Sun. before Advent.
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 Friday.
3 i. Sunday in Advent.
10 ii. " " "
17 iii. " " "
24 iv. " " "
25 Christmas.
27 St. John (Evangelist).
31 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.

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CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) about the beginning of the four seasons, and are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn; and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B.C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice;* hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A.D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B.C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 200 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A.D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

STANDARD TIME.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.)

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

Theoretically, the divisions should be half way between the above meridians, but for general convenience the railroads change their time at the ends of railroad divisions, so that Eastern standard time is used from the Atlantic Coast to an irregular line through Buffalo, Salamanca, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, W. Va.; Holloway, Ohio; Huntington, W. Va.; Bristol, Tenn.; Norton, Va.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Central Junction, Ga. Some of these cities use Eastern and some Central time, while the railroads use one time in one direction and the other time in the other direction.

The same applies to the cities on the dividing lines between the Central and Mountain divisions, the line running through Bismarck, N. D., South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas to El Paso; also to the cities on the dividing line between the Mountain and Pacific division, the line running through Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

For Time Difference table see Index.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

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JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States (including District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska), except Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally.)

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 14. ADMISSION DAY: In Arizona.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

FEBRUARY ——— MARDI-GRAS DAY, SHROVE TUESDAY: In Alabama and Florida (in counties having a carnival). In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish.

MARCH. First Wednesday prior to Spring election at which Circuit Judges are elected and in counties and cities where offices are filled at Spring election in Michigan.

MARCH (Third Tuesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY (every Presidential year). In North Dakota.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the U. S. is inaugurated.

MARCH 22. EMANCIPATION DAY: In Porto Rico.

APRIL (First Monday in 1916 and every four years thereafter). PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY: In Michigan.

APRIL 21, 1916. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Tennessee.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Virginia.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday). CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina and Kentucky.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii), except Arkansas, Alaska, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina and Virginia. In Louisiana, known as "Confederate Memorial Day."

JUNE 11. KAMEHAMEHA DAY: In Hawaii.

JUNE 15. PIONEER DAY: In Idaho.

JUNE (Last Wednesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In North Dakota.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

JULY 10. ADMISSION DAY: In Wyoming.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY 25. LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS: Porto Rico.

JULY (Fourth Saturday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Texas.

AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Missouri. In Michigan (last Tuesday in August preceding every general November election).

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1916. LABOR DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska).

SEPTEMBER. PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Nevada and Wisconsin, First Tuesday.

SEPTEMBER (Third Saturday). REGATTA DAY: In Territory of Hawaii.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER (First Monday). MISSOURI DAY (commemorative of Missouri history): In Missouri.

OCTOBER (Second Friday). FARMER'S DAY: In Florida.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia.

OCTOBER 18. ALASKA DAY: In Alaska.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER (First Friday). PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.

NOVEMBER 7. GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 12 M. to 5.30 P. M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island (biennially in even years), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1916 in States holding such elections the date is November 7.

NOVEMBER 23 or 30, 1916. THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14) and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in many States, although in some it is observed as designated by the Governor.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is declared in some States and cities by the local authorities a legal holiday.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

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MEMORABLE DATES.—(See also "Anniversaries.")

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1525 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 Battle of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26.
1777 Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.

A. D.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14.
1789 Washington first inaug'ted President, April 30.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1835 Great Fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 19
1851 First International Exhibit'n, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1862 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1863 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 Pres. Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in N. Y., Sept. 24.
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposit'n at Philadelphia
1878 Paris Exposition.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1886 Charleston, S.C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.
1894 Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.

A. D.
1894 Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 "Greater New York" bill signed May 11.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1898 Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-2.
1898 Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
1898 Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
1899 Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.) Mar. 17.
1900 Paris Exposition.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 Hoboken docks' fire, June 30.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Aguinaldo captured by General Funston, Mar. 23.
1901 Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley Sept. 6.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1902 Pennsylvania coal strike.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
1902 Edward VII. crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.
1903 Kishinev massacre.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1904 St. Louis Exposition opened, April 30.
1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15.
1905 Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
1905 Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.
1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the Globe.
1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.
1908 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12.
1910 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1910 Union of South Africa, May 31.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 Postal Banks established in United States, Jan. 3.
1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1913 Parcel Post System in U. S., Jan. 1.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27.
1913 Rebellion in Mexico.
1913 Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
1913 Steamer Volturno disaster, Oct. 9.
1914 General European war.
1914 S.S. Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1914 Panama Canal opened Aug. 15.
1914 City of Mexico invested by the Constitutionalists, Aug. 20.
1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1914 Japan dec'd war on Germany, Aug. 23.
1914 Austria dec'd war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.
1915 Great flood in Southern China, 50,000 drowned, July 14.
1915 Excursion steamer Eastland disaster, July 24.
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1915 Steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19.
1915 Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
1915 China restored as a Monarchy.

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TIME DIFFERENCE.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON STANDARD (EASTERN†) TIME IN THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	6.35 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1.00 A.M.*	Petrograd	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janiero	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 PM.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	5.00 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7.00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

† "EASTERN" time includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

"CENTRAL," which is one hour slower than Eastern time, includes: Cleveland‡, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

"MOUNTAIN," which is two hours slower than Eastern time, includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

"PACIFIC," which is three hours slower than Eastern time, includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

‡ By the law of the State of Ohio, which the Legislature recently refused to change, Central time is the legal time in all of that State. The trunk line railways at Cleveland, with the exception of the Erie, use Central time. There is a city ordinance which names Eastern time as the city time, but as above stated, it is at variance with the State law. Some of the people, therefore, use one time and some another.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

THESE holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

*FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

* Also known as "Groundhog Day."

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS. Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

IN this establishment practically all the printing for the United States Government is done except the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps. The Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office. Directly or through his principal officers he purchases all materials and machinery subject to the provisions of law, disburses all money, appoints all officers and employés, and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the office. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision over the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and for the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

The principal officers are as follows: Public Printer, Cornelius Ford; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson; Private Secretary, Joseph P. O'Lone; Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores; Superintendent of Work, Daniel V. Chisholm; Foreman of Printing, T. Frank Morgan; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

President—W. L. Ames, Oregon, Wis. *Secretary*—O. D. Hill, Kendallia, W. Va. *Treasurer*—D. K. Unsicker, Wright, Iowa.

A delegate body representing more than 3,000,000 farmers. Urges: General parcel post; liberal Federal aid for good roads and inland waterways; teaching of agriculture in the public schools; a Federal pure seed law; head tax and illiteracy test on immigration; a rural credit system not controlled by the banking power; also law to prevent imitation of butter; legislation to curb water-power monopolies; National and State control of land fraud agencies; protection of co-operative enterprises. Opposes: Ship subsidies; interstate liquor traffic into known dry territory; free distribution of seeds.

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TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394		453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395		454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396		455		516		577	608		669		730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14
1806—April 6.
1807—Mar. 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22.
1811—April 14.
1812—Mar. 29.
1813—April 18.
1814—April 10
1815—Mar. 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—Mar. 22.
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—Mar. 30.
1824—April 18
1825—April 3.
1826—Mar. 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19.
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1834—Mar. 30.
1835—April 19
1836—April 3.
1837—Mar. 26
1838—April 15
1839—Mar. 31
1840—April 19.
1841—April 11
1842—Mar. 27
1843—April 16
1844—April 7
1845—Mar 23
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4.
1848—April 23.
1849—April 8.
1850—Mar. 31
1851—April 20.
1852—April 11.
1853—Mar. 27
1854—April 16.
1855—April 8.
1856—Mar. 23
1857—April 12
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24.
1860—April 8.
1861—Mar. 31
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5.
1864—Mar. 27.
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.
1869—Mar. 28.
1870—April 17.
1871—April 9.
1872—Mar 31.
1873—April 13
1874—April 5.
1875—Mar 28.
1876—April 16
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21
1879—April 13
1880—Mar. 28.
1881—April 17
1882—April 9
1883—Mar. 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6.
1891—Mar 29
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—Mar. 25.
1895—April 14.
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15
1901—April 7.
1902—Mar. 30.
1903—April 12.
1904—April 3.
1905—April 23.
1906—April 15.
1907—Mar. 31
1908—April 19.
1909—April 11.
1910—Mar. 27.
1911—April 16.
1912—April 7
1913—Mar 23
1914—April 12
1915—April 4.
1916—April 23
1917—April 8.
1918—Mar. 31.
1919—April 20.
1920—April 4.
1921—Mar. 27.
1922—April 16.
1923—April 1.
1924—April 20.
1925—April 12.
1926—April 4.
1927—April 17.
1928—April 8.
1929—Mar. 31.
1930—April 20.
1931—April 5.
1932—Mar. 27.
1933—April 16.
1934—April 1.
1935—April 21.
1936—April 12.
1937—Mar. 28.
1938—April 17.
1939—April 9.
1940—Mar. 24.
1941—April 13.
1942—April 5.
1943—April 25.
1944—April 9
1945—April 1.
1946—April 21
1947—April 6
1948—Mar 28.
1949—April 17
1950—April 9.
1951—Mar 25.
1952—April 13
1953—April 5
1954—April 18
1955—April 10
1956—April 1.
1957—April 21
1958—April 6
1959—Mar. 29.
1960—April 17.
1961—April 2.
1962—April 22.
1963—April 14.
1964—Mar. 29.
1965—April 18.
1966—April 10.
1967—Mar. 26.
1968—April 14.
1969—April 6.
1970—Mar. 29.
1971—April 11.
1972—April 2.
1973—April 22.
1974—April 14.
1975—Mar. 30.
1976—April 18.
1977—April 10.
1978—Mar. 26.
1979—April 15.
1980—April 6
1981—April 19.
1982—April 11.
1983—April 3.
1984—April 22.
1985—April 7.
1986—Mar. 30.
1987—April 19.
1988—April 3.
1989—Mar 26.
1990—April 15.
1991—Mar. 31.
1992—April 19.
1993—April 11.
1994—April 3.
1995—April 16.
1996—April 7.
1997—Mar. 30.
1998—April 12.
1999—April 4.
2000—April 23

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CALENDARS FOR 1916 AND 1917.

1916.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Feb.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	..	..	..	..
Mar.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Sept.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Nov.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

1917.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Feb.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
Mar.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Aug.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Sept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Nov.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

ANNIVERSARIES

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

See also table of "Memorable Dates."

Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Jan. 29. William McKinley born, 1843.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battleship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
Mar. 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
Mar. 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
Mar. 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 19. Primrose Day in England; Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 3. King George V. born, 1865.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
July 1. Dominion Day in Canada.
July 3. Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898.
Aug. 3. Invasion of Belgium by Germany, 1914.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Aug. 28. Montenegro became a kingdom, 1910.
Sept. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sept. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 28. Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	September 23 to October 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	March 22 to April 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	October 23 to November 22.	Floreal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	November 22 to December 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivose	(Snowy),	December 22 to January 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	January 21 to February 20.	Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to August 19.
Ventose	(Windy),	February 20 to March 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit),	August 19 to September 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

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READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	.. 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888			1928			7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904		1932			5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908		1936			3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912		1940			1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916		1944			6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920		1948			4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924		1952			2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	SUNDAY	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	SUNDAY	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	SUNDAY	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	SUNDAY	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	SUNDAY	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	SUNDAY	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	SUNDAY	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	SUNDAY	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	SUNDAY	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	SUNDAY	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	SUNDAY	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	SUNDAY	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	SUNDAY	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	SUNDAY	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	SUNDAY	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1916, will fall, look in the table of leap years for 1916, and in a parallel line under July is figure 6, which directs to column 6 in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Tuesday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted).

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 30	4 37	3 35	7 24	4 42	3 30	7 19	4 48	3 25	7 4	5 4	3 9
2	S	7 30	4 38	4 54	7 24	4 43	4 48	7 19	4 49	4 41	7 4	5 4	4 22
3	M	7 30	4 39	6 9	7 24	4 45	6 2	7 19	4 50	5 54	7 4	5 5	5 33
4	Tu	7 30	4 40	7 13	7 24	4 46	7 7	7 19	4 51	6 59	7 4	5 6	6 38
5	W	7 30	4 41	sets.	7 24	4 47	sets.	7 19	4 52	sets.	7 4	5 7	sets.
6	Th	7 30	4 42	6 42	7 24	4 48	6 46	7 19	4 53	6 50	7 4	5 8	7 2
7	Fr	7 30	4 43	8 0	7 24	4 49	8 2	7 19	4 54	8 5	7 4	5 9	8 13
8	Sa	7 30	4 44	9 14	7 24	4 50	9 15	7 19	4 55	9 16	7 4	5 10	9 19
9	S	7 30	4 45	10 24	7 24	4 51	10 24	7 19	4 56	10 24	7 4	5 10	10 23
10	M	7 30	4 46	11 32	7 24	4 52	11 30	7 19	4 58	11 28	7 4	5 11	11 24
11	Tu	7 29	4 47	A.M.	7 24	4 53	A.M.	7 19	4 59	A.M.	7 4	5 12	A.M.
12	W	7 29	4 48	12 38	7 23	4 54	12 35	7 18	5 0	12 32	7 4	5 13	12 23
13	Th	7 29	4 49	1 43	7 23	4 55	1 39	7 18	5 1	1 35	7 4	5 14	1 22
14	Fr	7 28	4 50	2 48	7 23	4 56	2 43	7 18	5 2	2 37	7 4	5 14	2 21
15	Sa	7 28	4 51	3 50	7 22	4 57	3 44	7 17	5 3	3 37	7 3	5 15	3 19
16	S	7 27	4 52	4 48	7 22	4 58	4 42	7 17	5 4	4 35	7 3	5 16	4 14
17	M	7 27	4 54	5 41	7 22	4 59	5 34	7 16	5 5	5 27	7 3	5 17	5 6
18	Tu	7 26	4 55	6 26	7 21	5 0	6 20	7 16	5 6	6 13	7 3	5 18	5 53
19	W	7 26	4 56	7 5	7 21	5 1	7 0	7 15	5 7	6 54	7 2	5 19	6 36
20	Th	7 25	4 57	rises.	7 20	5 2	rises.	7 14	5 8	rises.	7 2	5 20	rises.
21	Fr	7 24	4 59	6 32	7 19	5 3	6 35	7 13	5 9	6 38	7 2	5 21	6 48
22	Sa	7 23	5 0	7 39	7 18	5 5	7 39	7 12	5 10	7 41	7 1	5 22	7 47
23	S	7 22	5 1	8 41	7 17	5 6	8 42	7 12	5 11	8 43	7 1	5 23	8 45
24	M	7 21	5 2	9 47	7 17	5 7	9 47	7 11	5 12	9 46	7 0	5 24	9 44
25	Tu	7 21	5 4	10 55	7 16	5 9	10 53	7 10	5 14	10 51	7 0	5 25	10 44
26	W	7 20	5 5	A.M.	7 15	5 10	A.M.	7 9	5 15	11 58	7 0	5 26	11 48
27	Th	7 19	5 7	12 5	7 14	5 11	12 2	7 9	5 16	A.M.	6 59	5 27	A.M.
28	Fr	7 18	5 8	1 18	7 14	5 12	1 14	7 8	5 17	1 9	6 59	5 28	12 54
29	Sa	7 18	5 9	2 34	7 13	5 13	2 28	7 8	5 18	2 22	6 58	5 29	2 3
30	S	7 17	5 11	3 48	7 12	5 14	3 41	7 7	5 19	3 34	6 57	5 30	3 13
31	M	7 16	5 12	4 55	7 12	5 16	4 48	7 7	5 20	4 41	6 57	5 31	4 19

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	17	8	12	6	29	14	12	8	54	20	12	10	56	26	12	12	31
2	12	3	46	9	12	6	55	15	12	9	16	21	12	11	13	27	12	12	44
3	12	4	14	10	12	7	20	16	12	9	37	22	12	11	30	28	12	12	56
4	12	4	42	11	12	7	44	17	12	9	58	23	12	11	47	29	12	13	8
5	12	5	9	12	12	8	8	18	12	10	18	24	12	12	2	30	12	13	18
6	12	5	36	13	12	8	32	19	12	10	37	25	12	12	17	31	12	13	28
7	12	6	3																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 46	6 38
New York.	1	5 46	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 39
Wash'ton .	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston	1	5 35	6 23	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 30	6 57

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 15	5 13	5 51	7 11	5 17	5 45	7 7	5 21	5 38	6 56	5 32	5 18
2	W	7 14	5 14	6 36	7 10	5 18	6 31	7 6	5 22	6 25	6 56	5 32	6 9
3	Th	7 12	5 15	sets.	7 9	5 19	sets.	7 5	5 23	sets.	6 55	5 33	sets.
4	Fr	7 11	5 17	6 46	7 8	5 20	6 48	7 4	5 24	6 50	6 54	5 34	6 57
5	Sa	7 10	5 18	8 1	7 6	5 21	8 2	7 3	5 25	8 2	6 53	5 35	8 3
6	S	7 9	5 19	9 12	7 5	5 23	9 11	7 2	5 26	9 10	6 52	5 36	9 8
7	M	7 8	5 20	10 21	7 4	5 24	10 19	7 1	5 27	10 16	6 51	5 37	10 9
8	Tu	7 7	5 21	11 29	7 3	5 25	11 25	7 0	5 28	11 21	6 50	5 38	11 10
9	W	7 6	5 23	A.M.	7 2	5 26	A.M.	6 59	5 29	A.M.	6 49	5 39	A.M.
10	Th	7 5	5 24	12 35	7 1	5 28	12 30	6 58	5 31	12 25	6 48	5 40	12 10
11	Fr	7 4	5 26	1 38	7 0	5 29	1 33	6 57	5 32	1 27	6 47	5 41	1 9
12	Sa	7 3	5 27	2 39	6 59	5 30	2 33	6 56	5 33	2 26	6 46	5 42	2 6
13	S	7 1	5 29	3 35	6 57	5 31	3 28	6 55	5 34	3 21	6 45	5 43	3 0
14	M	7 0	5 30	4 23	6 56	5 33	4 16	6 54	5 35	4 9	6 45	5 44	3 49
15	Tu	6 59	5 31	5 4	6 55	5 34	4 58	6 53	5 36	4 52	6 44	5 45	4 33
16	W	6 58	5 32	5 38	6 54	5 36	5 33	6 52	5 37	5 28	6 43	5 46	5 12
17	Th	6 56	5 33	6 7	6 53	5 37	6 3	6 51	5 39	5 59	6 42	5 47	5 46
18	Fr	6 55	5 34	rises.	6 51	5 38	rises.	6 49	5 40	rises.	6 41	5 48	rises.
19	Sa	6 53	5 35	6 32	6 49	5 39	6 33	6 48	5 41	6 34	6 40	5 49	6 37
20	S	6 52	5 37	7 39	6 48	5 41	7 38	6 47	5 42	7 38	6 39	5 50	7 37
21	M	6 50	5 38	8 46	6 47	5 42	8 44	6 46	5 43	8 42	6 38	5 51	8 38
22	Tu	6 48	5 40	9 56	6 45	5 43	9 53	6 44	5 44	9 50	6 36	5 52	9 41
23	W	6 47	5 42	11 8	6 44	5 45	11 4	6 43	5 45	11 0	6 35	5 53	10 46
24	Th	6 46	5 43	A.M.	6 42	5 46	A.M.	6 41	5 46	A.M.	6 34	5 54	11 54
25	Fr	6 45	5 44	12 23	6 41	5 48	12 17	6 40	5 48	12 11	6 33	5 55	A.M.
26	Sa	6 43	5 45	1 35	6 39	5 49	1 29	6 38	5 49	1 22	6 32	5 56	1 2
27	S	6 42	5 47	2 44	6 38	5 50	2 37	6 37	5 50	2 30	6 32	5 57	2 8
28	M	6 40	5 48	3 42	6 37	5 51	3 36	6 35	5 51	3 28	6 31	5 57	3 8
29	Tu	6 39	5 49	4 30	6 35	5 52	4 24	6 34	5 52	4 18	6 30	5 58	4 0
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	38	7	12	14	15	13	12	14	24	19	12	14	5	25	12	13	21
2	12	13	46	8	12	14	19	14	12	14	22	20	12	13	59	26	12	13	11
3	12	13	53	9	12	14	21	15	12	14	20	21	12	13	52	27	12	13	1
4	12	14	0	10	12	14	23	16	12	14	17	22	12	13	45	28	12	12	51
5	12	14	6	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	14	23	12	13	38	29	12	12	40
6	12	14	11	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	10	24	12	13	30				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 37	6 50	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 14	7 13
New York.	1	5 36	6 51	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton .	1	5 35	6 52	11	5 26	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 36	5 50	5 9	6 34	5 53	5 4	6 33	5 53	4 59	6 28	5 58	4 45
2	Th	6 35	5 51	5 40	6 32	5 54	5 37	6 31	5 54	5 34	6 27	5 58	5 24
3	Fr	6 33	5 52	sets.	6 31	5 55	sets.	6 30	5 55	sets.	6 26	5 58	sets.
4	Sa	6 32	5 54	6 48	6 29	5 56	6 48	6 28	5 56	6 48	6 25	5 59	6 47
5	S	6 30	5 55	7 59	6 28	5 57	7 56	6 27	5 57	7 56	6 24	6 0	7 51
6	M	6 29	5 56	9 8	6 27	5 59	9 6	6 26	5 58	9 3	6 23	6 0	8 53
7	Tu	6 27	5 58	10 17	6 25	6 0	10 13	6 24	5 59	10 8	6 22	6 1	9 56
8	W	6 26	5 59	11 23	6 24	6 1	11 18	6 23	6 0	11 12	6 21	6 2	10 56
9	Th	6 24	6 0	A.M.	6 22	6 2	A.M.	6 21	6 1	A.M.	6 20	6 3	11 55
10	Fr	6 23	6 1	12 26	6 20	6 3	12 20	6 19	6 2	12 13	6 19	6 4	A.M.
11	Sa	6 21	6 2	1 25	6 18	6 4	1 18	6 18	6 3	1 11	6 17	6 4	12 50
12	S	6 19	6 3	2 16	6 16	6 5	2 9	6 16	6 4	2 2	6 16	6 5	1 42
13	M	6 17	6 4	3 0	6 15	6 6	2 53	6 15	6 5	2 47	6 14	6 6	2 27
14	Tu	6 15	6 5	3 37	6 13	6 7	3 31	6 13	6 6	3 25	6 13	6 7	3 8
15	W	6 13	6 6	4 8	6 12	6 8	4 3	6 12	6 7	3 58	6 11	6 7	3 45
16	Th	6 11	6 7	4 35	6 10	6 9	4 30	6 10	6 8	4 27	6 10	6 8	4 17
17	Fr	6 9	6 8	4 58	6 9	6 10	4 56	6 9	6 9	4 54	6 9	6 9	4 47
18	Sa	6 7	6 9	5 21	6 7	6 11	5 20	6 7	6 10	5 19	6 8	6 10	5 16
19	S	6 5	6 10	rises.	6 5	6 12	rises.	6 5	6 11	rises.	6 6	6 10	rises.
20	M	6 2	6 11	7 43	6 3	6 13	7 40	6 3	6 12	7 38	6 5	6 11	7 30
21	Tu	6 0	6 12	8 56	6 2	6 14	8 52	6 2	6 13	8 48	6 3	6 12	8 36
22	W	5 59	6 14	10 11	6 1	6 15	10 6	6 0	6 14	10 1	6 2	6 12	9 45
23	Th	5 57	6 15	11 28	6 0	6 16	11 20	5 58	6 15	11 10	6 1	6 13	10 49
24	Fr	5 55	6 16	A.M.	5 58	6 17	A.M.	5 56	6 16	A.M.	5 59	6 14	A.M.
25	Sa	5 53	6 17	12 36	5 56	6 18	12 29	5 55	6 17	12 22	5 58	6 14	12 1
26	S	5 51	6 19	1 37	5 54	6 19	1 31	5 54	6 18	1 23	5 57	6 15	1 2
27	M	5 50	6 20	2 28	5 53	6 20	2 21	5 53	6 19	2 15	5 56	6 16	1 56
28	Tu	5 48	6 21	3 8	5 52	6 21	3 3	5 52	6 20	2 58	5 55	6 16	2 42
29	W	5 46	6 22	3 40	5 50	6 22	3 37	5 51	6 21	3 33	5 54	6 17	3 21
30	Th	5 45	6 24	4 8	5 49	6 23	4 6	5 49	6 21	4 3	5 52	6 18	3 56
31	Fr	5 43	6 25	4 33	5 47	6 24	4 32	5 48	6 22	4 31	5 50	6 19	4 27

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	28	8	12	10	54	14	12	9	19	20	12	7	34	26	12	5	44
2	12	12	16	9	12	10	39	15	12	9	2	21	12	7	16	27	12	5	26
3	12	12	4	10	12	10	24	16	12	8	45	22	12	6	58	28	12	5	8
4	12	11	51	11	12	10	8	17	12	8	27	23	12	6	39	29	12	4	49
5	12	11	37	12	12	9	52	18	12	8	10	24	12	6	21	30	12	4	31
6	12	11	23	13	12	9	36	19	12	7	52	25	12	6	3	31	12	4	13
7	12	11	9																

TWILIGHT.

Places	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 2	7 23	11	4 45	7 35	21	4 27	7 47
New York.	1	5 3	7 22	11	4 47	7 33	21	4 30	7 45
Wash'ton .	1	5 4	7 21	11	4 49	7 31	21	4 33	7 42
Charleston	1	5 6	7 19	11	4 53	7 27	21	4 40	7 35

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N and S Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 43	6 26	4 56	5 45	6 24	4 56	5 46	6 23	4 56	5 49	6 20	4 57
2	S	5 42	6 28	sets.	5 44	6 26	sets.	5 45	6 24	sets.	5 48	6 21	sets.
3	M	5 40	6 29	7 58	5 42	6 27	7 54	5 43	6 25	7 50	5 46	6 21	7 39
4	Tu	5 38	6 30	9 5	5 40	6 28	9 1	5 41	6 26	8 56	5 44	6 22	8 41
5	W	5 36	6 31	10 6	5 38	6 29	10 1	5 40	6 27	9 55	5 42	6 23	9 38
6	Th	5 34	6 32	11 12	5 36	6 30	11 5	5 38	6 28	10 59	5 41	6 23	10 39
7	Fr	5 32	6 33	A.M.	5 34	6 31	A.M.	5 36	6 29	11 53	5 39	6 24	11 32
8	Sa	5 31	6 34	12 7	5 33	6 32	12 0	5 35	6 30	A.M.	5 38	6 25	A.M.
9	S	5 29	6 35	12 54	5 31	6 33	12 47	5 33	6 31	12 41	5 37	6 25	12 21
10	M	5 27	6 36	1 33	5 29	6 34	1 27	5 32	6 32	1 21	5 35	6 26	1 3
11	Tu	5 26	6 37	2 6	5 28	6 35	2 2	5 30	6 33	1 56	5 34	6 27	1 41
12	W	5 24	6 38	2 34	5 26	6 36	2 30	5 28	6 34	2 26	5 33	6 27	2 15
13	Th	5 23	6 40	2 59	5 25	6 37	2 57	5 27	6 35	2 54	5 32	6 28	2 45
14	Fr	5 21	6 41	3 22	5 24	6 38	3 21	5 26	6 36	3 19	5 31	6 29	3 15
15	Sa	5 19	6 42	3 44	5 22	6 39	3 43	5 24	6 37	3 43	5 30	6 30	3 42
16	S	5 18	6 43	4 6	5 21	6 40	4 7	5 23	6 38	4 8	5 29	6 30	4 12
17	M	5 16	6 44	4 30	5 19	6 41	4 32	5 22	6 40	4 35	5 28	6 31	4 43
18	Tu	5 14	6 45	rises.	5 17	6 42	rises.	5 20	6 41	rises.	5 27	6 32	rises.
19	W	5 13	6 46	9 10	5 16	6 43	9 4	5 19	6 42	8 57	5 26	6 32	8 40
20	Th	5 11	6 48	10 24	5 14	6 44	10 17	5 17	6 43	10 10	5 24	6 34	9 49
21	Fr	5 10	6 49	11 30	5 13	6 45	11 23	5 16	6 44	11 16	5 23	6 35	10 55
22	Sa	5 8	6 50	A.M.	5 11	6 46	A.M.	5 14	6 45	A.M.	5 22	6 35	11 52
23	S	5 6	6 51	12 24	5 10	6 47	12 18	5 13	6 46	12 11	5 21	6 36	A.M.
24	M	5 5	6 52	1 8	5 9	6 48	1 3	5 12	6 47	12 57	5 20	6 37	12 41
25	Tu	5 3	6 53	1 43	5 7	6 49	1 38	5 10	6 48	1 34	5 19	6 37	1 22
26	W	5 2	6 54	2 12	5 6	6 50	2 9	5 9	6 48	2 6	5 18	6 37	1 58
27	Th	5 1	6 55	2 37	5 5	6 52	2 35	5 8	6 49	2 34	5 17	6 38	2 29
28	Fr	4 59	6 56	2 59	5 3	6 53	2 59	5 6	6 50	2 59	5 16	6 38	2 59
29	Sa	4 58	6 57	3 22	5 2	6 54	3 24	5 5	6 51	3 24	5 15	6 39	3 28
30	S	4 56	6 59	3 46	5 0	6 55	3 48	5 3	6 52	3 51	5 14	6 40	3 58

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	55	7	12	2	10	13	12	0	32	19	11	59	6	25	11	57	54
2	12	3	37	8	12	1	53	14	12	0	17	20	11	58	53	26	11	57	44
3	12	3	19	9	12	1	36	15	12	0	2	21	11	58	40	27	11	57	35
4	12	3	2	10	12	1	20	16	11	59	47	22	11	58	28	28	11	57	25
5	12	2	44	11	12	1	4	17	11	59	33	23	11	58	16	29	11	57	17
6	12	2	27	12	12	0	48	18	11	59	19	24	11	58	5	30	11	57	9

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 6	8 2	11	3 36	8 16	21	3 25	8 32
New York.	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 50	8 12	21	3 31	8 26
Wash'ton .	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 56	8 7	21	3 37	8 20
Charleston	1	4 24	7 43	11	4 10	7 52	21	3 55	8 2

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 55	7 0	4 11	4 59	6 56	4 15	5 2	6 52	4 19	5 13	6 41	4 30
2	Tu	4 53	7 1	sets.	4 57	6 57	sets.	5 1	6 53	sets.	5 12	6 42	sets.
3	W	4 52	7 2	9 0	4 56	6 58	8 53	5 0	6 54	8 47	5 11	6 43	8 28
4	Th	4 50	7 3	9 57	4 54	6 59	9 50	4 59	6 55	9 43	5 10	6 44	9 23
5	Fr	4 49	7 4	10 47	4 53	7 0	10 41	4 57	6 56	10 34	5 10	6 45	10 14
6	Sa	4 48	7 5	11 29	4 52	7 1	11 19	4 56	6 57	11 17	5 9	6 45	10 58
7	S	4 47	7 6	A.M.	4 51	7 2	A.M.	4 55	6 58	11 54	5 8	6 46	11 38
8	M	4 46	7 7	12 5	4 50	7 3	12 0	4 54	6 59	A.M.	5 7	6 47	A.M.
9	Tu	4 45	7 8	12 34	4 49	7 4	12 30	4 53	7 0	12 26	5 6	6 47	12 13
10	W	4 44	7 9	1 0	4 48	7 5	12 57	4 52	7 1	12 54	5 5	6 48	12 44
11	Th	4 43	7 10	1 23	4 47	7 6	1 21	4 51	7 2	1 19	5 5	6 49	1 13
12	Fr	4 42	7 11	1 46	4 46	7 7	1 45	4 50	7 3	1 44	5 4	6 49	1 42
13	Sa	4 41	7 12	2 6	4 45	7 8	2 7	4 49	7 4	2 7	5 3	6 50	2 9
14	S	4 40	7 13	2 30	4 44	7 9	2 31	4 48	7 5	2 33	5 2	6 51	2 39
15	M	4 39	7 14	2 55	4 43	7 10	2 58	4 47	7 6	3 2	5 2	6 51	3 11
16	Tu	4 38	7 15	4 8	4 42	7 11	4 10	4 46	7 7	4 12	5 1	6 52	4 19
17	W	4 37	7 16	rises.	4 42	7 11	rises.	4 46	7 8	rises.	5 0	6 53	rises.
18	Th	4 36	7 17	9 14	4 41	7 12	9 7	4 45	7 8	9 0	5 0	6 53	8 39
19	Fr	4 35	7 19	10 16	4 40	7 13	10 9	4 44	7 9	10 2	4 59	6 54	9 42
20	Sa	4 34	7 20	11 5	4 39	7 14	10 59	4 44	7 10	10 53	4 58	6 54	10 36
21	S	4 33	7 21	11 44	4 38	7 15	11 39	4 43	7 10	11 34	4 58	6 55	11 21
22	M	4 32	7 22	A.M.	4 38	7 16	A.M.	4 43	7 11	A.M.	4 57	6 56	11 59
23	Tu	4 31	7 23	12 15	4 37	7 17	12 13	4 42	7 12	12 8	4 57	6 57	A.M.
24	W	4 30	7 24	12 42	4 36	7 18	12 39	4 42	7 13	12 38	4 56	6 57	12 32
25	Th	4 30	7 25	1 4	4 35	7 19	1 4	4 41	7 14	1 3	4 56	6 58	1 2
26	Fr	4 29	7 26	1 27	4 35	7 20	1 28	4 41	7 15	1 29	4 56	6 58	1 31
27	Sa	4 29	7 27	1 50	4 34	7 20	1 52	4 40	7 15	1 54	4 55	6 59	2 1
28	S	4 28	7 27	2 15	4 34	7 21	2 18	4 40	7 16	2 21	4 55	7 0	2 32
29	M	4 27	7 28	2 43	4 33	7 22	2 47	4 39	7 17	2 52	4 55	7 0	3 5
30	Tu	4 27	7 29	3 16	4 33	7 23	3 21	4 38	7 18	3 27	4 54	7 1	3 44
31	W	4 26	7 29	sets.	4 32	7 23	sets.	4 38	7 19	sets.	4 54	7 1	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	1	8	11	56	23	14	11	56	12	20	11	56	22	26	11	56	51
2	11	56	54	9	11	56	20	15	11	56	13	21	11	56	25	27	11	56	58
3	11	56	47	10	11	56	17	16	11	56	13	22	11	56	29	28	11	57	5
4	11	56	42	11	11	56	15	17	11	56	15	23	11	56	34	29	11	57	12
5	11	56	36	12	11	56	14	18	11	56	16	24	11	56	39	30	11	57	20
6	11	56	31	13	11	56	13	19	11	56	19	25	11	56	45	31	11	57	29
7	11	56	27																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 6	8 48	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 31	9 22
New York.	1	3 13	8 40	11	2 56	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton .	1	3 21	8 33	11	3 5	8 47	21	2 52	9 0
Charleston	1	3 42	8 21	11	3 30	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 26	7 30	8 42	4 32	7 24	8 35	4 37	7 19	8 29	4 54	7 2	8 8
2	Fr	4 25	7 31	9 26	4 31	7 25	9 20	4 37	7 19	9 14	4 53	7 2	8 55
3	Sa	4 24	7 32	10 4	4 31	7 26	9 59	4 36	7 20	9 53	4 53	7 3	9 36
4	S	4 24	7 32	10 35	4 30	7 27	10 31	4 36	7 20	10 26	4 53	7 3	10 12
5	M	4 23	7 33	11 1	4 30	7 27	10 58	4 36	7 21	10 54	4 52	7 3	10 44
6	Tu	4 23	7 33	11 26	4 29	7 28	11 23	4 35	7 21	11 21	4 52	7 4	11 12
7	W	4 23	7 34	11 47	4 29	7 28	11 46	4 35	7 22	11 45	4 52	7 4	11 41
8	Th	4 22	7 35	A.M.	4 28	7 29	A.M.	4 35	7 23	A.M.	4 52	7 5	A.M.
9	Fr	4 22	7 36	12 8	4 28	7 30	12 8	4 34	7 23	12 8	4 52	7 6	12 8
10	Sa	4 22	7 37	12 30	4 28	7 30	12 31	4 34	7 24	12 33	4 52	7 6	12 37
11	S	4 22	7 37	12 54	4 28	7 31	12 56	4 34	7 24	12 58	4 52	7 7	1 7
12	M	4 22	7 38	1 22	4 28	7 31	1 25	4 34	7 25	1 29	4 52	7 7	1 41
13	Tu	4 22	7 38	1 56	4 28	7 31	2 1	4 34	7 25	2 6	4 52	7 8	2 22
14	W	4 22	7 38	2 39	4 28	7 32	2 46	4 34	7 26	2 52	4 52	7 8	3 12
15	Th	4 22	7 39	3 36	4 28	7 32	3 43	4 34	7 26	3 50	4 52	7 8	4 11
16	Fr	4 22	7 39	rises	4 28	7 32	rises	4 34	7 26	rises	4 52	7 9	rises
17	Sa	4 22	7 39	9 39	4 28	7 33	9 34	4 34	7 27	9 29	4 52	7 9	9 14
18	S	4 22	7 39	10 14	4 28	7 33	10 10	4 34	7 27	10 6	4 52	7 9	9 55
19	M	4 22	7 39	10 43	4 28	7 33	10 41	4 34	7 27	10 38	4 52	7 10	10 31
20	Tu	4 22	7 39	11 8	4 28	7 33	11 7	4 34	7 27	11 6	4 52	7 10	11 3
21	W	4 22	7 40	11 31	4 28	7 34	11 32	4 34	7 28	11 32	4 52	7 10	11 33
22	Th	4 22	7 40	11 55	4 29	7 34	11 56	4 34	7 28	11 58	4 53	7 11	A.M.
23	Fr	4 23	7 40	A.M.	4 29	7 34	A.M.	4 35	7 28	A.M.	4 53	7 11	12 4
24	Sa	4 23	7 40	12 19	4 29	7 34	12 22	4 35	7 28	12 25	4 53	7 11	12 33
25	S	4 23	7 40	12 46	4 29	7 34	12 50	4 35	7 28	12 54	4 53	7 11	1 7
26	M	4 23	7 40	1 17	4 30	7 34	1 22	4 35	7 29	1 27	4 54	7 11	1 43
27	Tu	4 23	7 40	1 53	4 30	7 34	1 59	4 36	7 29	2 5	4 54	7 11	2 24
28	W	4 23	7 40	2 37	4 30	7 34	2 43	4 36	7 29	2 50	4 54	7 11	3 10
29	Th	4 24	7 40	3 27	4 31	7 35	3 33	4 36	7 29	3 40	4 54	7 11	4 0
30	Fr	4 24	7 40	sets.	4 31	7 35	sets.	4 37	7 29	sets.	4 55	7 11	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	38	7	11	58	39	13	11	59	50	19	12	1	6	25	12	2	24
2		57	47	8	11	58	50	14	12	0	3	20	12	1	19	26	12	2	37
3		57	57	9	11	59	2	15	12	0	15	21	12	1	32	27	12	2	49
4		58	7	10	11	59	14	16	12	0	28	22	12	1	45	28	12	3	2
5		58	17	11	11	59	26	17	12	0	41	23	12	1	58	29	12	3	14
6		58	28	12	11	59	38	18	12	0	53	24	12	2	11	30	12	3	26

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 17	9 38	11	2 9	9 51	21	2 8	9 55
New York.	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 37	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton .	1	2 41	9 14	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 13	8 43	11	3 9	8 51	21	3 9	8 54

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 25	7 40	8 39	4 31	7 34	8 32	4 37	7 29	8 28	4 55	7 11	8 13
2	S	4 26	7 40	9 5	4 32	7 34	9 2	4 37	7 29	8 58	4 55	7 11	8 46
3	M	4 27	7 40	9 30	4 33	7 34	9 27	4 38	7 29	9 24	4 56	7 11	9 16
4	Tu	4 27	7 39	9 52	4 34	7 33	9 50	4 38	7 28	9 49	4 56	7 11	9 44
5	W	4 28	7 39	10 13	4 35	7 33	10 12	4 39	7 28	10 12	4 57	7 11	10 11
6	Th	4 29	7 39	10 34	4 35	7 33	10 34	4 40	7 28	10 35	4 57	7 11	10 38
7	Fr	4 29	7 39	10 55	4 36	7 33	10 58	4 40	7 28	11 0	4 58	7 11	11 6
8	Sa	4 30	7 38	11 20	4 37	7 32	11 24	4 41	7 27	11 27	4 58	7 10	11 38
9	S	4 31	7 38	11 51	4 37	7 32	11 55	4 41	7 27	A.M.	4 59	7 10	A.M.
10	M	4 32	7 38	A.M.	4 38	7 32	A.M.	4 42	7 26	12 0	5 0	7 10	12 15
11	Tu	4 33	7 37	12 29	4 39	7 31	12 34	4 43	7 26	12 40	5 0	7 10	12 58
12	W	4 33	7 37	1 17	4 40	7 31	1 24	4 43	7 25	1 31	5 1	7 9	1 51
13	Th	4 34	7 37	2 19	4 40	7 30	2 26	4 44	7 25	2 33	5 1	7 9	2 54
14	Fr	4 35	7 36	3 33	4 41	7 30	3 38	4 45	7 24	3 46	5 2	7 9	4 5
15	Sa	4 36	7 36	rises.	4 42	7 29	rises.	4 46	7 24	rises.	5 3	7 8	rises.
16	S	4 37	7 35	8 41	4 43	7 29	8 39	4 47	7 23	8 35	5 3	7 8	8 27
17	M	4 37	7 34	9 9	4 44	7 28	9 8	4 48	7 23	9 6	5 4	7 8	9 1
18	Tu	4 38	7 33	9 34	4 45	7 28	9 33	4 49	7 22	9 33	5 4	7 7	9 33
19	W	4 39	7 32	9 58	4 46	7 27	9 59	4 50	7 21	10 0	5 5	7 7	10 4
20	Th	4 40	7 32	10 22	4 46	7 26	10 25	4 50	7 21	10 26	5 5	7 6	10 35
21	Fr	4 41	7 31	10 48	4 47	7 26	10 52	4 51	7 20	10 56	5 6	7 6	11 8
22	Sa	4 42	7 30	11 19	4 48	7 25	11 23	4 52	7 19	11 29	5 7	7 5	11 42
23	S	4 43	7 29	11 53	4 49	7 24	11 59	4 53	7 18	A.M.	5 7	7 5	A.M.
24	M	4 44	7 28	A.M.	4 50	7 23	A.M.	4 54	7 17	12 5	5 8	7 4	12 23
25	Tu	4 45	7 27	12 34	4 51	7 22	12 41	4 55	7 17	12 47	5 9	7 3	1 7
26	W	4 46	7 26	1 22	4 52	7 21	1 29	4 56	7 16	1 36	5 9	7 3	1 56
27	Th	4 47	7 25	2 17	4 53	7 20	2 23	4 57	7 15	2 30	5 10	7 2	2 49
28	Fr	4 48	7 24	3 16	4 54	7 19	3 21	4 57	7 14	3 27	5 11	7 1	3 45
29	Sa	4 49	7 23	4 17	4 54	7 18	4 22	4 58	7 14	4 28	5 11	7 0	4 42
30	S	4 50	7 22	sets.	4 55	7 18	sets.	4 59	7 13	sets.	5 12	7 0	sets.
31	M	4 51	7 21	7 58	4 55	7 17	7 56	4 59	7 13	7 54	5 13	6 59	7 48

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	38	8	12	4	52	14	12	5	39	20	12	6	9	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	49	9	12	5	1	15	12	5	45	21	12	6	12	27	12	6	19
3	12	4	0	10	12	5	9	16	12	5	51	22	12	6	15	28	12	6	19
4	12	4	11	11	12	5	17	17	12	5	56	23	12	6	17	29	12	6	17
5	12	4	22	12	12	5	25	18	12	6	1	24	12	6	18	30	12	6	15
6	12	4	32	13	12	5	32	19	12	6	5	25	12	6	19	31	12	6	13
7	12	4	42																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 14	9 54	11	2 24	9 45	21	2 39	9 34
New York.	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 37	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton .	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 13	8 54	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 52	7 20	8 19	4 56	7 16	8 18	5 0	7 12	8 17	5 14	6 58	8 15
2	W	4 53	7 19	8 41	4 57	7 15	8 42	5 1	7 11	8 42	5 14	6 57	8 43
3	Th	4 54	7 18	9 1	4 58	7 14	9 2	5 1	7 10	9 4	5 15	6 56	9 9
4	Fr	4 55	7 17	9 25	4 59	7 12	9 27	5 2	7 9	9 30	5 16	6 55	9 39
5	Sa	4 56	7 16	9 51	5 0	7 11	9 56	5 3	7 8	10 0	5 17	6 55	10 13
6	S	4 57	7 15	10 25	5 1	7 10	10 30	5 4	7 7	10 36	5 18	6 54	10 52
7	M	4 58	7 14	11 7	5 2	7 9	11 14	5 5	7 6	11 20	5 19	6 53	11 40
8	Tu	4 59	7 13	A.M.	5 3	7 7	A.M.	5 6	7 6	A.M.	5 19	6 52	A.M.
9	W	5 0	7 11	12 1	5 4	7 6	12 8	5 7	7 5	12 15	5 20	6 51	12 36
10	Th	5 1	7 10	1 8	5 5	7 5	1 14	5 8	7 3	1 21	5 20	6 50	1 42
11	Fr	5 2	7 9	2 24	5 6	7 4	2 30	5 9	7 2	2 35	5 21	6 48	2 53
12	Sa	5 3	7 8	3 45	5 7	7 3	3 50	5 10	7 0	3 54	5 21	6 47	4 8
13	S	5 4	7 7	rises.	5 8	7 1	rises.	5 11	6 59	rises.	5 22	6 46	rises.
14	M	5 5	7 5	7 34	5 9	7 0	7 33	5 12	6 58	7 32	5 23	6 45	7 30
15	Tu	5 6	7 4	7 58	5 10	6 58	7 59	5 13	6 57	8 0	5 23	6 44	8 2
16	W	5 7	7 3	8 23	5 11	6 57	8 25	5 14	6 55	8 27	5 24	6 43	8 33
17	Th	5 8	7 1	8 50	5 12	6 56	8 53	5 15	6 54	8 56	5 25	6 42	9 6
18	Fr	5 9	6 59	9 19	5 13	6 55	9 23	5 16	6 52	9 28	5 25	6 41	9 42
19	Sa	5 10	6 57	9 53	5 14	6 54	9 58	5 17	6 51	10 4	5 26	6 40	10 21
20	S	5 11	6 55	10 32	5 15	6 53	10 38	5 18	6 49	10 45	5 27	6 39	11 4
21	M	5 12	6 54	11 17	5 16	6 51	11 24	5 19	6 48	11 31	5 27	6 38	11 51
22	Tu	5 13	6 52	A.M.	5 17	6 50	A.M.	5 20	6 46	A.M.	5 28	6 36	A.M.
23	W	5 14	6 51	12 10	5 18	6 48	12 16	5 21	6 45	12 23	5 29	6 35	12 43
24	Th	5 15	6 50	1 8	5 19	6 46	1 13	5 22	6 44	1 20	5 29	6 34	1 38
25	Fr	5 16	6 48	2 8	5 20	6 44	2 13	5 23	6 42	2 19	5 30	6 33	2 34
26	Sa	5 17	6 47	3 11	5 21	6 42	3 15	5 24	6 41	3 19	5 31	6 32	3 32
27	S	5 18	6 45	4 13	5 22	6 41	4 16	5 25	6 40	4 19	5 31	6 31	4 28
28	M	5 19	6 43	sets.	5 23	6 39	sets.	5 26	6 38	sets.	5 32	6 30	sets.
29	Tu	5 20	6 41	6 46	5 24	6 38	6 46	5 27	6 37	6 46	5 33	6 28	6 46
30	W	5 22	6 39	7 7	5 25	6 36	7 8	5 27	6 35	7 10	5 33	6 27	7 14
31	Th	5 23	6 37	7 30	5 26	6 35	7 33	5 28	6 34	7 35	5 34	6 26	7 43

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	9	8	12	5	29	14	12	4	32	20	12	3	15	26	12	1	42
2	12	6	5	9	12	5	21	15	12	4	20	21	12	3	1	27	12	1	25
3	12	6	1	10	12	5	12	16	12	4	8	22	12	2	46	28	12	1	8
4	12	5	56	11	12	5	3	17	12	3	56	23	12	2	30	29	12	0	50
5	12	5	50	12	12	4	53	18	12	3	43	24	12	2	15	30	12	0	32
6	12	5	44	13	12	4	43	19	12	3	29	25	12	1	59	31	12	0	14
7	12	5	37																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 57	9 16	11	3 13	8 57	21	3 29	8 37
New York.	1	3 6	9 6	11	3 22	8 48	21	3 35	8 31
Wash'ton .	1	3 15	8 57	11	3 29	8 41	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 24	6 35	7 56	5 27	6 33	8 0	5 29	6 32	8 4	5 35	6 25	8 15
2	Sa	5 26	6 33	8 27	5 28	6 31	8 32	5 30	6 30	8 37	5 35	6 24	8 53
3	S	5 27	6 32	9 5	5 29	6 30	9 11	5 32	6 28	9 17	5 36	6 22	9 36
4	M	5 28	6 30	9 53	5 30	6 28	10 0	5 33	6 27	10 7	5 37	6 21	10 28
5	Tu	5 29	6 28	10 54	5 31	6 26	11 1	5 34	6 25	11 8	5 37	6 19	11 28
6	W	5 30	6 26	A.M.	5 32	6 24	A.M.	5 35	6 23	A.M.	5 38	6 18	A.M.
7	Th	5 31	6 25	12 4	5 33	6 23	12 10	5 36	6 21	12 17	5 39	6 16	12 36
8	Fr	5 32	6 23	1 21	5 34	6 21	1 26	5 37	6 20	1 31	5 39	6 15	1 47
9	Sa	5 33	6 21	2 40	5 35	6 19	2 43	5 38	6 18	2 47	5 40	6 14	2 59
10	S	5 35	6 19	3 58	5 36	6 17	4 1	5 39	6 16	4 3	5 40	6 12	4 10
11	M	5 36	6 17	rises.	5 37	6 16	rises.	5 40	6 15	rises.	5 41	6 11	rises.
12	Tu	5 37	6 15	6 22	5 38	6 14	6 23	5 41	6 13	6 25	5 42	6 9	6 39
13	W	5 38	6 14	6 48	5 39	6 13	6 51	5 41	6 12	6 52	5 42	6 8	7 2
14	Th	5 39	6 12	7 18	5 40	6 11	7 22	5 42	6 10	7 26	5 43	6 7	7 38
15	Fr	5 40	6 10	7 50	5 41	6 9	7 55	5 43	6 9	8 0	5 44	6 6	8 16
16	Sa	5 41	6 8	8 28	5 42	6 7	8 34	5 44	6 7	8 40	5 44	6 5	8 58
17	S	5 42	6 6	9 9	5 43	6 5	9 18	5 45	6 5	9 25	5 45	6 4	9 45
18	M	5 43	6 5	10 2	5 44	6 4	10 9	5 46	6 4	10 16	5 45	6 3	10 36
19	Tu	5 44	6 3	10 58	5 44	6 2	11 4	5 47	6 2	11 11	5 46	6 1	11 30
20	W	5 45	6 1	11 58	5 45	6 1	A.M.	5 48	6 0	A.M.	5 47	6 0	A.M.
21	Th	5 46	6 0	A.M.	5 46	6 0	12 3	5 49	5 59	12 9	5 47	5 59	12 26
22	Fr	5 47	5 58	12 59	5 47	5 58	1 4	5 50	5 57	1 8	5 48	5 57	1 22
23	Sa	5 48	5 56	2 2	5 48	5 56	2 6	5 51	5 56	2 9	5 48	5 56	2 20
24	S	5 50	5 54	3 5	5 49	5 54	3 7	5 52	5 54	3 9	5 49	5 54	3 16
25	M	5 51	5 52	4 8	5 50	5 53	4 9	5 53	5 53	4 10	5 50	5 53	4 13
26	Tu	5 52	5 50	sets.	5 51	5 51	sets.	5 53	5 51	sets.	5 50	5 51	sets.
27	W	5 53	5 49	5 35	5 52	5 49	5 37	5 54	5 50	5 39	5 51	5 50	5 45
28	Th	5 54	5 47	6 1	5 53	5 48	6 4	5 55	5 49	6 7	5 52	5 49	6 18
29	Fr	5 55	5 46	6 31	5 54	5 46	6 35	5 55	5 47	6 40	5 52	5 48	6 54
30	Sa	5 56	5 44	7 57	5 55	5 45	7 13	5 56	5 45	7 18	5 53	5 47	7 36

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	59	55	7	11	57	57	13	11	55	52	19	11	53	44	25	11	51	39
2	11	59	36	8	11	57	37	14	11	55	31	20	11	53	23	26	11	51	19
3	11	59	17	9	11	57	16	15	11	55	10	21	11	53	2	27	11	50	59
4	11	58	57	10	11	56	55	16	11	54	48	22	11	52	41	28	11	50	38
5	11	58	37	11	11	56	34	17	11	54	27	23	11	52	20	29	11	50	19
6	11	58	17	12	11	56	13	18	11	54	6	24	11	52	0	30	11	49	59

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 54	21	4 12	7 34
New York.	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 15	7 31
Wash'ton .	1	3 55	8 4	11	4 7	7 46	21	4 18	7 28
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 20	7 20

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 57	5 42	7 53	5 56	5 43	7 59	5 56	5 44	8 6	5 54	5 45	8 26
2	M	5 58	5 40	8 49	5 57	5 41	8 55	5 57	5 42	9 2	5 55	5 43	9 23
3	Tu	5 59	5 39	9 54	5 58	5 40	10 1	5 58	5 41	10 7	5 56	5 42	10 27
4	W	6 1	5 38	11 7	6 0	5 38	11 13	5 59	5 39	11 18	5 57	5 41	11 35
5	Th	6 2	5 36	A.M.	6 1	5 37	A.M.	6 0	5 38	A.M.	5 57	5 40	A.M.
6	Fr	6 3	5 34	12 23	6 2	5 35	12 28	6 1	5 36	12 32	5 58	5 39	12 45
7	Sa	6 4	5 32	1 39	6 3	5 33	1 42	6 2	5 35	1 45	5 59	5 37	1 54
8	S	6 5	5 31	2 54	6 4	5 32	2 56	6 3	5 34	2 57	5 59	5 36	3 2
9	M	6 6	5 30	4 8	6 5	5 30	4 8	6 4	5 32	4 8	6 0	5 35	4 8
10	Tu	6 8	5 28	5 21	6 6	5 28	5 19	6 5	5 30	5 18	6 1	5 34	5 14
11	W	6 9	5 27	rises.	6 7	5 27	rises.	6 6	5 28	rises.	6 1	5 33	rises.
12	Th	6 10	5 25	5 47	6 8	5 25	5 51	6 7	5 26	5 56	6 2	5 31	6 10
13	Fr	6 11	5 23	6 23	6 9	5 24	6 28	6 8	5 24	6 34	6 3	5 30	6 51
14	Sa	6 12	5 22	7 5	6 10	5 22	7 11	6 9	5 23	7 18	6 3	5 29	7 37
15	S	6 13	5 20	7 54	6 11	5 21	8 0	6 10	5 21	8 7	6 4	5 28	8 26
16	M	6 14	5 18	8 48	6 12	5 19	8 54	6 11	5 19	9 1	6 5	5 26	9 20
17	Tu	6 15	5 16	9 47	6 13	5 17	9 52	6 12	5 18	9 58	6 6	5 25	10 16
18	W	6 16	5 15	10 48	6 14	5 16	10 54	6 13	5 16	10 58	6 7	5 24	11 12
19	Th	6 18	5 13	11 50	6 16	5 14	11 53	6 15	5 15	11 57	6 7	5 23	A.M.
20	Fr	6 19	5 11	A.M.	6 17	5 13	A.M.	6 16	5 14	A.M.	6 8	5 22	12 9
21	Sa	6 20	5 9	12 52	6 18	5 12	12 54	6 17	5 13	12 57	6 9	5 21	1 5
22	S	6 21	5 8	1 54	6 19	5 11	1 55	6 18	5 11	1 57	6 9	5 19	2 1
23	M	6 22	5 6	2 57	6 20	5 9	2 57	6 19	5 10	2 57	6 10	5 18	2 58
24	Tu	6 23	5 3	4 1	6 21	5 8	3 59	6 20	5 9	3 58	6 10	5 17	3 56
25	W	6 24	5 2	5 9	6 22	5 6	5 6	6 21	5 8	5 4	6 11	5 16	4 57
26	Th	6 26	5 0	sets.	6 23	5 5	sets.	6 22	5 6	sets.	6 12	5 15	sets.
27	Fr	6 27	4 59	5 6	6 24	5 3	5 11	6 23	5 5	5 16	6 13	5 14	5 33
28	Sa	6 28	4 58	5 49	6 25	5 2	5 55	6 24	5 4	6 2	6 13	5 14	6 24
29	S	6 29	4 57	6 43	6 26	5 0	6 50	6 24	5 3	6 56	6 14	5 13	7 17
30	M	6 30	4 56	7 47	6 27	4 59	7 53	6 25	5 2	8 0	6 15	5 12	8 20
31	Tu	6 31	4 55	8 59	6 29	4 58	9 5	6 26	5 1	9 11	6 16	5 11	9 28

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	40	8	11	47	34	14	11	46	2	20	11	44	50	26	11	44	2
2	11	49	21	9	11	47	18	15	11	45	49	21	11	44	41	27	11	43	57
3	11	49	2	10	11	47	2	16	11	45	36	22	11	44	31	28	11	43	52
4	11	48	44	11	11	46	46	17	11	45	24	23	11	44	23	29	11	43	48
5	11	48	26	12	11	46	31	18	11	45	12	24	11	44	15	30	11	43	45
6	11	48	8	13	11	46	14	19	11	45	1	25	11	44	8	31	11	43	42
7	11	47	51																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York.	1	4 26	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 47	6 43
Wash'ton .	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 47	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 47	6 42

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 32	4 54	10 14	6 30	4 57	10 19	6 27	5 0	10 23	6 18	5 10	10 37
2	Th	6 34	4 53	11 29	6 31	4 56	11 33	6 28	4 59	11 36	6 19	5 9	11 46
3	Fr	6 35	4 51	A.M.	6 32	4 55	A.M.	6 29	4 58	A.M.	6 20	5 8	A.M.
4	Sa	6 36	4 50	12 43	6 33	4 54	12 45	6 30	4 57	12 47	6 21	5 7	12 52
5	S	6 38	4 49	1 55	6 35	4 53	1 56	6 31	4 56	1 56	6 22	5 7	1 58
6	M	6 39	4 47	3 6	6 36	4 51	3 5	6 32	4 55	3 4	6 23	5 6	3 2
7	Tu	6 40	4 46	4 16	6 38	4 50	4 14	6 33	4 54	4 12	6 24	5 5	4 5
8	W	6 42	4 45	5 26	6 40	4 49	5 23	6 34	4 53	5 19	6 25	5 4	5 9
9	Th	6 44	4 44	rises.	6 42	4 48	rises.	6 36	4 52	rises.	6 26	5 3	rises.
10	Fr	6 46	4 43	5 0	6 43	4 47	5 4	6 37	4 51	5 11	6 27	5 3	5 29
11	Sa	6 48	4 41	5 45	6 44	4 46	5 51	6 38	4 50	5 58	6 28	5 2	6 17
12	S	6 50	4 40	6 38	6 46	4 45	6 44	6 39	4 49	6 50	6 29	5 1	7 10
13	M	6 52	4 39	7 35	6 47	4 44	7 41	6 41	4 48	7 47	6 30	5 0	8 5
14	Tu	6 53	4 37	8 36	6 48	4 43	8 41	6 42	4 47	8 46	6 31	5 0	9 2
15	W	6 54	4 36	9 37	6 49	4 42	9 41	6 43	4 46	9 46	6 32	4 59	9 58
16	Th	6 56	4 35	10 39	6 50	4 41	10 42	6 44	4 45	10 45	6 33	4 58	10 54
17	Fr	6 57	4 34	11 40	6 51	4 40	11 42	6 45	4 44	11 44	6 34	4 57	11 50
18	Sa	6 58	4 33	A.M.	6 52	4 40	A.M.	6 46	4 44	A.M.	6 35	4 56	A.M.
19	S	6 59	4 33	12 42	6 53	4 39	12 42	6 47	4 43	12 43	6 36	4 56	12 45
20	M	7 0	4 32	1 44	6 54	4 38	1 44	6 48	4 42	1 43	6 37	4 55	1 42
21	Tu	7 1	4 31	2 49	6 55	4 37	2 48	6 49	4 42	2 46	6 38	4 55	2 41
22	W	7 2	4 30	3 57	6 57	4 37	3 54	6 50	4 41	3 51	6 39	4 55	3 42
23	Th	7 3	4 30	5 9	6 59	4 36	5 4	6 51	4 41	5 0	6 40	4 54	4 47
24	Fr	7 4	4 29	6 22	7 0	4 36	6 17	6 52	4 41	6 11	6 40	4 54	5 54
25	Sa	7 5	4 29	sets.	7 1	4 35	sets.	6 53	4 40	sets.	6 41	4 54	sets.
26	S	7 6	4 29	5 33	7 2	4 35	5 40	6 54	4 40	5 47	6 41	4 54	6 7
27	M	7 7	4 28	6 45	7 3	4 35	6 52	6 55	4 40	6 57	6 42	4 54	7 15
28	Tu	7 8	4 28	8 1	7 4	4 34	8 6	6 56	4 40	8 12	6 42	4 54	8 27
29	W	7 9	4 28	9 19	7 5	4 34	9 22	6 58	4 40	9 26	6 43	4 54	9 37
30	Th	7 10	4 28	10 34	7 5	4 34	10 36	6 59	4 40	10 39	6 44	4 54	10 45

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	40	7	11	43	47	13	11	44	23	19	11	45	30	25	11	47	7
2	11	43	39	8	11	43	51	14	11	44	32	20	11	45	44	26	11	47	26
3	11	43	39	9	11	43	55	15	11	44	42	21	11	45	59	27	11	47	45
4	11	43	40	10	11	44	1	16	11	44	53	22	11	46	15	28	11	48	6
5	11	43	41	11	11	44	7	17	11	45	4	23	11	46	31	29	11	48	27
6	11	43	44	12	11	44	15	18	11	45	17	24	11	46	49	30	11	48	48

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton .	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 7	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

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Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 10	4 28	11 47	7 5	4 34	11 48	7 0	4 39	11 48	6 45	4 54	11 51
2	Sa	7 11	4 28	A.M.	7 6	4 34	A.M.	7 1	4 39	A.M.	6 46	4 54	A.M.
3	S	7 12	4 28	12 57	7 7	4 34	12 57	7 2	4 39	12 56	6 46	4 54	12 56
4	M	7 13	4 28	2 7	7 8	4 34	2 5	7 3	4 39	2 3	6 47	4 54	1 57
5	Tu	7 14	4 28	3 16	7 9	4 33	3 13	7 4	4 38	3 10	6 48	4 54	3 0
6	W	7 15	4 28	4 24	7 10	4 33	4 30	7 5	4 38	4 15	6 49	4 54	4 2
7	Th	7 16	4 28	5 31	7 11	4 33	5 26	7 6	4 38	5 21	6 50	4 54	5 4
8	Fr	7 17	4 28	6 35	7 12	4 33	6 29	7 7	4 38	6 23	6 50	4 54	6 4
9	Sa	7 18	4 28	rises.	7 13	4 33	rises.	7 9	4 38	rises.	6 51	4 54	rises.
10	S	7 19	4 28	5 24	7 14	4 33	5 30	7 10	4 38	5 37	6 52	4 54	5 55
11	M	7 20	4 28	6 24	7 15	4 33	6 28	7 11	4 38	6 36	6 53	4 55	6 52
12	Tu	7 21	4 28	7 26	7 16	4 33	7 31	7 11	4 38	7 35	6 54	4 55	7 49
13	W	7 22	4 28	8 27	7 17	4 33	8 31	7 12	4 38	8 33	6 54	4 55	8 45
14	Th	7 23	4 28	9 29	7 18	4 33	9 31	7 13	4 38	9 33	6 55	4 55	9 41
15	Fr	7 24	4 28	10 29	7 18	4 34	10 30	7 13	4 39	10 32	6 56	4 56	10 35
16	Sa	7 24	4 28	11 30	7 19	4 34	11 30	7 14	4 39	11 30	6 57	4 56	11 30
17	S	7 25	4 29	A.M.	7 19	4 34	A.M.	7 14	4 39	A.M.	6 57	4 57	A.M.
18	M	7 25	4 29	12 33	7 20	4 34	12 32	7 15	4 40	12 30	6 58	4 57	12 26
19	Tu	7 26	4 29	1 37	7 20	4 34	1 35	7 15	4 40	1 32	6 59	4 58	1 25
20	W	7 26	4 29	2 45	7 20	4 34	2 42	7 16	4 40	2 38	6 59	4 58	2 27
21	Th	7 27	4 29	3 59	7 21	4 34	3 52	7 16	4 40	3 47	7 0	4 59	3 32
22	Fr	7 27	4 30	5 10	7 21	4 35	5 4	7 17	4 41	4 58	7 0	4 59	4 40
23	Sa	7 27	4 30	6 21	7 21	4 35	6 14	7 17	4 42	6 7	7 0	5 0	5 47
24	S	7 28	4 31	sets.	7 22	4 36	sets.	7 17	4 43	sets.	7 0	5 1	sets.
25	M	7 28	4 31	5 37	7 22	4 36	5 43	7 18	4 44	5 48	7 1	5 2	6 5
26	Tu	7 28	4 32	6 58	7 22	4 37	7 2	7 18	4 45	7 6	7 1	5 3	7 19
27	W	7 29	4 32	8 17	7 23	4 38	8 20	7 18	4 45	8 23	7 1	5 3	8 31
28	Th	7 29	4 33	9 34	7 23	4 39	9 35	7 18	4 46	9 36	7 2	5 4	9 40
29	Fr	7 30	4 34	10 47	7 23	4 40	10 47	7 18	4 46	10 47	7 2	5 4	10 47
30	Sa	7 30	4 35	11 58	7 24	4 41	11 57	7 19	4 47	11 55	7 2	5 5	11 51
31	S	7 31	4 36	A.M.	7 24	4 42	A.M.	7 19	4 48	A.M.	7 3	5 5	A.M.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	11	8	11	52	3	14	11	54	49	20	11	57	45	26	12	0	45
2	11	49	34	9	11	52	30	15	11	55	18	21	11	58	15	27	12	1	15
3	11	49	57	10	11	52	57	16	11	55	47	22	11	58	45	28	12	1	45
4	11	50	21	11	11	53	24	17	11	56	16	23	11	59	15	29	12	2	14
5	11	50	46	12	11	53	52	18	11	56	46	24	11	59	46	30	12	2	43
6	11	51	11	13	11	54	20	19	11	57	16	25	12	0	15	31	12	3	12
7	11	51	37																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 45	6 12
New York.	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 36	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton .	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 40	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 20	11	5 25	6 22	21	5 31	6 26

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Ritualistic Calendar.

Colors for the Altar in Use in Ritualistic Episcopal Churches in the United States.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1916.

New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, Etc.				New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, Etc.			
5676.			1916.	5677.			1916.
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 6	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept. 28
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 5	Tisri	4	Fast of Guadaliah	Oct. 1
Veadar	1	New Moon	Mar. 6	Tisri	10	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Oct. 7
Veadar	14	Purim	Mar. 19	Tisri	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 12
Nisan	1	New Moon	April 4	Tisri	22	Feast of Eighth Day	Oct. 19
Nisan	15	First Day of Passover	April 18	Tisri	23	Rejoicing with the Law	Oct. 20
Nisan	21	Last Day of Passover	April 24	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Oct. 28
Iyar	1	New Moon	May 4	Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 26
Iyar	18	Lag B'omer	May 21	Kislev	25	Dedication of Temple	Dec. 20
Sivan	1	New Moon	June 2	Tebet	1	New Moon	Dec. 26
Sivan	6	Pentecost	June 7				1917
Tamuz	1	New Moon	July 2	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 4
Tamuz	17	Fast of Tamuz	July 18	Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 24
Ab	1	New Moon	July 31	Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 23
Ab	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	Aug. 8	Adar	14	Purim	Mar. 8
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 30				

The year 5676 is an embolismic perfect year of 385 days; the year 5677 is an ordinary common year of 354 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1916.

A. D. 1916, A. M. 8025.

New Style.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	New Style.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 1	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	Aug. 15
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Aug. 30
Mar. 12	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 28	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Mar. 15	Ash Wednesday	Mar. 2	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Cross	Sept. 14
April 7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
April 16	Palm Sunday	April 3	Nov. 28	First Day Fast of Theotokos	Nov. 15
April 21	Great Friday	April 8	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
April 23	Holy Pasch (Easter)	April 10	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
May 6	St. George	April 23	1917.		
May 27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 14	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25
June 1	Ascension	May 19			8026.
June 11	Pentecost	May 29	Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1
June 12	Holy Ghost	May 30	Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6
July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29			

* Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1916.

Year.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.
1334	Rabia I	Jan. 7, 1916	1334	Shawall	Aug. 1, 1916
1334	Rabia II	Feb. 6, 1916	1334	Dulkaada	Aug. 30, 1916
1334	Jomadi I	Mar 6, 1916	1334	Dulheggia	Sept. 29, 1916
1334	Jomadi II	April 5, 1916	1335	Muharram (New Year)	Oct. 28, 1916
1334	Rajab	May 4, 1916	1335	Saphar	Nov. 27, 1916
1334	Shaaban	June 3, 1916	1335	Rabia I	Dec. 26, 1916
1334	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	July 2, 1916			

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SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

NEW ENGLAND.

Kind of Crop.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts.	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons.	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons.	2 to 3 bush	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept.	Medium loam.	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks.	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons.	1 to 1½ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons.	8 to 16 qts.	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1.	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug 3.	Sandy loam	10 tons.	1 lb.	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5.	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs.	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES

Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure.	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs fer	2 bush.	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam.	8 tons; 300 lbs fer	2 to 2½ bush	16-17
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons;	½ to 1½ bush.	8-10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush.	13-14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush.	14-22
Sweet potatoes.	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush.	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam.	300 to 600 lbs. fer.	4 to 8 oz.	8 15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs.	10 12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush.	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar.	Sandy loam	Commercial fer.		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr	Clay loam		6 qts	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam.	5 to 10 tons	6 qts.	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1.	Clay loam	8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1).	Clay loam.	8 tons	2 bush.	11-13
Rye	Sept 1 to 30	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	1 to 2 bush.	10-12
White beans	May 10 to June 10.	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar 15 to June 1.	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bu h.	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30.	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs.	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15.	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz to 6 sq rd.	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs.	

SOUTHERN STATES

Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2).		1 to 3 bush.	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed.	8 qts.	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov.	Clay loam (2).	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons.	2½ bush.	17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons.	2½ bush.	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct.	Clay loam (2).	10 tons.	1½ bush.	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons.	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May.	Light loam	6 to 10 tons.	¼ to ½ lbs	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10.	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10.	Loam or muck.			16-24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr.	Light loose loam	8 to 12 tons.	8 to 10 bush.	11-15
Sweet potatoes.	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush.	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1.	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs.	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 10	Rich, sandy loam.		4 to 9 oz.	14-20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr.	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs.	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam.	8 to 15 tons.	oz to 6 sq. rd.	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15.	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos	2 to 5 pecks.	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goard-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian, Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

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THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,162 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,962 and 1,081 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points or positions are called nodes, and no two consecutive nodes occupy positions diametrically opposite on the lunar orbit. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years, 218 days, 21 hours, 22 minutes and 46 seconds. This motion was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on its surface. This circumstance proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact, and of the inclination of the lunar orbit to that of the ecliptic, the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 3-20 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 20 pounds here would weigh only 3 pounds there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. For the information of those who appreciate such matters the following are the elements of its orbit as deduced from the last visitation:

Perihelion Passage 1910, April, 19.67. Greenwich Mean Time.

Eccentricity = 0.967281.	Longitude of the ascending node = 57° 16′ 12″.
Semi-axis major = 17.9168.	Distance from perihelion to node = 111° 42′ 16″.
Perihelion distance = 0.58720.	Daily motion (mean) = 46″.669.
Inclination to the plane of the earth's orbit = 17° 47′ 18″.	Period = 74.424 years.*
	Motion, retrograde.

The semi-axis major and the perihelion distance are expressed in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, taken as unity. See also article on Halley's Comet and on Comets in ALMANACS of 1910 and 1911.

* The periodic time varies considerably by reason of the attraction of the planets. Its average duration is about 76.5 years.—J. M.

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THE MOON'S PHASES, 1916.

1916	Phase.	Day.	Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	New Moon...	5	12 1 A.M.	4d 11 49 P.M.	4d 11 37 P.M.	4d 11 26 P.M.	4d 10 55 P.M.
	First Quarter.	11	10 53 P.M.	10 41 P.M.	10 29 P.M.	10 18 P.M.	9 47 P.M.
	Full Moon...	20	3 45 A.M.	3 33 A.M.	3 21 A.M.	3 10 A.M.	2 39 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	27	7 51 P.M.	7 39 P.M.	7 27 P.M.	7 16 P.M.	6 45 P.M.
February.	New Moon...	3	11 21 A.M.	11 9 A.M.	10 57 A.M.	10 46 A.M.	10 15 A.M.
	First Quarter.	10	5 36 P.M.	5 24 P.M.	5 12 P.M.	5 1 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
	Full Moon...	18	9 44 P.M.	9 32 P.M.	9 20 P.M.	9 9 P.M.	8 38 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	26	4 40 A.M.	4 28 A.M.	4 16 A.M.	4 5 A.M.	3 34 A.M.
March.	New Moon...	3	11 13 P.M.	11 1 P.M.	10 49 P.M.	10 38 P.M.	10 7 P.M.
	First Quarter	11	1 49 P.M.	1 37 P.M.	1 25 P.M.	1 14 P.M.	12 43 P.M.
	Full Moon...	19	12 42 P.M.	12 30 P.M.	12 18 P.M.	12 7 P.M.	11 36 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	26	11 38 A.M.	11 26 A.M.	11 14 A.M.	11 3 A.M.	10 32 A.M.
April.	New Moon...	2	11 37 A.M.	11 25 A.M.	11 13 A.M.	11 2 A.M.	10 31 A.M.
	First Quarter.	10	9 51 A.M.	9 39 A.M.	9 27 A.M.	9 16 A.M.	8 45 A.M.
	Full Moon...	18	12 23 A.M.	12 11 A.M.	17d 11 59 P.M.	17d 11 48 P.M.	17d 11 17 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	24	5 54 P.M.	5 42 P.M.	5 30 P.M.	5 19 P.M.	4 48 P.M.
May.	New Moon...	2	12 45 A.M.	12 33 A.M.	12 21 A.M.	12 10 A.M.	1d 11 39 P.M.
	First Quarter.	10	4 3 A.M.	3 51 A.M.	3 39 A.M.	3 28 A.M.	2 57 A.M.
	Full Moon...	17	9 27 A.M.	9 15 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	8 21 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	24	12 32 A.M.	12 20 A.M.	12 8 A.M.	23d 11 57 P.M.	23d 11 26 P.M.
	New Moon...	31	2 53 P.M.	2 41 P.M.	2 29 P.M.	2 18 P.M.	1 47 P.M.
June.	First Quarter.	8	7 15 P.M.	7 3 P.M.	6 51 P.M.	6 40 P.M.	6 9 P.M.
	Full Moon...	15	4 57 P.M.	4 45 P.M.	4 33 P.M.	4 22 P.M.	3 51 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	22	8 32 A.M.	8 20 A.M.	8 8 A.M.	7 57 A.M.	7 26 A.M.
	New Moon...	30	5 59 A.M.	5 47 A.M.	5 35 A.M.	5 24 A.M.	4 53 A.M.
July.	First Quarter.	8	7 11 A.M.	6 59 A.M.	6 47 A.M.	6 36 A.M.	6 5 A.M.
	Full Moon...	14	11 56 P.M.	11 44 P.M.	11 32 P.M.	11 21 P.M.	10 50 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	21	6 49 P.M.	6 37 P.M.	6 25 P.M.	6 14 P.M.	5 43 P.M.
	New Moon...	29	9 31 P.M.	9 19 P.M.	9 7 P.M.	8 56 P.M.	8 25 P.M.
August.	First Quarter.	6	4 21 P.M.	4 9 P.M.	3 57 P.M.	3 46 P.M.	3 15 P.M.
	Full Moon...	13	7 16 A.M.	7 4 A.M.	6 52 A.M.	6 41 A.M.	6 10 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	20	8 9 A.M.	7 57 A.M.	7 45 A.M.	7 34 A.M.	7 3 A.M.
	New Moon...	28	12 40 P.M.	12 28 P.M.	12 16 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	11 34 A.M.
Septem'r.	First Quarter.	4	11 42 P.M.	11 30 P.M.	11 18 P.M.	11 11 P.M.	10 40 P.M.
	Full Moon...	11	3 47 P.M.	3 35 P.M.	3 23 P.M.	3 12 P.M.	2 41 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	19	12 51 A.M.	12 39 A.M.	12 27 A.M.	12 16 A.M.	18d 11 45 P.M.
	New Moon...	27	2 50 A.M.	2 38 A.M.	2 26 A.M.	2 15 A.M.	1 44 A.M.
October.	First Quarter.	4	6 16 A.M.	6 4 A.M.	5 52 A.M.	5 41 A.M.	5 10 A.M.
	Full Moon...	11	2 17 A.M.	2 5 A.M.	1 53 A.M.	1 42 A.M.	1 11 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	18	8 24 P.M.	8 12 P.M.	8 0 P.M.	7 49 P.M.	7 18 P.M.
	New Moon...	26	3 53 P.M.	3 41 P.M.	3 29 P.M.	3 18 P.M.	2 47 P.M.
Novem'r.	First Quarter.	2	1 6 P.M.	12 54 P.M.	12 42 P.M.	12 31 P.M.	12 0 P.M.
	Full Moon...	9	3 34 P.M.	3 22 P.M.	3 10 P.M.	2 59 P.M.	2 28 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	17	5 16 P.M.	5 4 P.M.	4 52 P.M.	4 41 P.M.	4 10 P.M.
	New Moon...	25	4 6 A.M.	3 54 A.M.	3 42 A.M.	3 31 A.M.	3 0 A.M.
December.	First Quarter.	1	9 11 P.M.	8 59 P.M.	8 47 P.M.	8 36 P.M.	8 5 P.M.
	Full Moon...	9	8 0 A.M.	7 48 A.M.	7 36 A.M.	7 25 A.M.	6 54 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	17	1 22 P.M.	1 10 P.M.	12 58 P.M.	12 47 P.M.	12 16 P.M.
	New Moon...	24	3 47 P.M.	3 35 P.M.	3 23 P.M.	3 12 P.M.	2 41 P.M.
	First Quarter.	31	7 23 A.M.	7 11 A.M.	6 59 A.M.	6 48 A.M.	6 17 A.M.

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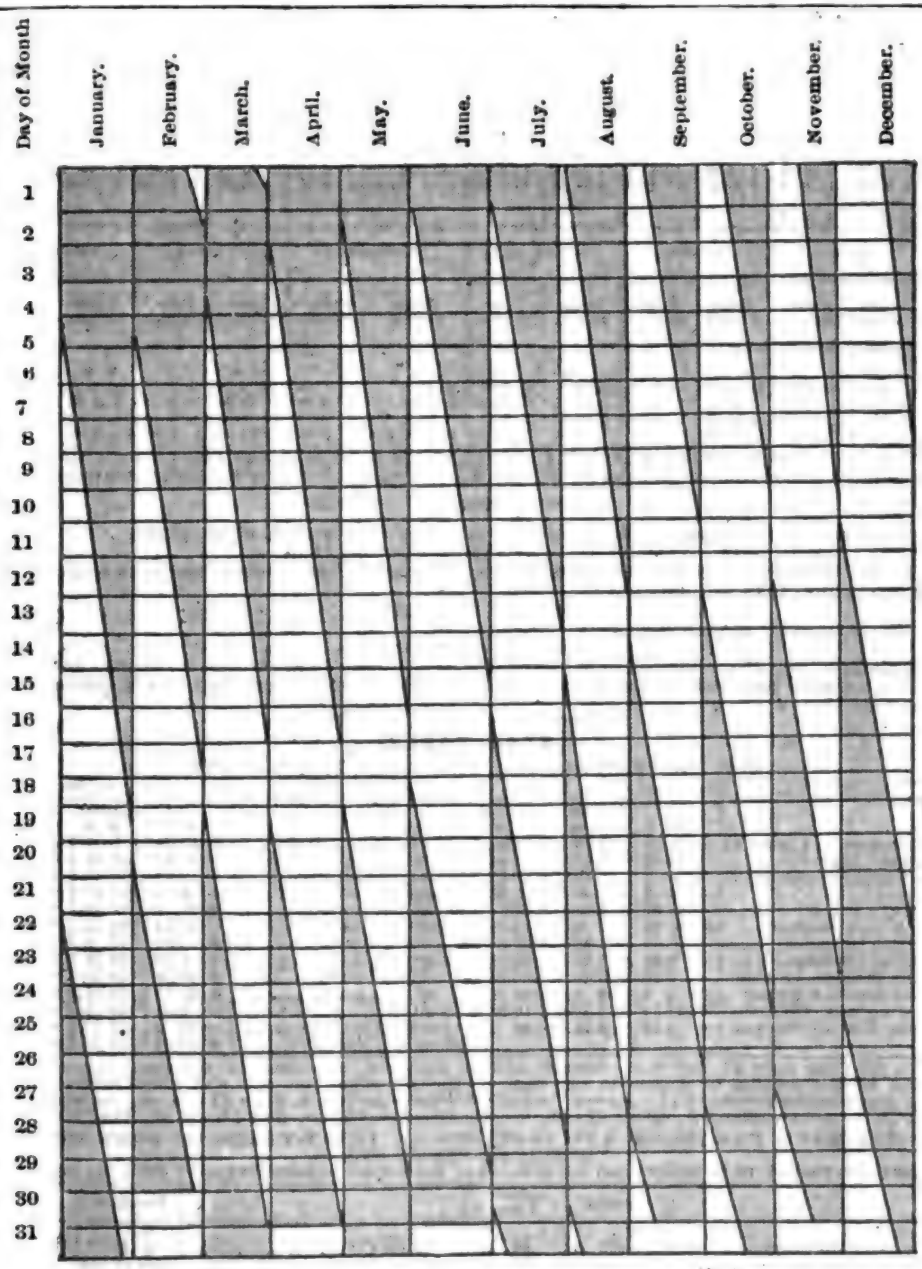
MOONLIGHT CHART, 1916.



EXPLANATION—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 4, February 2, etc., the time of the new moon, when there is no moonlight for two or three nights. January 12, February 11, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight; January 20, February 18, etc., full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 28, February 26, etc., the moon rises at or near midnight, when the latter half of the night has moonlight.

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POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1916 Day of Month.	January. Upper Transit.	January. Polar Distance.	February. Lower Transit.	February. Polar Distance.	March. Lower Transit.	March. Polar Distance.	April. Lower Transit.	April. Polar Distance.	May. Lower Transit.	May. Polar Distance.	June. Lower Transit.	June. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 48 37	1 8 8			2 53 43	1 8 11	12 51 35	1 8 20	10 40 47	1 8 29	8 48 16	1 8 36
11	6 9 8	1 8 7	4 8 41	1 8 8	2 14 17	1 8 14	12 12 16	1 8 23	10 10 34	1 8 32	8 9 7	1 8 37
21	5 31 35	1 8 7	3 30 13	1 8 10	1 34 53	1 8 17	11 29 3 P.M.	1 8 26	9 31 23	1 8 34	7 29 59	1 8 38
31	A. M. 4 32 6	1 8 7										

1916 Day of Month.	July. Lower Transit.	July. Polar Distance.	August. Upper Transit.	August. Polar Distance.	September. Upper Transit.	September. Polar Distance.	October. Upper Transit.	October. Polar Distance.	November. Upper Transit.	November. Polar Distance.	December. Upper Transit.	December. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 50 51	1 8 35	4 51 29	1 8 36	2 50 6	1 8 29	12 52 28	1 8 18	10 45 44	1 8 7	8 48 35	1 7 56
11	6 11 43	1 8 39	4 12 21	1 8 34	2 10 58	1 8 25	12 12 12	1 8 14	10 7 23	1 8 3	8 9 10	1 7 53
21	5 32 35	1 8 37	3 33 12	1 8 29	1 31 42	1 8 22	11 29 50 P.M.	1 8 11	9 27 59	1 7 50	7 29 42	1 7 51

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$H_m = H^\circ \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, H_m, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination ° ′	On Meridian. Upper. H. M.	On Meridian. Lower. H. M.	Name of Star.	Declination ° ′	On Meridian. Upper. H. M.	On Meridian. Lower. H. M.
α Andromedæ (Alpher'z)	+ 28 36	− 1 18.0	+10 40.0	α Leonis (Regulus)	+ 12 24	+ 8 40.1	+20 38.1
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	+ 14 42	− 1 13.2	+10 44.8	α Virginis (Spica)	− 10 42	+11 56.5	+23 54.5
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	+ 56 3	− 0 42.2	+11 15.8	α Bootis (Arcturus)	+ 19 38	+12 47.5	+ 0 45.5
α Arietis	+ 23 3	+ 0 40.0	+12 38.0	β Ursæ Minoris	+ 74 31	+13 27.5	+ 1 25.5
β Persei (Algol)	+ 40 37	+ 1 39.9	+13 37.9	α Coronæ Borealis	+ 27 1	+13 49.7	+ 1 47.7
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	+ 16 20	+ 3 8.2	+15 6.2	α Scorpii (Antares)	− 26 14	+14 59.3	+ 2 57.3
α Aurigæ (Capella)	+ 45 54	+ 3 47.6	+15 45.1	α Lyræ (Vega)	+ 38 42	+17 9.3	+ 5 7.3
α Orionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 23	+ 4 27.6	+16 25.6	α Aquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 38	+18 21.4	+ 6 19.4
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	− 16 26	+ 5 18.4	+17 16.4	α Cygni (Deneb)	+ 44 58	+19 13.5	+ 7 11.5
α Geminorum (Castor)	+ 32 5	+ 6 5.7	+18 3.7	α Cephei	+ 62 13	+19 51.5	+ 7 49.5
β Geminorum (Pollux)	+ 28 14	+ 6 16.6	+18 14.6	α Aquarii	− 0 45	+20 35.8	+ 8 33.8
α Canis Minor (Procyon)	+ 5 27	+ 6 11.6	+18 9.6	α Piscis Australis	− 30 5	+21 27.1	+ 9 25.1
				α Pegasi (Markab)	+ 14 44	+21 34.7	+ 9 32.7

To find the time of the star's transit add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 11. Lower Transit of Pole Star is 4 h. 8 m. 41 s. A. M., to which add 10 h. 40 m. and we have 2 h. 48 m. 41 s. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7 h. 30 m. 35 s. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax. ″	Light-Years.		Parallax. ″	Light-Years.
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.348—0.564	6—8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	28	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

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ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	In Miles.
	"					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.406693	0.307505	35,951,105
Venus	5767.6696	224.70080	0.723331	0.728260	0.718402	67,193,688
Earth	3548.192	365.25636	1.000000	1.016746	0.983254	92,894,800
Mars	1886.5182	686.97987	1.523688	1.665877	1.381499	141,542,690
Jupiter	299.1256	4332.6284	5.202803	5.454395	4.951211	483,313,340
Saturn	120.4548	10759.2225	9.538838	10.071570	9.006106	886,108,900
Uranus	42.2308	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094454	18.287502	1,782,742,060
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327506	29.813838	2,788,764,300

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit	Synodical Revolution—Days	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic. ° ′ ″	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
Mercury	0.2056167	115.877	7 0 11.2	29.55
Venus	0.0068150	583.920	3 23 37.5	22.61
Earth	0.0167460	.....	.. ..	18.38
Mars	0.0933198	779.936	1 51 1.0	15.00
Jupiter	0.0483570	398.866	1 18 29.1	8.06
Saturn	0.0558482	378.090	2 29 30.6	5.94
Uranus	0.0470781	369.650	0 46 21.9	4.20
Neptune	0.0085410	367.482	1 46 41.2	3.35

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.* ° ′ ″	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.* ° ′ ″	Annual Sidereal Motion. ″	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node. ° ′ ″	Annual Sidereal Motion. ″	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
Mercury	115 4 3.26	78 5 10.9	+ 5.7	47 17 17.4	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	165 4 20.94	130 19 58.0	+ 0.4	75 53 15.5	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 47 20.22	101 25 37.7	+11.6	.. ..	....	1.03	0.97
Mars	70 45 5.47	334 26 21.8	+15.9	48 52 42.6	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	242 24 21.96	12 54 18.0	+ 7.6	99 33 33.3	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	53 23 10.90	91 19 26.1	+20.2	112 53 17.7	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	204 57 2.33	169 14 25.8	+ 7.4	73 33 2.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	111 24 32.14	43 51 38.2	—18.9	130 48 38.9	—10.7	0.001	0.001

*Epoch 1912 January 0d Greenwich mean time.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter At Unit Distance. ′ ″	At Mean Least Distance. ″	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation. D. H. M. S.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
Sun	15 59.6	.....	432183.68	1303371.8	329390	0.2527	25 7 48 0	27.6057
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.24	0.054955	0.054898	0.99895	24 5 ?	.37979
Venus	8.55	30.90	3850.67	0.921875	0.807328	0.87574	23 21 ?	.85236
Earth	.....	.....	.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000	23 56 4.09	1.00000
Mars	5.05	9.64	2274.37	0.189953	0.106478	0.56055	24 37 23	.32222
Jupiter	1 37.16	23.12	43758.03	1352.809	314.4985	0.23247	9 55 20	2.57115
Saturn	1 21.17	9.55	36558.86	788.934	94.0684	0.11923	10 14 24	1.10175
Uranus	33.5	1.84	15096.43	55.550	14.4033	0.25928	Unknown.	.98932
Neptune	38.7	1.33	17411.34	85.224	16.7199	0.19619	Unknown.	.86338

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1916.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

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ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1916—*Continued.*

I.—ECLIPSES.

In the year 1916 there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

1. A partial eclipse of the moon January 20, visible at New York and generally in North and South America.

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.				Middle of Eclipse.				Moon Leaves Shadow.			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Portland, Me.	Jan. 20	3	14	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	58.5	A.M.	Jan. 20	4	43	A.M.
Boston	Jan. 20	3	10.7	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	55.2	A.M.	Jan. 20	4	39.7	A.M.
New York	Jan. 20	3	0	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	43.5	A.M.	Jan. 20	4	28.0	A.M.
Washington	Jan. 20	2	46.8	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	31.3	A.M.	Jan. 20	4	15.8	A.M.
Charleston	Jan. 20	2	35.5	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	20.0	A.M.	Jan. 20	4	4.5	A.M.
Cincinnati	Jan. 20	2	17.0	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	1.5	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	46.0	A.M.
Chicago	Jan. 20	2	4.6	A.M.	Jan. 20	2	49.1	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	33.6	A.M.
New Orleans	Jan. 20	1	55.0	A.M.	Jan. 20	2	39.5	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	24.0	A.M.
Houston	Jan. 20	1	33.6	A.M.	Jan. 20	2	18.1	A.M.	Jan. 20	3	2.6	A.M.
Denver	Jan. 20	12	55.2	A.M.	Jan. 20	1	39.7	A.M.	Jan. 20	2	24.2	A.M.
San Francisco	Jan. 19	11	45.3	P.M.	Jan. 20	12	29.8	A.M.	Jan. 20	1	14.3	A.M.

Magnitude 0.137 (the moon's diameter 1.) on the southern limb. The first apparent contact of the moon's limb with the shadow is 175 from the north point of the moon toward east.

2. A total eclipse of the sun February 3, visible as a partial eclipse in the United States, Mexico, Central America and the northwestern portion of South America. It is not visible in Alaska and the adjacent portion of Canada The path of the central or total eclipse begins in the Pacific Ocean, moves eastward, crosses the north portion of Colombia, north of Caracas, over the island of Guadaloupe, passes northwest of the Azores and ends at sunset in the Atlantic Ocean south of Ireland.

The most favorable places for observing the total eclipse are in the islands of Guadaloupe and Desirade, where the duration of totality is very nearly two and a half minutes.

Places.	Eclipse Begins.				Eclipse Ends.				Position Angle. Beg.		End.	
			H.	M.			H.	M.				
Boston	Feb. 3		10	42.1	A.M.	Feb. 3	12	52.6	P.M.	201	41′	94	41′
New York	Feb. 3		10	23.3	A.M.	Feb. 3	12	34.6	P.M.	201	34′	95	31′
Washington	Feb. 3		10	3.1	A.M.	Feb. 3	12	14.6	P.M.	201	35′	96	40′
Charleston	Feb. 3		9	33.4	A.M.	Feb. 3	11	55.8	A.M.	206	17′	92	47′
Cincinnati	Feb. 3		9	25.0	A.M.	Feb. 3	11	24.0	A.M.	198	32′	104	28′
Chicago	Feb. 3		9	15.8	A.M.	Feb. 3	11	3.0	A.M.	195	7′	110	11′
New Orleans	Feb. 3		8	31.0	A.M.	Feb. 3	10	44.7	A.M.	208	17′	99	3′
Houston	Feb. 3		8	2.0	A.M.	Feb 3	10	8.9	A.M.	209	29′	102	8′
Denver	Feb. 3		7	41.4	A.M.	Feb. 3	9	14.3	A.M.	198	10′	118	3′
San Francisco	Feb. 3		before sunrise.			Feb. 3	7	44.1	A.M.	.....		115	25′
Panama	Feb. 3		8	42.5	A.M.	Feb. 3	11	42.3	A.M.	237	26′	62	28′
Quebec	Feb. 3		10	49.1	A.M.	Feb. 3	12	49.3	P.M.	198	35′	99	27′

The position angle is estimated from the north point of the sun's limb toward the east as we stand facing the sun.

3. A partial eclipse of the moon July 14-15, visible in the United States, as given below:

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow				Middle of Eclipse.				Moon Leaves Shadow.			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Portland, Me.	July 14	10	38.3	P.M.	July 15	12	4.9	A.M.	July 15	1	31.5	A.M.
Boston	July 14	10	35.0	P.M.	July 15	12	1.6	A.M.	July 15	1	28.2	A.M.
New York	July 14	10	23.3	P.M.	July 14	11	49.9	P.M.	July 15	1	16.5	A.M.
Washington	July 14	10	11.1	P.M.	July 14	11	37.7	P.M.	July 15	1	4.3	A.M.
Charleston	July 14	9	59.8	P.M.	July 14	11	26.4	P.M.	July 15	12	53.5	A.M.
Cincinnati	July 14	9	41.6	P.M.	July 14	11	8.2	P.M.	July 15	12	34.8	A.M.
Chicago	July 14	9	28.9	P.M.	July 14	10	55.5	P.M.	July 15	12	22.1	A.M.
New Orleans	July 14	9	19.1	P.M.	July 14	10	45.7	P.M.	July 15	12	12.3	A.M.
Houston	July 14	8	57.9	P.M.	July 14	10	24.5	P.M.	July 14	11	51.5	P.M.
Denver	July 14	8	19.5	P.M.	July 14	9	46.1	P.M.	July 14	11	12.7	P.M.
Ogden	July 14	7	51.5	P.M.	July 14	9	18.1	P.M.	July 14	10	44.7	P.M.
San Francisco	Before moon rises.				July 14	8	36.2	P.M.	July 14	10	2.8	P.M.

Magnitude 0.8 (moon's diameter 1) on the northern limb.

4. An annular eclipse of the sun July 29, invisible in America. Visible as a partial eclipse in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea, the northern and eastern portion of Australia and in Tasmania and New Zealand. The path of the central or annular eclipse begins in the Indian Ocean, passes over the southwestern and southern portion of Australia near Adelaide, Melbourne and Hobart.

5. A partial eclipse of the sun December 24, invisible in America; visible only in the Antarctic Ocean.

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1916.

(*Washington Mean Time.*)

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	1	3	0	P.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S
		9	0	P.M.	♂	stationary.
	2	8	0	A.M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	4	12	0	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☉	
	5	8	40	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	☿ S. 1° 1′.
	7	2	5	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	10	12	25	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	18	4	30	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	20	1	00	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 18° 40′
	22	2	20	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	26	5	00	P.M.	☿	stationary.
Feb.	3	3	16	P.M.	♀ ☿ ☾	☿ N. 2° 46′.
	5	3	0	A.M.	♀ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	6	6	0	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	6	7	47	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
Feb.	7	7	0	A.M.	♂	gr. hel. lat. N.
	9	6	0	A.M.	♂	nearest ⊕.
	10	9	0	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☉	
	13	10	0	P.M.	♂ ♀ ♃	♀ N. 27′.
	14	8	12	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	17	1	0	A.M.	♀	stationary.
	18	1	8	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	26	10	0	P.M.	♀	in ☊.
Mar.	1	7	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 27°.
	5	5	8	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	7	8	9	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	10	6	0	A.M.		in aphelion.
	11	7	0	A.M.	♄	stationary.
	11	7	0	A.M.	♃	gr. hel. lat. S.
	13	3	0	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	

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PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1916—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.					
Mar.	13	10	0	P.M.		♂		in aphelion.
	15	7	43	P.M.	☌	♂	☾	
	22	8	0	A.M.		♂		stationary.
	30	5	0	A.M.	□	♄	☉	
	31	11	0	A.M.		♀		in perihelion.
April	1	9	0	A.M.	☌	♃	☉	
	1	8	37	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	2	2	15	P.M.	☍	♃	☾	
	6	7	0	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	9	4	0	A.M.	☍	♀	♃	♀ S. 24′.
	9	12	38	P.M.	☍	♄	☾	
	12	9	0	A.M.	☍	♂	☾	
	14	4	0	P.M.	☍	♀	☉	superior.
	17	8	0	P.M.		♃		in perihelion.
	22	10	0	A.M.		♀		gr. hel. lat. N.
	23	5	0	A.M.		♀		in perihelion.
	24	5	0	A.M.		♀		gr. elong. E. 45°39′.
	30	9	46	A.M.	☌	♃	☾	
May	3	4	48	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	5	12	25	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	♀ N. 1° 1′.
	6	12	23	P.M.	☍	♄	☾	
	10	11	33	A.M.	☍	♂	☾	
	14	7	0	P.M.	□	♂	☉	
	24	3	0	A.M.	☌	♀	♄	
	25	4	0	A.M.		♀		stationary.
	27	9	0	A.M.		♀		greatest brilliancy.
	28	3	12	A.M.	☌	♃	☾	
●June	1	6	14	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	3	1	10	P.M.	☍	♄	☾	
	3	8	30	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	5	8	0	P.M.	☍	♀	☉	inferior.
	6	5	0	A.M.		♀		in aphelion.
	7	9	24	P.M.	☌	♂	☾	
	11	11	0	A.M.		♀		stationary.
	17	11	0	A.M.		♀		in ♉.
	17	8	0	P.M.		♀		stationary.
	22	10	0	A.M.	☌	♀	♄	♀ S. 57′.
	24	6	34	P.M.	☍	♃	☾	
	28	8	3	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	30	6	0	A.M.		♀		gr. elong. W. 22°.
	30	3	2	P.M.	☌	♀	☾	
July	1	7	20	A.M.	☌	♄	☾	
	3	12	0	P.M.		⊕		in aphelion
	3	3	0	P.M.	☌	♀	☉	inferior
	6	10	33	A.M.	☍	♂	☾	
	12	3	0	P.M.	☌	♄	☉	
	13	7	0	P.M.	☍	♀	♀	
	20	5	0	A.M.		♀		in perihelion.
	21	4	0	P.M.	☌	♀	♄	
	21	11	0	P.M.		♀		in aphelion.
	22	7	50	A.M.	☌	♃	☾	
	25	6	0	A.M.		♀		stationary.
	27	1	0	A.M.	☌	♀	☾	
	27	6	0	A.M.	□	♃	☉	
July	28	5	0	A.M.	☌	♀	☉	superior.
	28	3	40	P.M.	☍	♄	☾	♄ S. 44′.
	30	3	32	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
Aug.	4	1	0	A.M.	☍	♂	☾	
	9	10	0	A.M.		♀		greatest brilliancy.
	13	8	0	A.M.		♀		gr. hel. lat. S.
	18	6	42	P.M.	☌	♃	☾	
	22	10	0	P.M.		♂		in ♉.
	24	10	4	A.M.	☌	♀	☾	
	25	5	3	A.M.	☍	♄	☾	
	25	2	0	P.M.		♃		stationary.
Sept.	1	3	35	P.M.	☌	♂	☾	
	2	4	0	A.M.		♀		in aphelion.
	5	9	0	P.M.	☌	♀	♄	♀ S. 3°.
	9	12	0	P.M.		♀		gr. elong. E. 27°.
	12	9	0	A.M.		♀		gr. elong. W. 46°.
	15	2	37	A.M.	☌	♃	☾	
	21	6	7	P.M.	☍	♄	☾	
	22	1	0	P.M.		♀		gr. hel. lat. S.
	22	1	0	P.M.		♀		stationary.
	23	2	33	A.M.	☌	♀	☾	
	27	11	0	A.M.		♄		in ☊.
	28	7	3	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	30	7	0	A.M.	☍	♂	☾	
Oct.	5	6	0	A.M.	☍	♀	☉	inferior.
	8	3	0	P.M.		♀		in ☊.
	12	7	13	A.M.	☌	♃	☾	
	13	2	0	P.M.		♀		stationary.
	16	4	0	A.M.		♀		in perihelion.
	19	6	0	A.M.	☌	♄	☾	
	20	5	0	P.M.		♀		gr. elong. W. 18°17′.
	23	8	39	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	23	8	0	P.M.	□	♄	☉	
	23	9	0	P.M.	☍	♃	☉	
	25	12	16	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	28	11	0	P.M.	☍	♂	☾	
Nov.	8	9	23	A.M.	☍	♃	☾	
	11	9	0	A.M.		♀		in perihelion.
	12	5	0	A.M.		♄		stationary.
	15	3	14	P.M.	☌	♄	☾	
	22	1	24	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	23	9	0	P.M.	☍	♀	☉	superior.
	25	6	9	A.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	26	6	49	P.M.	☍	♂	☾	
	29	3	0	A.M.		♀		in aphelion.
Dec.	3	3	0	A.M.		♀		gr. hel. lat. N.
	5	11	28	A.M.	☌	♃	☾	
	12	9	5	P.M.	☍	♄	☾	
	21	8	0	A.M.		♃		stationary.
	22	6	0	A.M.	☍	♀	♂	♂ N. 1° 10′.
	22	12	38	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	
	25	5	0	P.M.	☍	♂	☾	
	25	9	28	P.M.	☍	♀	☾	

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

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THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

Date—1916.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Jan. 1..	18	43	24.52	—23	4	36.1
2..		47	49.72	—22	59	47.1
3..		52	14.59		54	30.5
4..		56	39.11		48	46.5
5..	19	1	3.24		42	35.2
6..		5	26.95		35	56.8
7..		9	50.21		28	51.6
8..		14	12.98		21	19.8
9..		18	35.22		13	21.6
10..		22	56.92		4	57.3
11..		27	18.04	—21	56	7.1
12..		31	38.56		46	51.4
13..		35	58.46		37	10.3
14..		40	17.73		27	4.2
15..		44	36.34		16	33.3
16..		48	54.27		5	38.0
17..		53	11.51	—20	54	18.6
18..		57	28.04		42	35.3
19..	20	1	43.85		30	28.4
20..		5	58.93		17	58.4
21..		10	13.27		5	5.5
22..		14	26.86	—19	51	50.0
23..		18	39.69		38	12.3
24..		22	51.75		24	12.7
25..		27	3.04		9	51.5
26..		31	13.55	—18	55	9.2
27..		35	23.28		40	6.1
28..		39	32.22		24	42.6
29..		43	40.36		8	59.0
30..		47	47.70	—17	52	55.7
31..		51	54.24		36	33.2
Feb. 1..		55	59.97		19	51.8
2..	21	0	4.89		2	52.1
3..		4	8.99	—16	45	34.3
4..		8	12.26		27	58.9
5..		12	14.71		10	6.5
6..		16	16.33	—15	51	57.5
7..		20	17.13		33	32.2
8..		24	17.11		14	51.0
9..		28	16.27	—14	55	54.5
10..		32	14.62		36	43.1
11..		36	12.16		17	17.1
12..		40	8.91	—13	57	37.0
13..		44	4.85		37	43.2
14..		48	0.07		17	36.2
15..		51	54.50	—12	57	16.2
16..		55	48.18		36	43.8
17..		59	41.12		15	59.3
18..	22	3	33.35	—11	55	3.1
19..		7	24.88		33	55.6
20..		11	15.73		12	37.2
21..		15	5.91	—10	51	8.2
22..		18	55.44		29	29.0
23..		22	44.34		7	40.2
24..		26	32.64	— 9	45	42.0
25..		30	20.34		23	34.8
26..		34	7.46		1	19.0
27..		37	54.02	— 8	38	54.9
28..		41	40.04		16	23.1
29..		45	25.53	— 7	53	44.0
Mar. 1..		49	10.51		30	57.9
2..		52	55.00		8	5.3
3..		56	39.00	— 6	45	6.6
4..	23	0	22.54		22	2.3
5..		4	5.62	— 5	58	52.7
6..		7	48.26		35	38.3
7..		11	30.49		12	19.4
8..		15	12.31	— 4	48	56.6
9..		18	53.74		25	30.2
10..		22	34.81		2	0.5
11..		26	15.53	— 3	38	28.0
12..		29	55.92		14	53.0
13..		33	36.00	— 2	51	15.9
14..		37	15.79		27	37.0
15..		40	55.32		3	56.8
16..		44	34.60	— 1	40	15.6
17..		48	13.66		16	33.7
18..		51	52.53	0	52	51.5
19..		55	31.22		29	9.3
20..		59	9.76		5	27.4
21..	0	2	48.18	+ 0	18	13.8
22..		6	26.50		41	54.0
23..		10	4.74	+ 1	5	32.9

Date—1916.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Mar. 24..		13	42.92		29	10.1
25..		17	21.08		52	15.2
26..		20	59.23	+ 2	16	18.0
27..		24	37.38		39	48.1
28..		28	15.57	+ 3	3	15.3
29..		31	53.81		26	38.6
30..		35	32.12		49	58.2
31..		39	10.51	+ 4	13	13.7
April 1..		42	49.01		36	24.6
2..		46	27.62		59	30.6
3..		50	6.36	+ 5	22	31.1
4..		53	45.24		45	25.9
5..		57	24.29	+ 6	8	14.7
6..	1	1	3.52		30	57.1
7..		4	42.94		53	32.6
8..		8	22.56	+ 7	16	1.0
9..		12	2.41		38	22.0
10..		15	42.51	+ 8	0	35.1
11..		19	22.86		22	40.0
12..		23	3.49		44	36.5
13..		26	44.41	+ 9	6	24.2
14..		30	25.64		28	2.7
15..		34	7.20		49	31.7
16..		37	49.10	+10	10	51.0
17..		41	31.36		32	0.2
18..		45	14.01		52	59.0
19..		48	57.06	+11	13	47.2
20..		52	40.53		34	24.4
21..		56	24.43		54	50.3
22..	2	0	8.79	+12	15	4.5
23..		3	53.62		35	6.8
24..		7	38.93		54	56.3
25..		11	24.74	+13	14	34.2
26..		15	11.05		33	58.7
27..		18	57.88		53	9.9
28..		22	45.23	+14	12	7.5
29..		26	33.12		30	51.1
30..		30	21.54		49	20.4
May 1..		34	10.40	+15	7	35.0
2..		37	59.99		25	34.7
3..		41	50.04		43	19.0
4..		45	40.64	+16	0	47.6
5..		49	31.78		18	0.2
6..		53	23.47		34	56.6
7..		57	15.72		51	36.5
8..	3	1	8.53	+17	7	59.4
9..		5	1.89		24	5.1
10..		8	55.81		39	53.3
11..		12	50.28		55	23.7
12..		16	45.31	+18	10	36.1
13..		20	40.90		25	30.2
14..		24	37.05		40	5.6
15..		28	33.76		54	22.1
16..		32	31.03	+19	8	19.6
17..		36	28.85		21	57.7
18..		40	27.24		35	16.1
19..		44	26.19		48	14.5
20..		48	25.70	+20	0	52.8
21..		52	25.76		13	10.8
22..		56	26.39		25	8.2
23..	4	0	27.57		36	44.6
24..		4	29.28		47	59.9
25..		8	31.52		58	53.8
26..		12	34.27	+21	9	26.0
27..		16	37.53		19	36.4
28..		20	41.28		29	24.7
29..		24	45.50		38	50.7
30..		28	50.17		47	54.1
31..		32	55.28		50	34.8
June 1..		37	0.81	+22	4	52.6
2..		41	6.73		12	47.3
3..		45	13.02		20	18.7
4..		49	19.67		27	26.6
5..		53	26.66		34	11.0
6..		57	33.96		40	31.6
7..	5	1	41.56		46	28.4
8..		5	49.42		52	1.2
9..		9	57.53		57	9.8
10..		14	5.87	+23	1	54.3
11..		18	14.41		6	14.5
12..		22	23.14		10	10.3
13..		26	32.04		13	41.7
14..		30	41.08		16	48.5

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THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1916.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
June 15..		34	50.25		19	30.8
16..		38	59.54		21	48.4
17..		43	8.92		23	41.3
18..		47	18.38		25	9.5
19..		51	27.90		26	12.9
20..		55	37.46		26	51.5
21..		59	47.03		27	5.3
22..	6	3	56.60		26	54.3
23..		8	6.14		26	18.4
24..		12	15.62		25	17.7
25..		16	25.03		23	52.3
26..		20	34.03		22	2.1
27..		24	43.50		19	47.2
28..		28	52.51		17	7.6
29..		33	1.33		14	3.5
30..		37	9.94		10	34.9
July 1..		41	18.31		6	42.0
2..		45	26.42		2	24.8
3..		49	34.25	+22	57	43.5
4..		53	41.76		52	38.2
5..		57	48.94		47	8.9
6..	7	1	55.76		41	16.0
7..		6	2.21		34	59.5
8..		10	8.26		28	19.5
9..		14	13.90		21	16.4
10..		18	19.10		13	50.2
11..		22	23.85		6	1.1
12..		26	28.14	+21	57	49.3
13..		30	31.95		49	15.0
14..		34	35.28		40	18.4
15..		38	38.11		30	59.5
16..		42	40.45		21	18.7
17..		46	42.28		11	16.1
18..		50	43.59		0	51.9
19..		54	44.38	+20	50	6.4
20..		58	44.65		38	59.8
21..	8	2	44.38		27	32.2
22..		6	43.56		15	43.9
23..		10	42.19		3	35.2
24..		14	40.25	+19	51	6.3
25..		18	37.74		38	17.6
26..		22	34.65		25	9.2
27..		26	30.97		11	41.3
28..		30	26.69	+18	57	54.4
29..		34	21.82		43	48.7
30..		38	16.35		29	24.5
31..		42	10.27		14	42.2
Aug. 1..		46	3.57	+17	59	41.9
2..		49	56.26		44	24.1
3..		53	48.33		28	49.0
4..		57	39.78		12	56.9
5..		1	30.61	+16	56	48.2
6..		5	20.82		40	23.2
7..		9	10.42		23	42.1
8..		12	59.42		6	45.4
9..		16	47.81	+15	49	33.2
10..		20	35.60		32	5.8
11..		24	22.81		14	23.6
12..		28	9.45	+14	56	26.9
13..		31	55.53		38	15.9
14..		35	41.06		19	50.8
15..		39	26.05		1	12.1
16..		43	10.52	+13	42	20.0
17..		46	54.48		23	14.6
18..		50	37.95		3	56.4
19..		54	20.95	+12	44	25.6
20..		58	3.48		24	42.7
21..	10	1	45.54		4	47.8
22..		5	27.16	+11	44	41.3
23..		9	8.34		24	23.6
24..		12	49.10		3	55.0
25..		16	29.46	+10	43	15.7
26..		20	9.42		22	26.2
27..		23	48.99		1	26.8
28..		27	28.19	+ 9	40	17.7
29..		31	7.03		18	59.4
30..		34	45.52	+ 8	57	32.3
31..		38	23.67		35	56.7
Sept. 1..		42	1.51		14	12.8
2..		45	39.03	+ 7	52	21.2
3..		49	16.26		30	22.0
4..		52	53.22		8	15.6
5..		56	29.92	6	46	2.3
6..	11	0	6.36		23	42.5
7..		3	42.58		1	16.6
8..		7	18.60	+ 5	38	44.8

Date—1916.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Sept. 9..		10	54.44		16	7.4
10..		14	30.11	+ 4	53	24.6
11..		18	5.65		30	36.9
12..		21	41.08		7	44.5
13..		25	16.42	+ 3	44	47.6
14..		28	51.69		21	46.6
15..		32	26.92	+ 2	58	41.9
16..		36	2.12		35	33.7
17..		39	37.32		12	22.3
18..		43	12.55	+ 1	49	8.0
19..		46	47.83		25	51.2
20..		50	23.16		2	32.3
21..		53	58.57	0	39	11.6
22..		57	34.09	+ 0	15	49.4
23..	12	1	9.73	— 0	7	33.9
24..		4	45.51		30	57.9
25..		8	21.45		54	22.3
26..		11	57.56	— 1	17	46.7
27..		15	33.86		41	10.7
28..		19	10.37	— 2	4	34.0
29..		22	47.11		27	56.2
30..		26	24.10		51	17.0
Oct. 1..		30	1.35	— 3	14	35.9
2..		33	38.88		37	52.5
3..		37	16.70	— 4	1	6.5
4..		40	54.83		24	17.6
5..		44	33.30		47	25.5
6..		48	12.13	— 5	10	29.7
7..		51	51.33		33	29.9
8..		55	30.93		56	25.7
9..		59	10.95	— 6	19	16.8
10..	13	2	51.41		42	2.9
11..		6	32.34	— 7	4	43.7
12..		10	13.76		27	18.8
13..		13	55.70		49	47.8
14..		17	38.17	— 8	12	10.4
15..		21	21.20		34	26.3
16..		25	4.81		56	35.0
17..		28	49.01	— 9	18	36.2
18..		32	33.83		40	29.4
19..		36	19.28	—10	2	14.3
20..		40	5.37		23	30.5
21..		43	52.13		45	17.6
22..		47	39.57	—11	6	35.1
23..		51	27.71		27	42.7
24..		55	16.55		48	40.0
25..		59	6.11	—12	9	26.5
26..	14	2	56.40		30	1.8
27..		6	47.42		50	25.5
28..		10	39.19	—13	10	37.2
29..		14	31.71		30	36.4
30..		18	25.00		50	22.7
31..		22	19.05	—14	9	55.7
Nov. 1..		26	13.88		29	15.1
2..		30	9.50		48	20.4
3..		34	5.90	—15	7	11.1
4..		38	3.10		25	46.9
5..		42	1.10		44	7.3
6..		45	59.92	—16	2	12.1
7..		49	59.57		20	0.8
8..		54	0.05		37	33.1
9..		58	1.37		54	48.6
10..	15	2	3.54	—17	11	46.9
11..		6	6.56		28	27.5
12..		10	10.44		44	50.1
13..		14	15.18	—18	0	54.3
14..		18	20.78		16	39.8
15..		22	27.25		32	6.1
16..		26	34.58		47	12.7
17..		30	42.77	—19	1	59.4
18..		34	51.81		16	25.8
19..		39	1.70		30	31.4
20..		43	12.44		44	15.9
21..		47	24.00		57	38.9
22..		51	36.38	—20	10	40.0
23..		55	49.57		23	18.8
24..	16	0	3.55		35	34.9
25..		4	18.31		47	28.1
26..		8	33.81		58	58.1
27..		12	50.04	—21	10	4.4
28..		17	6.99		20	46.6
29..		21	24.62		31	4.5
30..		25	42.91		40	57.8
Dec. 1..		30	1.85		50	26.2
2..		34	21.41		59	29.6
3..		38	41.56	—22	8	7.4

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THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1916.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			Date—1916.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″		H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Dec. 4..		43	2.20		16	19.5	Dec. 18..		44	39.75	—23	24	15.1
5..	16	47	23.57	—22	24	5.8	19..		49	6.13		25	38.6
6..		51	45.39		31	25.9	20..		53	32.64		26	33.9
7..		56	7.72		38	19.6	21..		57	59.25		27	0.8
8..	17	0	30.54		44	46.7	22..	18	2	25.93		26	59.3
9..		4	53.82		50	47.0	23..		6	52.63		26	29.5
10..		9	17.54		56	20.3	24..		11	19.32		25	31.4
11..		13	41.67	—23	1	26.4	25..		15	45.94		24	5.0
12..		18	6.19		6	5.1	26..		20	12.46		22	10.3
13..		22	31.06		10	16.3	27..		24	38.85		19	47.4
14..		26	56.25		13	59.9	28..		29	5.07		16	56.3
15..		31	21.75		17	15.7	29..		33	31.09		13	37.2
16..		35	47.53		20	3.6	30..		37	56.86		9	50.3
17..		40	13.54		22	23.4	31..		42	22.34	—23	5	35.6

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1916.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.		Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1916.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.		Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1916.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.		Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′	″	″		′	″	″		′	″	″
Jan. 1	16	17.84	8.95	May 10	15	51.84	8.71	Sept. 17	15	57.05	8.77
11		17.69	8.95	20		49.87	8.69	27		59.71	8.79
21		17.04	8.94	30		48.17	8.68	Oct. 7	16	2.52	8.81
31		15.85	8.93	June 9		46.95	8.67	17		5.27	8.83
Feb. 10		14.27	8.92	19		46.12	8.66	27		7.91	8.85
20		12.33	8.90	29		45.66	8.66	Nov. 6		10.45	8.88
Mar. 1		10.00	8.88	July 9		45.73	8.66	16		12.66	8.90
11		7.49	8.86	19		46.21	8.67	26		14.55	8.92
21		4.83	8.83	29		47.09	8.68	Dec. 6		16.12	8.93
31		2.01	8.81	Aug. 8		48.45	8.69	16		17.17	8.94
April 10	15	59.28	8.78	18		50.16	8.71	26		17.73	8.95
20		56.63	8.76	28		52.16	8.73	31	16	17.85	8.95
30		54.07	8.73	Sept. 7		54.52	8.75				

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564.
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.68.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,850 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,894,800 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,320 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,894,800 miles in 498.566 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of the Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.23 miles. Polar radius, 3949.79 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0822718.

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

FROM Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks, indicating with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers.

Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	United States, Atlantic coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

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HUMIDITY.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, IN PERCENTAGES.

From a table prepared by the United States Weather Bureau, showing the monthly and annual values of relative humidity at regular Weather Bureau stations in the United States, based upon observations made at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. respectively, 75th meridian time and covering a period of about 14 years of record.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Abilene, Tex.	69	68	59	60	66	63	59	61	66	64	66	67	64
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	77	69	71	72	72	76	77	79	81	81	76
Atlanta, Ga.	76	73	70	64	64	71	76	78	74	70	73	76	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	81	79	80	79	83	83	84	84	82	80	80	80	81
Baker, Ore.	75	72	66	57	58	55	44	45	52	60	70	75	61
Baltimore, Md.	72	70	67	62	67	69	70	71	74	71	72	71	70
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	73	67	64	69	65	64	65	72	76	74	70
Block Island, R. I.	76	76	79	81	86	87	87	87	83	80	78	75	81
Boston, Mass.	72	71	68	66	71	72	71	75	77	75	75	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	78	78	75	69	71	72	71	71	73	72	74	76	73
Carson City, Nev.	64	58	51	43	45	40	36	38	44	53	58	68	50
Charleston, S. C.	77	77	77	74	75	79	80	81	81	78	78	78	78
Charlotte, N. C.	72	70	69	62	66	72	75	78	76	71	71	72	71
Chattanooga, Tenn.	76	72	69	64	69	74	75	77	76	74	72	75	73
Cheyenne, Wyo.	52	59	56	55	58	58	51	52	46	50	54	52	54
Chicago, Ill.	82	81	77	72	71	73	70	71	70	72	77	80	75
Cincinnati, Ohio.	77	74	70	62	64	65	65	67	68	69	73	75	69
Cleveland, Ohio	78	77	75	70	71	71	68	70	73	72	75	75	73
Denver, Col.	53	55	51	48	52	46	49	44	44	46	47	50	49
Des Moines, Iowa	78	76	72	66	66	70	67	70	71	69	72	78	71
Detroit, Mich.	83	81	76	70	70	70	67	70	73	75	79	81	74
Dodge City, Kan.	72	72	64	61	64	63	62	62	63	64	66	69	67
Duluth, Minn.	80	78	75	73	69	72	71	74	74	76	79	80	75
Eastport, Me.	73	73	74	73	79	82	83	84	82	79	77	74	78
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	24	23	28	45	46	47	45	44	45	39
Fort Smith, Ark.	73	71	67	66	72	73	71	72	73	71	71	70	71
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	84	84	79	80	77	78	77	76	80	83	80
Grand Haven, Mich.	87	87	81	71	72	73	70	74	76	77	80	84	78
Hannibal, Mo.	75	77	68	66	70	69	69	69	72	66	72	77	71
Hatteras, N. C.	84	84	82	81	83	84	84	84	81	81	82	84	83
Helena, Mont.	68	66	62	52	54	52	44	42	50	56	62	66	56
Huron, S. Dak.	80	79	74	65	62	67	65	66	64	69	73	77	70
Indianapolis, Ind.	78	76	71	64	66	66	63	65	67	68	72	75	69
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	79	76	73	74	79	80	81	83	81	82	82	79
Kansas City, Mo.	75	76	72	67	68	70	68	70	69	66	69	75	70
Key West, Fla.	81	79	76	73	74	76	74	75	78	78	79	80	77
Knoxville, Tenn.	76	72	70	64	70	74	77	79	77	75	74	77	74
Lexington, Ky.	76	73	70	64	67	70	71	72	69	66	72	73	70
Little Rock, Ark.	77	72	70	67	71	74	74	75	75	72	72	74	73
Los Angeles, Cal.	67	69	72	73	76	75	76	76	73	75	66	63	72
Louisville, Ky.	72	71	68	62	65	66	65	67	67	67	70	71	68
Marquette, Mich.	84	84	80	76	73	73	72	77	78	80	82	84	79
Memphis, Tenn.	74	72	70	66	68	73	74	75	73	70	72	74	72
Milwaukee, Wis.	78	78	78	73	71	73	71	73	74	76	77	77	75
Mobile, Ala.	83	83	81	78	79	79	82	84	81	78	82	84	81
Montgomery, Ala.	75	74	71	66	65	70	76	79	74	71	73	76	72
Nashville, Tenn.	75	73	68	64	66	69	70	72	72	69	72	75	71
New Haven, Ct.	75	73	72	71	76	77	78	79	81	78	77	75	76
New Orleans, La.	79	80	77	75	73	77	78	79	77	74	79	79	77
New York, N. Y.	75	74	71	68	72	72	74	75	76	74	75	74	73
Northfield, Vt.	79	76	76	70	72	75	77	83	84	82	80	79	78
Oklahoma, Okla.	74	72	68	65	72	72	69	67	68	66	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	72	64	64	67	66	69	67	65	70	76	69
Oswego, N. Y.	83	82	77	71	73	73	73	74	74	74	77	80	76
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	78	69	70	73	72	76	77	76	78	79	76
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	72	68	63	68	68	70	72	74	72	72	71	70
Pierre, S. Dak.	74	73	71	62	58	60	56	57	57	63	70	75	65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	79	77	75	68	69	70	68	69	71	69	75	76	72
Portland, Me.	75	74	72	69	76	76	76	80	81	79	77	75	75
Portland, Ore.	85	81	74	70	69	69	64	67	72	80	85	87	76
Raleigh, N. C.	73	73	71	67	71	73	77	80	78	75	75	73	74
Rapid City, S. Dak.	69	71	68	58	56	57	51	51	51	56	64	66	60
Richmond, Va.	82	78	81	75	77	76	79	84	82	86	82	81	80
Rochester, N. Y.	79	79	76	67	69	67	67	71	75	76	77	78	73
St. Louis, Mo.	74	74	71	65	68	68	66	68	69	66	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	80	80	75	66	63	68	66	70	70	71	75	80	72
Salt Lake City, Utah	74	70	59	49	47	38	35	36	39	52	62	72	53
San Diego, Cal.	71	72	74	74	77	78	80	80	78	77	70	68	75
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	78	78	79	80	84	86	81	79	77	80	80
Sante Fé, N. M.	55	55	43	35	36	31	47	47	46	47	48	55	45
Savannah, Ga.	77	77	75	73	74	79	81	84	84	80	79	79	78
Shreveport, La.	75	71	68	69	73	76	75	76	74	72	74	73	73
Spokane, Wash.	84	77	68	58	56	52	44	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	77	76	73	66	69	70	67	69	71	69	74	76	71
Springfield, Mo.	77	76	71	66	71	75	73	73	72	70	72	76	73
Tampa, Fla.	81	81	79	74	75	81	82	83	85	81	81	83	80
Toledo, Ohio	82	80	76	69	69	70	67	70	72	73	78	80	74
Vicksburg, Miss.	74	72	67	69	71	76	79	81	76	71	72	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	86	79	71	61	58	53	42	43	56	68	76	85	65
Washington, D. C.	73	71	68	63	71	73	74	77	78	76	72	72	72
Williston, N. Dak.	80	80	77	63	58	64	59	57	61	70	77	79	69
Wilmington, N. C.	78	79	78	76	79	81	83	84	83	81	79	79	80
Yuma, Ariz.	45	42	41	35	36	35	43	47	44	44	42	45	42

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THE GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous) (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4 The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.		Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.		3 Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.		4. Pliocene	English Crag.
				3 Miocene. 2. Oligocene.	Upper Molasse Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
				1. Eocene.	
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.		4. Laramie.	Upper Chalk
				3. Colorado.	Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl.
				2. Dakota.	Gault.
				1 Lower	Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias.	Jurassic	3 Purbeck.	Wealden. Purbeck. Portland. Kimmeridge.
				2. Oölite.	Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite.
				1. Lias.	1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
			7. Triassic.	4. Rhætic.	Kössen beds. Dachstein beds; Alpine Trias, in part.
				3. Upper.	Keuper.
				2. Middle.	Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
				1 Lower.	
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.		3. Permian.	2. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes.
				2. Carboniferous.	3. Upper Coal-Measures. 2 Lower Coal-Measures.
				1. Subcarboniferous.	1 Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.		5. Catskill and Chemung.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung. Portage. Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone. — Old Red Sandstone.
				4. Portage.	
				3. Hamilton.	
				2. Coniferous.	
				1. Oriskany.	
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.		3. Lower Helderberg.	Lower Helderberg.
				2. Onondaga.	Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime.
				1. Niagara.	3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. } Upper Llandovery. 1. Medina Sandstone. } Upper Llandovery.
		Lower Silurian.		3. Trenton.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone.
				2. Chazy.	Black River Limestone. Chazy Limestone.
				1. Calciferous.	Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.			Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.			Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).		1. Laurentian. Huronian.

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MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1916—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1910 AND 1915 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (−) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1916	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 51 E	+1
	Mobile	30 42	88 03	4 45 E	+1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	3 59 E	0
Alaska	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 25 E	+2
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	24 00 E	−2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	21 12 E	−4
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 40 E	−4
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	7 12 E	−5
Ariz	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 45 E	+3
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 51 E	+4
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 34 E	+4
Ark	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 00 E	+2
Cal	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 24 E	+3
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 09 E	+3
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	15 55 E	+3
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 26 E	+3
Col	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 45 E	+3
Conn	Hartford	41 46	72 40	11 44W	+6
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 13W	+6
Del	Dover	39 9	75 31	7 42W	+5
Dist. of Col	Washington	38 53	77 00	5 50W	+4
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 20 E	0
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	0 58 E	−1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 30 E	0
Georgia	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 33 E	−1
	Savannah	32 05	81 05	0 19 E	−2
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 48 E	+3
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 18 E	0
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	3 35 E	−1
Indiana	Indianapolis	39 47	86 08	0 59 E	−1
	Fort Wayne	41 03	85 03	0 13W	+2
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	8 03 E	+1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 03 E	0
Kansas	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 32 E	+2
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 40 E	+2
Ky	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 13 E	−1
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 24 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 46	1 11 E	−1
La	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 14 E	+2
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	5 45 E	+2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 30 E	+2
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	18 25W	+6
	Portland	43 39	70 17	15 55W	+6
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	20 37W	+6
Md	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 31W	+4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 42W	+4
Mass	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 00W	+6
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	12 21W	+6
Mich	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 42W	+2
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	1 55W	+3
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 51 E	−2
Minn	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 50 E	0
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 35 E	−1
Miss	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 18 E	+1
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 45 E	+1
Mo	Jefferson City	38 35	92 09	7 45 E	+1
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 07 E	0
	Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 24 E	+2
Mon	Helena	46 37	112 02	20 16 E	+3
Neb	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 00 E	+2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 51 E	+2
Nevada	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 44 E	+3
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 44 E	+3
N. H	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 11W	+6
N. J	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 04W	+5
N. Mex	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 29 E	+3
N. Y	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 11W	+6
	New York	40 43	74 00	10 00W	+5
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	8 16W	+5
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	6 57W	+4
N. C	Raleigh	35 47	73 38	2 56W	+3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 43W	+3
N. Dak	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	15 11 E	+2
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 35 E	+1
Ohio	Columbus	40 00	83 00	1 28W	+3
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	3 58W	+3
	Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 43 E	−2
Okla	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 48 E	+2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 02 E	+3
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 30 E	+3
Pa	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	7 28W	+5
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	8 37W	+5
	Allegheny	40 29	80 01	4 41W	+4
R. I	Providence	41 50	71 24	13 15W	+6
S. C	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 23W	+2
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	1 13W	+2
S. Dak	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 07 E	+2
	Yankton	42 53	97 25	11 36 E	+2
Tenn	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 55 E	0
	Knoxville	35 58	83 55	0 26W	+1
	Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 35 E	+1
Tex	Austin	30 17	97 44	8 55 E	+3
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 31 E	+3
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 24 E	+3
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 03 E	+3
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 46 E	+4
Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 21 E	+3
	Ogden	41 13	112 00	18 17 E	+3
Vt	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	15 16W	+6
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	13 48W	+6
Va	Richmond	37 32	77 26	4 37W	+4
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 22W	+4
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 27W	+3
Wash	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 30 E	+3
	Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	22 03 E	+3
W. Va	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 53W	+3
	Wheeling	40 03	80 44	1 56W	+3
Wis	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 45 E	−1
	Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	3 04 E	−1
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 25 E	0
Wyo	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 29 E	+3

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner			22 30W	6+	Alaska	N. E. Corner			40 29 E	−1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 04 E	0	Haw'n Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 53 E	+2
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 56 E	−3		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 11 E	+2
Porto Rico	San Juan	18 29	66 07	2 56W	+8	Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	2 39W	+8						

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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56	N.	6 39 41.8	W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38	S.	9 14 20.3	E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40	N.	2 59 55.8	E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13	N.	4 55 6.8	W.
Algiers*	36 47 50	N.	0 12 11.4	E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 27 42	N.	5 20 2.9	W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43	N.	1 59 26.7	E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 22 17	N.	4 50 4.7	W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48	N.	5 34 55.2	W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54	N.	5 5 56.5	W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0	S.	11 54 52.3	E
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56	S.	11 26 59.7	E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6	N.	2 42 14.0	E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13	N.	0 26 35.4	W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9	N.	5 19 39.0	W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19	N.	8 15 18.8	W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 21	N.	1 34 54.9	E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1	N.	11 32 49.6	E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37	S.	2 34 8.4	W.
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 48	N.	5 6 26.0	W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40	S.	7 7 13.7	E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20	N.	5 52 46.7	W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0	N.	3 41 29.5	W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17	N.	0 53 34.9	E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24	N.	4 19 18.3	W
Bombay*	18 53 45	N.	4 51 15.7	E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45	N.	0 28 23.3	E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 17	N.	0 2 5.4	W.
Boston State House	42 21 28	N.	4 44 15.3	W.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 42	N.	3 58 29.3	W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 51 10	N.	0 17 28.6	E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30	S.	3 53 28.9	W.
Calcutta	22 33 25	N.	5 53 20.7	E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3	S.	5 9 3.0	W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52	N.	0 0 22.7	E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48	N.	4 44 31.0	W.
Canton, China	23 6 35	N.	7 33 46.3	E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21	N.	4 40 14.6	W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14	N.	5 2 5.0	W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29	N.	5 4 2.0	W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41	S.	4 29 5.0	W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56	N.	4 59 50.7	W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12	S.	1 13 58.0	E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30	N.	11 11 56.8	W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44	N.	5 19 32.0	W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55	N.	4 12 27.5	W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54	N.	0 6 32.5	W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1	N.	5 50 26.7	W.
Christiania, Nor.*	59 54 44	N.	0 42 53.8	E.
Cincinnati, O.*	39 8 19	N.	5 37 41.3	W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17	N.	5 1 37.4	W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40	N.	5 19 21.9	E.
Constantinople	41 0 30	N.	1 56 3.7	E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13	N.	0 50 18.8	E.
Demerara (Geo'town Lt.)	6 49 20	N.	3 52 46.0	W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36	N.	6 59 47.6	W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13	N.	0 25 21.1	W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23	N.	0 12 43.1	W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40	N.	8 13 47.1	W.
Father Point, Que., Lt.	48 31 25	N.	4 33 49.2	W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9	N.	1 54 16.0	W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18	N.	5 25 51.1	W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4	N.	0 45 1.5	E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4	N.	1 7 35.6	W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17	N.	6 19 9.7	W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59	N.	0 24 36.8	E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43	N.	0 17 10.6	W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30	N.	0 21 23.3	W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38	N.	0 0 0.0	—
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38	N.	4 14 21.1	W.
Hamburg, Ger.*	53 33 7	N.	0 39 53.8	E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15	N.	4 49 7.9	W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21	N.	5 29 26.0	W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25	S.	9 49 20.5	E.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 12	N.	7 36 41.9	E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55	N.	10 31 28.0	W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58	N.	5 27 12.3	W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41	N.	5 7 10.7	W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31	N.	0 36 44.7	W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5	N.	0 12 17.3	W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37	N.	5 57 37.8	W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8	N.	5 20 59.4	E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30	N.	0 14 45.4	W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25	N.	8 3 50.0	E.
Marseilles*	43 18 18	N.	0 21 34.6	E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53	S.	9 39 54.1	E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2	N.	6 36 26.7	W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5	N.	0 43 15.7	W.
Montreal, Que.*	45 30 17	N.	4 54 18.7	W.
Moscow*	55 45 20	N.	2 30 17.2	E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 24	N.	8 6 34.1	W.
Munich*	48 8 45	N.	0 46 26.1	E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51	N.	4 6 42.7	W.
Naples*	40 51 46	N.	0 57 1.8	E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54	N.	5 47 12.0	W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37	N.	5 9 27.8	W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47	S.	2 4 1.2	E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 18 36	N.	4 51 42.1	W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46	N.	6 0 13.9	W.
New York (Colu. Col.)*	40 45 23	N.	4 55 53.6	W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17	N.	0 29 12.2	E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd)	36 49 33	N.	5 5 11.0	W.
North Cape	71 11 0	N.	1 42 40.0	E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42	N.	6 12 35.8	W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37	N.	2 3 2.2	E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8	N.	7 27 59.6	W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34	N.	0 5 0.4	W.
Panama	8 57 6	N.	5 18 8.8	W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59	S.	3 14 0.0	W.
Paris, France*	48 50 12	N.	0 9 20.9	E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47	N.	5 49 14.1	W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22	S.	2 19 27.8	W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30	N.	2 1 13.5	E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54	N.	4 49 28.0	W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 57 7	N.	5 0 38.5	W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0	N.	10 25 0.0	W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28	N.	4 41 1.2	W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46	S.	3 49 57.7	E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45	N.	2 9 15.5	E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39	N.	4 6 2.5	W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10	S.	3 51 26.0	W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 19	N.	0 57 40.3	E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58	N.	4 58 37.5	W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46	N.	4 45 37.5	W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59	N.	4 44 52.6	W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16	N.	5 9 44.0	W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24	S.	2 52 41.4	W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17	N.	5 10 21.8	W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54	N.	0 49 55.6	E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47	N.	7 6 48.7	E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6	N.	7 48 38.7	W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40	N.	4 56 0.6	W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28	N.	8 9 42.8	W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56	N.	4 24 29.8	W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16	N.	5 3 22.0	W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52	N.	5 24 21.7	W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54	N.	8 9 19.9	W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42	N.	8 5 55.7	E.
Singapore	1 17 11	N.	6 55 25.0	E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0	S.	0 22 52.0	W.
St. John's, Newfo'land	47 34 2	N.	3 30 43.6	W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 4	N.	6 0 49.1	W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33	N.	1 12 14.0	E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0	N.	2 29 16.6	E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41	S.	10 4 49.5	E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17	N.	9 18 58.0	E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36	N.	0 41 14.5	E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10	N.	0 20 31.7	E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53	S.	4 46 34.8	W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10	N.	0 49 22.1	E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29	N.	6 24 31.8	W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26	N.	8 13 33.8	W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55	N.	1 5 21.5	E.
Warsaw, Russia*	52 13 6	N.	1 24 7.4	E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 15	N.	5 8 15.7	W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 18 1	S.	11 39 6.5	E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22	N.	4 55 50.6	W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30	N.	4 52 50.4	W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24	N.	9 18 36.9	E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43	S.	2 36 44.7	E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

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THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
− 0.9	− 1.1	30	
− 4	− 5	23	
− 5.3	− 6.7	20	
− 8	−10	14	
− 9.8	−12.2	10	
−12	−15	5	
−14.2	−17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
−16	−20	− 4	
−20	−25	−13	
−24	−30	−22	
−28	−35	−31	
−32	−40	−40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS	Clear Hours	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations.

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11.83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

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NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1915.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1916.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature: Mean. January.	Temperature: Mean. July.	Temperature: Extremes. Highest.	Temperature: Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (Inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	82	104	−10	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	− 1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	− 5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	−22	23.0
	Phœnix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	120	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	108	−15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	−12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	17	9.7
	Los Angeles	53	67	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	110	25	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	−29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	−19	8.3
	Pueblo	29	74	104	−27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	−14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	−15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	57	80	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	− 8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boise	29	73	111	−28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	−20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	−16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	−23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	−24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	−25	41.5
Iowa	Des Moines	20	76	109	−30	32.4
	Dubuque	18	75	106	−32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	−27	35.1
Kansas	Concordia	24	78	110	−25	27.5
	Dodge	27	78	108	−26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	107	−22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	−20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	110	− 5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	−23	43.3
	Portland	22	68	103	17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	− 7	43.2
Mass.	Boston	27	71	104	−13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	101	−27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	−24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	101	−25	30.6
Minn.	Duluth	10	66	99	−41	29.9
	Moorhead	3	69	102	−48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	−41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	− 1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	106	−22	37.3
	St. Louis	31	79	107	−22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	−29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	68	108	−48	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	−42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	97	−34	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	−49	13.2
	North Platte	21	74	107	−35	18.9
Neb.	Omaha	20	76	107	−32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	−38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	−28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	− 5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	107	−44	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	−49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	102	−35	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	− 7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	96	− 7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	110	−29	15.8
	Santa Fé	28	69	97	−13	14.5
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	104	−24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	98	−26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	−14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	− 6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	−23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	−17	38.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	−20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	−16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	−17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	− 2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	− 6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	96	−16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	− 6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	−20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	92	− 4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	−43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	−40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	−36	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	−10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	− 9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	−13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	− 6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	−16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	− 5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	99	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	108	− 6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	−20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	16	68	100	−27	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	98	−35	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	− 7	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	−30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	−17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	97	−21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	−27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	−43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	100	−25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	−38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	99	−36	13.9

The minus (−) sign indicates temperature below zero.

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TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES.

(From Hann's Lehrbuch der Meteorologie).

City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	8	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	33
Algiers	64.3	27	Frankfort	50.0	...	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Geneva	52.7	82	Odessa	49.3	....
Archangel	33.0	...	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	78.3	94
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	50.0	22
Athens	63.0	....	Hamburg	47.0	....	Peking	53.0	25
Bagdad	71.6	.....	Havana	76.6	52	Petrograd	39.6	17
Barcelona	63.0	....	Hongkong	71.2	85	Port Said	...	2
Berlin	48.2	23	Honolulu	73.9	...	Prague	47.5	14
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quebec	40.3	....
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	60.6	25	Quito	55.0	42
Birmingham	48.2	....	Lima	66.7	....	Rio de Janeiro	72.7	43
Bombay	77.7	75	Lisbon	60.1	29	Rome	60.5	30
Bordeaux	54.1	33	London	50.8	25	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	51.1	32	San Domingo	81.3	108
Budapest	49.8	24	Madeira	66.0	27	Shanghai	59.0	....
Buenos Ayres	62.8	...	Madrid	56.1	9	Smyrna	60.0	24
Cairo	70.0	....	Malta	64.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	17
Calcutta	79.5	65	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	62.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	80.1	76	The Hague	52.0	...
Cape Town	62.0	25	Maranham	....	277	Tobolsk	32.0	...
Cayenne	...	116	Marseilles	57.0	23	Tokio	56.4	58
Cherrapongee*	....	458	Melbourne	57.0	29	Trieste	55.0	43
Christiania	41.5	....	Mexico	59.7	23	Valdivia	52.0	106
Constantinople	57.7	....	Milan	55.1	38	Valparaiso	57.7	...
Copenhagen	45.3	22	Montevideo	62.0	44	Venice	55.4	....
Delhi	77.0	28	Montreal	41.9	....	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Dublin	50.1	28	Moscow	38.5	21	Vienna	48.6	25
Edinburgh	47.1	26	Munich	48.4	35			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is about 59° Fahr. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

GREATEST ALTITUDE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheaha Mt (Talladega Co.)	2,407	Montana	Granite Peak (Carbon Co.)	12,850
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,300	Nebraska	S. W. part Banner Co.	5,350
Arizona	San Francisco Peak (Coconino Co.)	12,611	Nevada	East Peak White Mts. (Esmereida Co.)	13,145
Arkansas	Blue Mt. (Polk-Scott Co.)	2,800	N. Hampshire	Mt. Washington (Coos Co.)	6,293
California	Mt. Whitney (Inyo-Tulare Co.)	14,501	New Jersey	High Point (Sussex Co.)	1,809
Colorado	Mt. Elbert (Lake Co.)	14,402	New Mexico	N. Truchas Peak (Rio Arriba Co.)	13,306
Connecticut	Bear Mt. (Litchfield Co.)	2,355	New York	Mt. Marcy (Essex Co.)	5,344
Delaware	Centerville (Newcastle Co.)	440	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell (Yancey Co.)	6,711
D. of Columbia	Tenley (Northwest)	420	North Dakota	Summit in Bowman Co.	3,500
Florida	Mt. Pleasant (Gadsden Co.)	301	Ohio	Near Bellefontaine (Logan Co.)	1,550
Georgia	Brasstown Bald (Towns-Union Co.)	4,768	Oklahoma	West end of Cimarron Co.	4,750
Hawaii	Mauna Kea (Hawaii Co.)	13,823	Oregon	Mt. Hood (Clackamas-Wasco Co.)	11,225
Idaho	Hyndman Peak (Blaine-Custer Co.)	12,078	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob (Bedford Co.)	3,136
Illinois	Charles Mound (J. Davies Co.)	1,241	Philippines	Mt. Apo	9,610
Indiana	Carlos City (Randolph Co.)	1,210	Porto Rico	Luquillo Mts	3,532
Iowa	Primghar (O'Brien Co.)	1,800	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill (Providence Co.)	805
Kansas	On West Boundary	4,135	South Carolina	Sassafras Mt.	3,548
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100	South Dakota	Harney Peak (Pennington Co.)	7,242
Louisiana	Claiborne Co.	400	Tennessee	Mt. Guyot	6,636
Maine	Katahdin Mt. (Piscataquis Co.)	5,273	Texas	El Capitan (El Paso Co.)	9,020
Maryland	Backbone Mt. (Garrett Co.)	3,340	Utah	Kings Peak (Wasatch Co.)	13,498
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock (Berkshire Co.)	3,505	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364
Michigan	Porcupine Mt. (Ontonagon Co.)	2,023	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Minnesota	Mesabi Range (St. Louis Co.)	1,920	Washington	Mt. Rainier (Pierce Co.)	14,408
Mississippi	Holly Springs (Marshall Co.)	600	West Virginia	Spruce Knob (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mt. (Iron Co.)	1,750	Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
			Wyoming	Gannett Peak (Fremont Co.)	13,785

The lowest point of dry land in United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 276 feet below sea level.

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Topographic branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is thought there may be higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to October 1, 1915.

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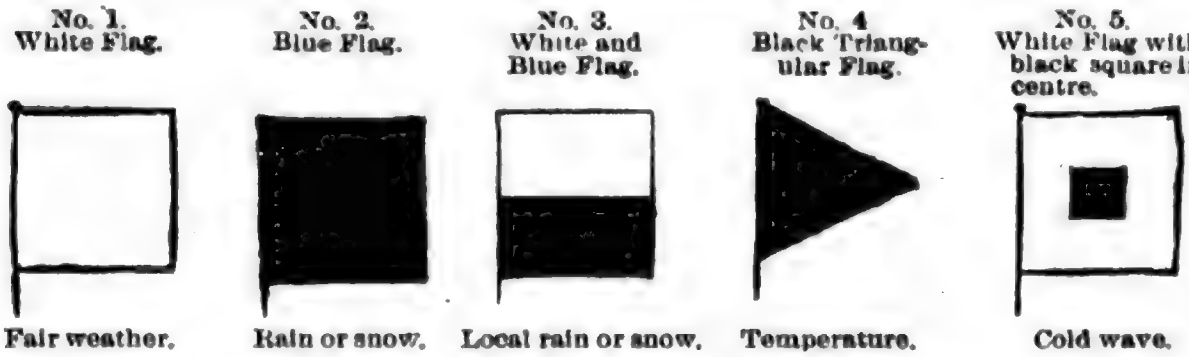
WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.



When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boisé.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Trenton.
New Mexico, Santa Fé.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

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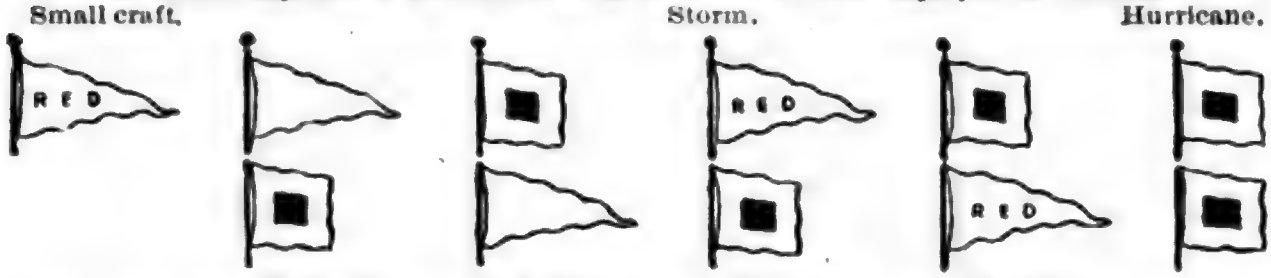
SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.

Small craft. Storm. Hurricane.



NW. winds. SW. winds. NE. winds. SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm Warning—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds.

Hurricane Warning—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic coast.

Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings are displayed at night.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1915, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark	5	74	Pittsburgh, Pa	6	69
Alpena, Mich	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	*84	Portland, Me.	5	61
Atlanta, Ga	9	66	Havre, Mont	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal	7	60
Bismarck, N. D	8	74	Helena, Mont	6	70	Rochester, N. Y	11	78
Boisé, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D	10	72	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Boston, Mass	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	6	75	St. Paul, Minn	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y	11	92	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.†	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	5	55	Knoxville, Tenn	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	66	Leavenworth, Kan.†	7	66	San Diego, Cal	6	45
Chicago, Ill	9	84	Louisville, Ky	7	66	San Francisco, Cal	9	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va	4	50	Santa Fé, N. M	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn	6	75	Savannah, Ga	7	88
Custer, Mont.†	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	5	54	Spokane, Wash	4	52
Denver, Col	7	75	Nashville, Tenn	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	84
Detroit, Mich	9	86	New Orleans, La	7	66	Vicksburg, Miss	6	62
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New York City, N.Y.	9	96	Washington, D. C	5	68
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	7	72
Duluth, Minn	7	78	Omaha, Neb	8	66			
Eastport, Me	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

*Anemometer blew away, at a velocity of 84 miles per hour, September, 1900. †Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

LOSS BY LIGHTNING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in October, 1900, issued a bulletin giving these facts: In 1899 the total number of strokes of lightning which caused damage was 5,527; number of buildings injured, 6,256; value of property lost, $3,016,520; number of deaths by lightning during the year, 563; number of persons injured, 820; number of live stock killed in the fields, 4,251; value, $129,955. These are the latest available statistics.

The Chronicle Fire Tables record 3,012 fires caused by lightning in the United States in 1902, the property loss occasioned thereby being $3,396,810. These are the latest reported statistics on the subject.

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HIGH-TIDE TABLES

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1916.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 57	4 23	5 52	6 28	5 43	6 18	7 9	7 36	7 33	7 51	8 33	8 42
2	5 0	5 31	6 51	7 23	6 38	7 9	7 54	8 17	8 14	8 29	9 10	9 16
3	6 1	6 34	7 43	8 15	7 28	7 58	8 37	8 56	8 54	9 4	9 47	9 49
4	6 57	7 33	8 32	9 5	8 15	8 42	9 17	9 33	9 32	9 39	10 21	10 20
5	7 53	8 29	9 21	9 54	8 59	9 25	9 57	10 10	10 8	10 14	10 57	10 54
6	8 45	9 23	10 7	10 41	9 41	10 7	10 34	10 46	10 45	10 49	11 34	11 31
7	9 38	10 17	10 53	11 29	10 23	10 48	11 12	11 25	11 24	11 27	.....	12 15
8	10 30	11 12	11 41	.....	11 5	11 30	11 57	.....	.....	12 9	12 14	1 2
9	11 23	.....	12 18	12 32	11 49	.....	12 10	12 50	12 11	1 3	1 0	1 55
10	12 7	12 18	1 11	1 30	12 15	12 40	1 7	2 0	1 0	2 3	1 58	2 52
11	1 3	1 15	2 9	2 34	1 10	1 44	2 17	3 11	1 59	3 4	2 50	3 52
12	2 0	2 15	3 10	3 39	2 16	2 57	3 23	4 9	3 3	3 57	4 9	4 51
13	2 57	3 15	4 7	4 37	3 24	4 1	4 20	4 57	4 4	4 46	5 15	5 48
14	3 51	4 13	5 0	5 27	4 22	4 54	5 7	5 39	5 0	5 32	6 18	6 44
15	4 42	5 5	5 46	6 11	5 11	5 40	5 50	6 16	5 51	6 18	7 17	7 39
16	5 28	5 51	6 26	6 50	5 53	6 19	6 30	6 52	6 41	7 4	8 15	8 32
17	6 10	6 34	7 3	7 25	6 30	6 55	7 10	7 30	7 32	7 52	9 10	9 26
18	6 49	7 13	7 34	7 57	7 5	7 27	7 50	8 8	8 21	8 40	10 6	10 20
19	7 25	7 49	8 4	8 27	7 37	7 58	8 31	8 49	9 13	9 30	11 3	11 14
20	7 57	8 22	8 33	8 55	8 10	8 31	9 14	9 34	10 7	10 23	.....	12 1
21	8 27	8 52	9 3	9 28	8 44	9 5	10 2	10 22	11 6	11 20	12 9	12 58
22	8 55	9 23	9 38	10 6	9 22	9 44	10 56	11 18	.....	12 10	1 8	1 57
23	9 25	9 56	10 17	10 47	10 4	10 29	.....	12 2	12 21	1 16	2 9	2 56
24	9 59	10 32	11 1	11 36	10 51	11 20	12 24	1 20	1 27	2 23	3 11	3 52
25	10 38	11 16	11 56	.....	11 49	.....	1 40	2 40	2 35	3 26	4 11	4 45
26	11 24	.....	12 37	1 2	12 24	1 6	2 58	3 50	3 41	4 23	5 8	5 35
27	12 5	12 17	1 53	2 35	1 46	2 43	4 6	4 49	4 49	5 14	6 0	6 20
28	1 4	1 19	3 23	4 9	3 14	4 4	5 6	5 42	5 35	6 1	6 47	7 3
29	2 15	2 42	4 40	5 19	4 27	5 8	6 0	6 28	6 25	6 45	7 30	7 43
30	3 35	4 11	.....	.....	5 28	6 3	6 47	7 11	7 10	7 26	8 10	8 19
31	4 48	5 25	.....	.....	6 21	6 51	.....	.....	7 53	8 5	.....	.....

1916.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 48	8 53	9 23	9 23	9 49	10 1	10 5	10 29	11 51	.....	12 43	12 53
2	9 24	9 24	9 52	9 53	10 28	10 41	10 55	11 25	12 47	1 2	1 51	2 1
3	9 56	9 53	10 24	10 27	11 14	11 27	11 53	.....	2 3	2 17	2 55	3 9
4	10 28	10 24	10 59	11 4	.....	12 6	12 33	1 4	3 11	3 26	3 53	4 10
5	10 59	10 57	11 41	11 53	12 27	1 11	1 58	2 27	4 12	4 28	4 45	5 6
6	11 36	11 36	.....	12 31	1 42	2 28	3 18	3 40	5 6	5 24	5 34	5 57
7	.....	12 18	12 43	1 30	3 12	3 49	4 25	4 44	5 54	6 15	6 20	6 45
8	12 21	1 6	1 50	2 40	4 33	4 59	5 19	5 43	6 41	7 3	7 3	7 30
9	1 10	2 3	3 10	3 58	5 37	6 0	6 16	6 35	7 24	7 50	7 44	8 13
10	2 15	3 9	4 36	5 11	6 35	6 55	7 4	7 25	8 6	8 32	8 23	8 52
11	3 30	4 19	5 50	6 15	7 27	7 47	7 50	8 12	8 47	9 18	9 1	9 32
12	4 50	5 25	6 51	7 13	8 16	8 36	8 33	8 58	9 28	10 1	9 36	10 12
13	6 1	6 29	7 48	8 7	9 3	9 24	9 16	9 44	10 8	10 46	10 11	10 51
14	7 5	7 28	8 41	8 58	9 50	10 11	9 59	10 30	10 50	11 33	10 45	11 32
15	8 4	8 22	9 31	9 47	10 35	11 0	10 44	11 19	11 33	.....	11 22	.....
16	9 0	9 16	10 20	10 36	11 22	11 50	11 32	.....	12 24	12 21	12 16	12 5
17	9 52	10 7	11 10	11 27	.....	12 12	12 11	12 23	1 19	1 10	1 4	12 54
18	10 46	10 58	.....	12 1	12 44	1 6	1 8	1 19	2 13	2 5	1 53	1 47
19	11 37	11 50	12 18	12 51	1 44	2 5	2 7	2 18	3 2	3 0	2 44	2 47
20	.....	12 31	1 12	1 45	2 44	3 6	3 4	3 13	3 49	3 50	3 38	3 50
21	12 44	1 26	2 12	2 43	3 41	4 0	3 54	4 2	4 30	4 40	4 31	4 50
22	1 41	2 21	3 13	3 41	4 32	4 48	4 38	4 46	5 11	5 26	5 23	5 49
23	2 41	3 19	4 13	4 36	5 18	5 31	5 17	5 26	5 52	6 11	6 15	6 44
24	3 42	4 14	5 6	5 24	5 58	6 10	5 52	6 5	6 34	6 56	7 6	7 38
25	4 41	5 6	5 53	6 8	6 34	6 45	6 27	6 42	7 19	7 45	7 57	8 32
26	5 34	5 55	6 34	6 46	7 7	7 19	7 3	7 21	8 6	8 35	8 49	9 28
27	6 21	6 38	7 12	7 22	7 37	7 51	7 40	8 3	8 55	9 32	9 42	10 24
28	7 5	7 18	7 46	7 54	8 10	8 25	8 20	8 42	9 47	10 31	10 36	11 23
29	7 45	7 54	8 17	8 23	8 43	9 0	9 3	9 33	10 44	11 35	11 33	.....
30	8 21	8 26	8 46	8 53	9 22	9 40	9 52	10 27	11 46	.....	12 25	12 34
31	8 53	8 55	9 16	9 24	.....	.....	10 48	11 31	.....	.....	1 27	1 40

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HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57	New London, Ct.	add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		20	Newport, R. I.	sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.	add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.	add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		39
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	41
Boston, Mass.	add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	4	49
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		14	Portland, Me.	add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.	add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3	51
Eastport, Me.	add	3	0	Providence, R. I.	add		7
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		18	Richmond, Va.	add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1	53	Rockland, Me.	add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		37	Salem, Mass.	add	3	9
Key West, Fla.	add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		32
League Island, Pa.	add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.	add		7
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.	add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	21	Washington, D. C.	add	12	1
Newark, N. J.	add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		42
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.	add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.	1	3	New London, Ct.	3	9	San Diego, Cal.	3	7
Boston, Mass.	9	8	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.	4	9
Eastport, Me.	18	2	New York, N. Y.	4	4	Savannah, Ga.	6	5
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.	12	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	0	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	1	2	Portland, Me.	9	1	Washington, D. C.	2	9

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

(See also table of Principal American Rivers.)

River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*	River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*	River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*
Amazon	Atlantic Oc.	3,800	Lena	Arctic Ocean.	2,800	Rio Theodoro (River of Doubt)	Riv. Madeira	950
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Amur	Gulf Tartary.	2,600	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea.	2,300	St. Lawrence.	Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,150
Assiniboine	Red River of North	600	Madeira	Amazon Riv.	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Brahmaputra.	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	Sao Francisco	Atlantic Oc.	1,200
Bug	Dnieper Riv.	500	Maros	Theiss River.	500	Saskatchewan	Lk. Winnipeg	1,100
Congo	Atlantic Oc.	3,000	Marne	Seine River.	310	Seine	English Chan.	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Oc.	250
Darling	Murray Riv.	1,160	Meuse (Maas)	North Sea	575	Tagus	Atlantic Oc.	550
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Murray	Indian Ocean	1,450	Thames	North Sea	215
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv.	800
Drave	Danube Riv.	450	Nile	Mediterran'n	3,766	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Ebro	Mediterran'n	400	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,300	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
Elbe	North Sea	700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf.	1,700	Orange	Atlantic Oc.	1,100	Volga	Caspian Sea.	2,300
Gambia	Atlantic Oc.	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Oc.	1,600	Weser	North Sea	300
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,400
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Parana	Atlantic Oc.	2,450	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean.	3,300
Hoangho	Gulf Pechili.	2,600	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Po	Adriatic Sea.	420			
Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Rhine	North Sea	700			
Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500			
La Plata	Atlantic Oc.	2,300	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv.	1,400			

* Estimated length.

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PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Formed by Oemulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Junction of Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Formed by Locust and Mulberry Forks, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chowan	Junction of Meheran and Nottoway Rivers, N. C	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	See "Great Kanawha."		
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan	Missouri River	(a) 300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Junction Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Missouri-Miss'pi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont., and †Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	‡4,200
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va	Alleghany River	300
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Oemulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande River	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,200
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	400
Sacramento	Goose Lake, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. Johns	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950

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PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS—*Continued.*

Names.	Sources.	Mouths	Length Miles.
Susquehanna	North or East Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay.....256	
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa.	Susquehanna River..250	506
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	200
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	240
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga.	Coosa River	250
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn.	Ohio River	1,200
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss.	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	530
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	800
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore.	Columbia River	275
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	400
Yadkin	See "Pedee."		
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss.	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo.	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

* Source of Missouri River. † Source of Mississippi River. ‡ Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 3 miles below Alton, Ill. (a) Exclusive of affluents.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION
ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ERIE CANAL AND LAKE ERIE.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			Opening of Lake Erie.*
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Oper.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	
April 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246	April 25, 1900	Dec. 1	220	April 22, 1900
Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26	205	May 10, 1904
April 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30	210	April 25, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	282	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15	185	April 22, 1909
Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 9, 1910	268	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15	185	April 15, 1910
Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	288	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15	185	April 15, 1911
Mar. 26, 1912	Feb. 6, 1913	318	May 15, 1912	Nov. 15	185	April 28, 1912
Mar. 17, 1913	Dec. 29, 1913	288	May 15, 1913	Dec. 1	201	April 13, 1913
Mar. 31, 1914	Dec. 22, 1914	267	†May 15-25, 1914	Dec. 1	201	April 14, 1914
Mar. 18, 1915			May 15, 1915			April 15, 1915

* At Buffalo. † Eastern and Middle Divisions, May 15, 1914; Western Division, May 25, 1914. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

CANALS.

Statement showing the cost, length and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States and Canada used for commercial purposes.

Canals.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	11½	12	Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	7	10	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Beaufort	502,078	20	10	Beaufort Inlet, N. C., to Pamlico Sound.
Black River	3,381,954	35	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Black Rock Channel	3,000,000	3¼	22	Connects Lake Erie and Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y.
Brazos River	255,000	32	5	Brazos River to Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Cape Cod (ship canal)	12,000,000	8-13	25-30	Connects Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay.
**Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	25	12	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
‡Champlain	4,044,000	81	12	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Channel	450,000	32	5	Between Apalachicola River & St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Chesapeake and Delaware	4,000,000	14	9	Connects Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	185	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Colbert Shoals	2,350,000	8	7	Colbert Shoals, Tennessee River, Ala.
Company	90,000	23	4½	Miss. Riv. at New Orleans, La., to Bayou Black.
Dalles-Celilo	4,800,000	8½	7	Columbia River, from Big Eddy to Celilo Falls, Oregon.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	66	7	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	60	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
‡Erie	52,540,800	387	12	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Estherville-Minim Creek	174,619	5	6	Winyaw Bay, S. C., to Santee River.
Fairfield	50,000	4½	5	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
‖Florida East Coast	3,500,000	350	5	Mayport, Fla., to Miami.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	38	5	Oyster Bay, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Harlem River (ship canal)	2,700,000	8	15	Connects Hudson River (via Spuyten Duyvil Creek) and Long Island Sound.

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Canals.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Illinois and Michigan	$6,339,098	96	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois & Mississippi (Hennepin)	7,320,000	75	7	Illinois River to Miss. River near Rock I., Ill.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	22	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lake Landing	25,000	4	5	Lake Mattamuskeet to Wysocking Bay, N. C.
Lake Washington–Puget Sound	5,000,000	6½	36	Connects Lake Washington and Puget Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	108	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Lewes	356,000	11½	6	Connects Rehoboth and Delaware Bays.
Louisville and Portland	5,716,686	2½	9	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Mattamuskeet Out Fall	500,000	7	10	Hyde County, N. C.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	274	5½	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio.
Miami and South New River	.....	.....	.....	Lake Okeechobee to Miami, Fla.
Morris	5,100,000	103	5	Jersey City, N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	16	5	Big Muscle Shoals, to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
North New River	.....	.....	.....	Lake Okeechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
N. J. Coastal Inland Waterway	450,000	114	6	Cape May to Bay Head, N. J.
Ohio	a)4,695,204	70	4	Cleveland, Ohio, to Dresden, Ohio.
‡Oswego	5,239,526	38	12	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	193	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior	1,725,000	25	20	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur (ship canal)	.....	7	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine-Neches	1,081,000	16	26	Port Arthur Canal to mouth Sabine River, Tex.
Salem	.....	2	5-8	Salem River to Delaware River.
Santa Fé	70,000	10	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1½	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	12,461,600	108	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n	287,000	1¼	20	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Clair Flats	1,180,000	3	20	Canal through delta at mouth of St. Clair River.
St. Mary's Falls	9,400,000	1½	18½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
St. Mary's Falls (parallel canal)	9,475,000	1½	24½	Connects Lake Superior and Huron.
‖West Palm Beach	.....	12	.....	.....

CANALS IN CANADA.

Chambly	$728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing.
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133¼	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	5,000,000	1½	18¼	Connects Lake Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
‖Trent	13,611,000	236	6-8½	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via Trent River.
Welland (ship canal)	§29,250,951	26¼	14-25	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
††Williamsburg	10,490,184	12¼	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

* And improvements. † Navigable depth. ‖ Under construction. § Not including cost of improvements and changes in locks, etc., now under way and involving an additional cost of about $20,000,000. †† Consisting of the Farrans Point, Rapide Plat and Galops Canals. (a) Original cost of canal extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth, 317 miles, but now abandoned between Portsmouth and Dresden.

‡ The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal and Chamrdain Canal have been enlarged by the State of New York to a depth of 12 feet, and with locks of a capacity to pass barges having a net tonnage capacity of 2,000 tons each. The enlarged Champlain Canal between Northumberland and Whitehall, a distance of thirty-five miles, was completed and placed in commission in May, 1914. The Oswego (Barge) Canal is now open between the Erie Canal at Syracuse and Lake Ontario at Oswego for boats of six foot draft. Several large sections of the Erie Barge Canal already have been completed and are in commission. At the time the ALMANAC went to press the report of the State Superintendent of Public Works indicated that the entire canal from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario will be ready for operation in the season of 1917. The original estimated cost of enlarging the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals was $101,000,000, but has since been increased by $19,000,000 for terminals and $8,000,000 for branches. The plan of improvement covers 440 miles of construction and 350 miles of canalized rivers and lakes or 790 miles altogether.

** The cost of enlarging the Cayuga and Seneca Canal to the same capacity as the improved Erie Canal is estimated at $7,000,000.

Some Foreign Canals.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½	...	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32-39	12,500,000

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

Canals	Year.	Tonnage	Canals.	Year.	Tonnage.
Suez	1914	19,409,495	Sault Ste Marie	1914	55,349,934
Manchester	1913	5,780,161	All New York Canals*	1914	2,080,850
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel)	1913	10,292,153			

* This was divided among the several canals as follows: Erie, 1,361,764 tons; Champlain, 492,014 tons; Oswego, 55,705 tons; Cayuga and Seneca, 128,698 tons; Black River, 42,669 tons. The total value of the shipments was $28,277,991. In addition to the use of the canals by commercial craft, about 2,000 permits were granted to pleasure boats.

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FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., from the latest available figures and estimates.)

THE superficial area of the earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are land and 141,050,000 square miles water. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and at the poles 7,899 miles. The equatorial circumference is 24,872.4 miles, divided into 360 degrees of longitude, each of 69.09 (or 60 geographical) miles; these degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered east and west of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th degree. Distance north and south of the equator is marked by parallels of latitude, which proceed from zero (at the equator) to 90° at the poles.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants.		Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,632,000	127,312,000	10.9	Australasia	3,456,290	8,000,000	2.31
America, N.	7,146,641	136,939,000	19.1	Europe	3,671,624	458,795,000	124.9
America, S.	7,344,508	55,444,000	7.05	Polar Reg.	6,970,000	300,000	.04
Asia	17,470,282	842,100,000	48.02	Total	57,691,345	1,628,890,000	29.9

The estimates in the above tables are based on the statistics of area and population of the various countries occupying each continent as disclosed by the Statesman's Yearbook. The statement as to the polar continent of course is only an approximation. These seem to be the most dependable statistics of area and population that can be had.

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.* The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain, will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States, 934; England, 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

The area and cubic contents of the earth are approximately as follows: Surface, 196,791,000 square miles; cubic contents 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

The deepest trench in the seas yet discovered is off Mindanao, in the Pacific, 32,088 feet deep. Seven other soundings in the Pacific show depths greater than 30,000 feet. From the bottom of the deepest hole in the seas to the top of the highest peak on the land (Mt. Everest) there is a range of 61,090 feet, which on a globe six feet in diameter would be represented by the tenth of an inch. The deepest place yet found in the Atlantic Ocean is in Nare's Deep, to the north of the West Indies, 27,972 feet; of the Indian Ocean, 21,968 feet. According to Murray the area of the oceans approximates 139,400,000 square miles, divided between the three great oceans as follows: Atlantic 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

	Highest Point.	Elevation (ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (ft.)
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	.....
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	775,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	33,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	600,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half breeds)	.....	25,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	65,000,000			
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	130,000,000	Total	.....	1,628,000,000

For statistics of earth's population according to creed, see RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The human family is subject to 54 independent and three quasi-independent governments. The British Empire and Russia are the largest two, while Monaco with its eight square miles and San Marino with its thirty-eight square miles of territory are the smallest two. The absolute monarchies are Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam, Oman, and Monaco; the limited monarchies are Albania, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bhutan, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, German Empire, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey; the republics are Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, San Marino, Santo Domingo, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to 65.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by.		Proportion of the Whole.		Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by.		Proportion of the Whole.	
	1801.	1916.	1801.	1916.		1801.	1916.	1801.	1916.
English	20,520,000	160,000,000	12.7	27.3	Portuguese	7,480,000	25,000,000	4.7	4.3
French	31,450,000	70,000,000	19.4	11.9	Russian	30,770,000	100,000,000	19.0	17.1
German	30,320,000	130,000,000	18.7	22.2					
Italian	15,070,000	50,000,000	9.3	8.6	Total	161,800,000	585,000,000	100.0	100.0
Spanish	26,190,000	50,000,000	16.2	8.6					

These estimates (that for 1801 being by Mulhall) exhibit the superior growth of the English language.

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METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka*, *hecto*, *kilo*, *myria*, from the Greek, and *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 dm.; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

The METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393.7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.			
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.		Liquid or Wine Measure.	
Kilolitre or stere	1,000	1 cubic metre	1.308	cubic yards.	264.17	gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre.	2	bush. and 3.35 pecks.	26.417	gallons.
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08	quarts	2.6417	gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908	quart	1.0567	quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022	cubic inches	0.845	gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102	cubic inch.	0.338	fluid ounce.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061	cubic inch.	0.27	fluid dram.

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METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.*

Linear Measure.

Metres—Inches.	*Metres—Feet.*	*Metres—Yards.*	*Kilometres—Miles.*	*Ins.—Centimetres.*	*Feet—Metres.*	*Yards—Metres.*	*Miles—Kilometres.*
1 39.37	1 3.28083	1 1.093611	1 0.62137	1 2.54	1 0.304801	1 0.914402	1 1.60935
2 78.74	2 6.56167	2 2.187222	2 1.24274	2 5.08	2 0.609601	2 1.828804	2 3.21869
3 118.11	3 9.84250	3 3.280833	3 1.86411	3 7.62	3 0.914402	3 2.743205	3 4.82804
4 157.48	4 13.12333	4 4.374444	4 2.48548	4 10.16	4 1.219202	4 3.657607	4 6.43739
5 196.85	5 16.40417	5 5.468056	5 3.10685	5 12.70	5 1.524003	5 4.572009	5 8.04674
6 236.22	6 19.68500	6 6.561667	6 3.72822	6 15.24	6 1.828804	6 5.486411	6 9.65608
7 275.59	7 22.96583	7 7.655278	7 4.34959	7 17.78	7 2.133604	7 6.400813	7 11.26543
8 314.96	8 26.24667	8 8.748889	8 4.97096	8 20.32	8 2.438405	8 7.315215	8 12.87478
9 354.33	9 29.52750	9 9.842500	9 5.59233	9 22.86	9 2.743205	9 8.228616	9 14.48412

Square Measure.

Square Centimetres—Square Inches.	*Square Metres—Square Feet.*	*Square Metres—Square Yards.*
1 0.155	1 10.764	1 1.196
2 0.310	2 21.528	2 2.392
3 0.465	3 32.292	3 3.588
4 0.620	4 43.055	4 4.784
5 0.775	5 53.819	5 5.980
6 0.930	6 64.583	6 7.176
7 1.085	7 75.347	7 8.372
8 1.240	8 86.111	8 9.568
9 1.395	9 96.874	9 10.764

Cubic Measure.

Cubic Metres—Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet—Cubic Metres.*
1 35.314	1 0.02832
2 70.629	2 0.05663
3 105.943	3 0.08495
4 141.258	4 0.11327
5 176.572	5 0.14159
6 211.887	6 0.16990
7 247.201	7 0.19822
8 282.516	8 0.22654
9 317.830	9 0.25485

Square Measure.

Square Inches—Square Centimetres.	*Square Feet—Square Metres.*	*Square Yards—Square Metres.*
1 6.452	1 0.09290	1 0.836
2 12.903	2 0.18581	2 1.672
3 19.354	3 0.27871	3 2.508
4 25.806	4 0.37161	4 3.344
5 32.257	5 0.46452	5 4.181
6 38.709	6 0.55742	6 5.017
7 45.160	7 0.65032	7 5.853
8 51.612	8 0.74323	8 6.689
9 58.063	9 0.83613	9 7.525

Liquid Measure.

Centilitres—Fluid Ounces.	*Litres—Quarts.*	*Litres—Gallons.*
1 0.338	1 1.0567	1 0.26417
2 0.676	2 2.1134	2 0.52834
3 1.014	3 3.1700	3 0.79251
4 1.352	4 4.2267	4 1.05668
5 1.691	5 5.2834	5 1.32085
6 2.028	6 6.3401	6 1.58502
7 2.367	7 7.3968	7 1.84919
8 2.705	8 8.4534	8 2.11336
9 3.043	9 9.5101	9 2.37753

Dry Measure.

Hectolitres—Bushels.	*Bushels—Hectolitres.*
1 2.8377	1 0.35239
2 5.6754	2 0.70479
3 8.5132	3 1.05718
4 11.3509	4 1.40957
5 14.1887	5 1.76196
6 17.0264	6 2.11436
7 19.8642	7 2.46675
8 22.7019	8 2.81914
9 25.5396	9 3.17154

Liquid Measure.

Fluid Ounces—Centilitres.	*Quarts—Litres.*	*Gallons—Litres.*
1 2.957	1 0.94636	1 3.78543
2 5.914	2 1.89272	2 7.57087
3 8.872	3 2.83908	3 11.35630
4 11.829	4 3.78544	4 15.14174
5 14.786	5 4.73180	5 18.92717
6 17.744	6 5.67816	6 22.71261
7 20.701	7 6.62452	7 26.49804
8 23.659	8 7.57088	8 30.28348
9 26.616	9 8.51724	9 34.06891

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METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centi-grams = *Grains.*	*Kilo-grams* = *Ounces Av'd'ps.*	*Kilo-grams* = *Pounds Av'd'ps.*	*Metric Tons* = *Long Tons.*	*Grains* = *Centi-grams*	*Ounces Av'd'ps* = *Grams*	*Pounds Av'd'ps* = *Kilo-grams.*	*Long Tons* = *Metric Tons.*
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684	2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2=2.0321
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526	3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0482
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368	4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210	5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0803
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052	6=38.8793	6=170.0972	6=2.72156	6=6.0963
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7=6.8894	7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1124
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8=7.8736	8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9=8.8578	9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1445

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).

10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.

Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg = 1 metric ton.

Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c. c.) and litres (l.).

1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used)

Relation of capacity and weight to length. A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about ½ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre =	.40	hectare	.4 047	1 mile =	1.6	kilometres	1.609
1 bushel =	35	litres	35.24	1 millimetre =	.039	inch	.0394
1 centimetre =	.39	inch	.3937	1 ounce (av'd) =	28	grams	28.35
1 cubic centimetre =	.061	cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy) =	31	grams	31.10
1 cubic foot =	.028	cubic metre	.0283	1 peck =	8.8	litres	8.809
1 cubic inch =	16	cubic cent.†	16.39	1 pint =	.47	litre	.4732
1 cubic metre =	35	cubic feet	35.31	1 pound =	.45	kilo	.4536
1 cubic metre =	1.3	cubic yards	1.308	1 quart (dry) =	1.1	litres	1.101
1 cubic yard =	.76	cubic metre	.7645	1 quart (liquid) =	.95	litre	.9464
1 foot =	30	centimetres	30.48	1 sq. centimetre =	.15	sq. inch	.1550
1 gallon =	3.8	litres	3.785	1 sq. foot =	.093	sq. metre	.0929
1 grain =	.065	gram	.0648	1 sq. inch =	6.5	sq. c'timetr's.	6.452
1 gram =	15	grains	15.43	1 sq. metre =	1.2	sq. yards	1.196
1 hectare =	2.5	acres	2.471	1 sq. metre =	11	sq. feet	10.76
1 inch =	25	millimetres	25.40	1 sq. yard =	.84	sq. metre	.8361
1 kilo =	2.2	pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.) =	.91	metric ton	.9072
1 kilometre =	.62	mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.) =	1	metric ton	1.017
1 litre =	.91	quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric) =	1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 litre =	1.1	quarts (liq'd)	1.057	1 ton (metric) =	.98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 metre =	3.3	feet	3.281	1 yard =	.91	metre	.9144

* Contraction for kilogram. † Centimetres.

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

THE following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	White Potatoes	60 lbs.	Hungarian Grass Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "	Sweet Potatoes	55 "	Timothy Seed	45 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Onions	57 "	Blue Grass Seed	44 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	55 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley	48 "	Dried Apples	26 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Oats	32 "	Clover Seed	60 "	Ground Peas	24 "
Peas	60 "	Flax Seed	56 "	Malt	34 "
White Beans	60 "	Millet Seed	50 "	Bran	20 "
Castor Beans	46 "				

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

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MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs avoirdupois the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone is usually equal to one eighth hundred weight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The metre has been legalized at 39 37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836; 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. (A late authority gives the weight of the Imperial gallon as 10.017 pounds and of the United States gallon as 8.345 pounds.)

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

Names.	Pounds of Water.	Cubic Inches.	Litres	United States Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint	1.25	34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart	2.5	69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle	5	138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon	10	277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	20	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel	80	2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb	320	8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter	640	17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

(Dry measure)

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 440 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11/32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; ss, ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve, St., let it stand; Sum. to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099 varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000 varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000 varas) = 1 league	= 4 428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5 varas) = ½ league	= 2 214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7 varas) = ⅓ league	= 1.476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500 varas) = ¼ league	= 1 107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688 varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8 varas) = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344 varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44 varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672 varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475 varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645,376	square varas (square of 75.137 varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅛), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	=	.927 inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	=	1.0144 lb av.
1 pie	=	11.125 inches.	1 arroba	=	25.360 lb. av
1 vara	=	33.375 inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	=	1.394 lb av.
1 gantah	=	.8796 gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	=	139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	=	21.991 gallons.			

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KNOTS AND MILES.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.

The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.

The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots =	4.606 miles	20 knots =	23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots =	5.757 miles	25 knots =	28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots =	11.515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1⅛ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1⅙ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅝ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅛ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80+.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00+.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

NAME.	Symbol.	Unit of	Definition.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm	R	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampere	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .0 009324 gramme of water per second.	10^{-1}	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electromotive force	One ampere of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampere during 1 second of time.	10^{-1}	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb.	10^{-9}	
Microfarad	Mf		1-millionth of a farad.	10^{-15}	
Watt	W	Power	Power of 1 ampere current passing through resistance of 1 ohm. A kilowatt (K.W.) is 1000 watts.	10^7	.0013405 $\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{746}\right)$ of a horse power.
Joule	J	Work	Energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm).

* C. G.S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works in electricity.

FOREIGN MONEYS.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.
French Money: 100 centimes = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.
Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 heller = 1 krone.
For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

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TABLE OF GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36028797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2—8192, and the 8th root of 256—2.

THE ENGLISH MILE.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile ...	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.143	0.151	0.218	0.335
English Geog. Mile ...	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometre.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst...	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point.....18 ems	7 Point.....14 ems	10 Point.....13 ems
5 Point.....17 ems	8 Point.....14 ems	11 Point.....13 ems
5½ Point.....16 ems	9 Point.....13 ems	12 Point.....13 ems
6 Point.....15 ems		

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	..	..	3	.	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
" 2 "	..	..	7	..	.	8	..	1	.	..	1	1	..	1	3
" 3 "	..	1	1	.	1	3	..	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
" 6 "	..	2	..	..	2	5	.	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
" 12 "	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
One Hundred Dollars 1 day...	..	1	1	.	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
" " 2 " ..	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
" " 3 " ..	.	3	4	..	4	1	..	5	.	..	5	8	..	6	7
" " 4 " ..	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
" " 5 " ..	.	5	6	.	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
" " 6 " ..	..	6	7	.	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
" " 1 month	..	33	4	.	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
" " 2 "	..	66	7	.	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 "	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	..	2	..	..
" " 6 "	2	.	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
" " 12 "	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

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COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2.70.5	$1	100	4½	$81.58.9	$1	100	10	$13,780.66
1	100	2	7.24.5	1	100	5	131.50.1	1	100	11	34,064.34.6
1	100	2½	11.81.4	1	100	6	339.30.5	1	100	12	83,521.82.7
1	100	3	19.21.8	1	100	7	867.72.1	1	100	15	1,174,302.40
1	100	3½	31.19.1	1	100	8	2,199.78.4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50.4	1	100	9	5,529.04.4	1	100	24	2,198,720.200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.			Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.		
		Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.			Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30	CCCC	400
II	2	XII	12	XL	40	D	500
III	3	XIII	13	L	50	DC	600
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60	DCC	700
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC	80	CM	900
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90	M	1000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100	MCMXVI	1916
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200	MM	2000
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300		

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SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,185
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

* Compared with water.

FREEZING, FUSING, AND BOILING POINTS.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	− 17.6°	− 22°	− 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	− 31.5	− 39.4	− 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2 200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,516	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

*Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.

TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MALES, BASED ON ANALYSIS OF 74,162 ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE AS REPORTED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Height.	Age 15-24	Age. 25-29	Age 30-34	Age 35-39	Age. 40-44	Age 45-49	Age. 50-54	Age. 55-59	Age. 60-64	Age. 65-69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	186	134	....
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included.

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165				

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WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch.....	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot....	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches.....	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet....	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon....	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons...	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet.....	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons...	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch...	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons.....	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot....	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons.....	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure. (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings...	15,000	Soft copper wire.....	35,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Spruce....	14,300
" sheets.....	24,000	Hard " "	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel.....	129,100	White pine	15,000
" wire	50,000	Cast iron.....	20,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Yellow "	11,000
" bars..	28,000	" steel	60,000	" " (roll'd)	140,000	Red fir....	10,000
Nickel aluminum.....	40,000	Wrought iron.	50,000	WOODS.		Yellow fir.....	12,000
Aluminum bronze ..	70,000	Soft steel	58,000	Ash.....	14,000	Teak....	14,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel (not annealed).....	75,000	Black walnut.....	12,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Phosphor "	46,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000	Beech.....	14,500	Blue stone..... ...	1,400
Tobin "	64,000	" " oil tempered.....	85,000	Cedar.....	10,000	Granite...	600
Bronze gun metal.	25,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Chestnut.....	10,000	Limestone	1,000
Platinum wire (annealed)..... ...	82,000	" " oil tempered	90,000	Elm	12,400	Marble	700
Platinum wire (not annealed)..... ...	56,000	Rivet steel.....	53,000	Hemlock..	8,700	Sandstone.....	100
Tin	3,500	Steel for bridges.. ...	60,000	Hickory..... .	15,000	Bricks (common).....	200
Gold (cast).	20,000	Medium steel	65,000	Locust.....	22,000	" (best hand pressed)... ...	400
Silver (cast).....	40,000	Vanadium steel (cast).	70,000	Lignum vitæ..... ...	11,000	Ordinary single leather belting....	3,000
Lead	2,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Maple	10,500	Ordinary double leather belting....	6,000
Zinc...	5,400	" vanadium steel.....	100,000	White oak.....	14,500	Cotton belting.....	6,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			Live "	13,000		
Copper (cast).....	24,000			Poplar	7,000		
				Redwood.....	8,500		

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree. * Tensile strength in pounds per square inch.

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THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(*Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November* 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography, and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate Governmental surveys.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notices to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

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Constitution of the United States.

Preamble. WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers. SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives. SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives. 2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives. 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled. 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

Senate. SECTION III. [See Article XVII., Amendments.] 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators. 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators. 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate. 4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives. SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress. SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members. SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills. SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws. 2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

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Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power.

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

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Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

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Supreme law of the land defined.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections.

Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Taxes on Incomes.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

Senators elected by the people.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Filling of vacancies.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.

XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.

XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 25, 1804.

XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.

XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.

XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

XVI. Income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force February 25, 1913.

XVII. Providing for the direct vote of United States Senators by the people, was ratified by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force May 31, 1913.

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

The following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1915-16:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of business at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if Senators and Members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without appointments are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the President.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, *Secretary to the President.*

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Name.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Sep 22, 1722	Boston, Mass	Oct 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. Hamp	Physician	Nov 1729	Amesbury, Mass	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	Sep. 10, 1736	Newington, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	Sep. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	Apr 17, 1741	Somerset Co., Md	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J	Sept 1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Isl	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y	Aug 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn	Printer	Jan. 17 1706	Boston, Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass	Nov. 23 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	1732	England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass	Oct 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	1731	Ct	1784	53
Harrison, Benj	Virginia	Farmer	1740	Berkeley, Va	Apr. 1791	51
Hart, John	N. Jersey	Farmer	1715	Hopewell, N. J	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	1730	Kingston, N. J	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1746	St Luke's, S C	Mar 1809	63
Hooper, Wm	N. Carolina	Lawyer	June 17 1742	Boston, Mass	Oct 1790	49
Hopkins, Steph	Rhode Isl	Farmer	Mar 7, 1707	Scituate, R. I	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. Jersey	Lawyer	1737	Philadelphia, Pa	May 9 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l	Ct	Lawyer	July 3, 1732	Windham, Ct	Jan. 5 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos	Virginia	Lawyer	Apr 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va	July 4 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	Jan 20, 1732	Stratford, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	Oct. 14 1734	Stratford, Va	Apr. 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	March, 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Dec 30 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y	June 12 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Aug 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co. S. C	1779	30
M'Kean, Thos	Delaware	Lawyer	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1743	Middleton Pl., S. C	Jan 1 1788	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	1726	Morrisania, N. Y	Jan. 22 179[illegible]	72
Morris, Robert	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, Eng	May 8 1806	73
Morton, John	Penn	Surveyor	1724	Ridley, Pa	Apr 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos	Virginia	Statesman	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass Bay	Lawyer	1731	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co., Va	Sept 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	1734	Cecil Co., Md	1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Delaware	General	1730	Dover, Del	1783	53
Ross, George	Penn	Lawyer	1730	Newcastle, Del	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn	Physician	Dec. 24, 1745	Berberry, Pa	Apr 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Nov 1749	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Ct	Shoemaker	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton, Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James	Penn	Lawyer	1710	Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos	Maryland	Lawyer	1742	Pointoin Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo	Penn	Physician	1716	Ireland	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. Hamp	Physician	1714	Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	1740	Frederick Co., Va	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Ct	Sailor	1730	Kittery, Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Ct	Statesman	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn	Lawyer	1742	St. Andrews, Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	N. Jersey	Minister	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Ct	Physician	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	1726	Elizabeth Co., Va	June 8, 1806	80

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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts

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of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

The United States Senate on August 2, 1912, adopted the following resolution proposed by Senator Lodge, by a vote of 51 to 4, the negative votes being those of Senators Cummins of Iowa, McCumber of North Dakota, Percy of Mississippi, and Stone of Missouri,

"*Resolved*, That when any harbor or other place in the American Continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for national purposes."

This action of the Senate grew out of the report that a stretch of territory bordering on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, might be acquired by the subjects of a foreign country, and thus through their control by their own national Government become the base of permanent naval or military occupation. In explanation of the resolution Senator Lodge said: "The declaration rests on a much broader and older ground than the Monroe doctrine. This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety; and if it feels that the possession of any given harbor or place is prejudical to its safety, it is its duty and right to intervene." The Senate added that the opening of the Panama Canal gave to Magdalena Bay an importance that it had never before possessed, as the Panama routes pass in front of it.

Not being a joint resolution requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives and the signature of the President, the resolution adopted as above was an expression of opinion of the Senate only. The other house took no action.

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LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

TO COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

THE Sixty-first Congress, third session, passed an act, approved February 9, 1911, "to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln." The text of the act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William H. Taft, * Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, † H. D. Money, and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the act approved May 17, 1910.

SEC. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.

SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

By joint resolution, approved February 1, 1913, Congress approved the plan, design and location for the memorial recommended by the commission.

The memorial is being erected in Potomac Park on the axis of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, in accordance with plans prepared by Henry Bacon of New York City.

Work on the construction of the memorial was commenced on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1914, when the first sod was turned by the Special Resident Commissioner, ex-Senator Blackburn. The foundation was completed and the cornerstone laid February 12, 1915. One million three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by Congress toward the construction, which is to cost $2,000,000, the memorial to be completed in four years from the commencement of work.

The foundation of the memorial, which is of reinforced concrete, rises 45 feet above the present grade, and will be surrounded by a mound of earth 1,000 feet in diameter. The exterior of the memorial proper is of white Colorado Yule marble, and the interior limestone. The only sculpture will be a colossal statue of Lincoln, being designed by Daniel Chester French, flanked by two bronze panels bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg and Second Inaugural addresses.

* Joseph C. S. Blackburn, former United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by President Wilson on February 2, 1914, to fill the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Mr. Cullom. † Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from Virginia, was afterward appointed to fill the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Senator Money. Secretary of the Memorial, Henry A. Vale, Office Building, United States Senate.

TELESCOPES.

THERE are two kinds of telescopes, viz., refracting and reflecting. In the former the rays of light are made to converge to a focus by lenses, while in the latter they are made to converge by being reflected from the surface of a slightly concaved, highly polished mirror.

The chief disadvantages of refracting telescopes are the chromatic and spherical aberrations of the lenses. In reflecting telescopes these aberrations can be done away with by using parabolic mirrors, but the great objection to the latter are the many mechanical difficulties that have to be overcome.

Owing to the travelling of the earth in its orbit and revolving about its axis, stars if viewed by a fixed telescope would soon disappear. It is thus necessary that a telescope be mounted so a star will always be in its field. This is accomplished by using an equatorial mounting.

In an equatorial mounting there are two axes, one called the "polar" that is parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other the "declination" at right angles to it. Hence, when a star is to be followed, the telescope is clamped in position, and by means of clockwork follows the star so it always remains in view.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

REFRACTING TELESCOPES.

The largest in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulovak (near St Petersburg), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch being installed at the Nicolaieff Observatory of Russia.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES.

One of the most perfect instruments ever built is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. The mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory a 100-inch reflector is being constructed. The tube of the telescope, with the mirror at the bottom, will be 43 feet long, and with the mountings will weigh nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24 inch.

Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet, a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia, a 60-inch at Ealing, England, a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory has had plans prepared for erecting a 72-inch near Victoria, B. C. The contract for the construction of a 60-inch reflecting telescope for the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentina, was awarded.

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THE NATIONAL FLAG.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "Union Jack" is blue with a star for every State in white. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

The National flag should be hoisted preferably at, but not earlier than sunrise, and never later than 8 o'clock. When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal.

The President's flag consists of a blue background, in the centre of which appears the seal of the United States.

The flag of Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre.

The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre.

The consular flag is blue with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars.

The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white.

The flag of New York State is blue charged with the arms of the State. The flag of New York City consists of three perpendicular lines, blue, white, and orange (the blue nearest the flag staff); on the white bar is the seal of the city, without the legend.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

As contained in part in the General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors Steamboat-Inspection Service, edition of July 22, 1914, and in amendments of said rules:

All pleasure steamers, and all other steamers over 150 tons, but not exceeding 1,000 tons, limited by their certificates of inspection to routes not more than 15 miles from any harbor, shall not be required to have more than one of the lifeboats to be of 180 cubic feet capacity. Nothing, however, in this proviso shall exempt any such steamer from carrying the aggregate cubic feet of lifeboat capacity required by the rules.

All ocean, coastwise, lake, bay, and sound steamers carrying passengers, except as otherwise provided for in the rules, shall be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board. One-half of such equipment may be in approved life rafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

All river steamers not carrying passengers, except as otherwise provided, shall have at least one good substantial boat with lines attached, and properly supplied with oars, and kept at all times in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Ocean steamers carrying passengers shall be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. One-half of such lifeboat equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Coastwise steamers carrying passengers shall be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Provided, however, that such steamers navigating during the interval from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of September in any one year, both dates inclusive, will be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 60 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew; two-thirds of such required lifeboat equipment throughout the year may be in approved, liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Lake, bay, and sound steamers carrying passengers shall be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew: Provided, however, that such steamers navigating during the interval from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of October, in any one year, both dates inclusive, shall be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 30 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew: Provided, further, That such steamers navigating routes lying at all points within a distance of three miles from land, or over waters whose depth is not sufficient to entirely submerge the vessel in case of disaster, shall, during the interval from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of October, in any one year, both dates inclusive, be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew: Provided, further, That lake, bay, and sound steamers carrying passengers and navigating the waters of the lakes, bays, and sounds tributary to the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the Gulf of Mexico shall be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time at least 30 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew: Provided, however, That such steamers navigating routes lying at all points within a distance of three miles from land, or over waters whose depth is not sufficient to entirely submerge the vessel in case of disaster, shall be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of the lifeboat capacity required on lake, bay, and sound steamers may be in approved decked lifeboats, liferafts, or approved collapsible lifeboats: Provided, further, That such steamers equipped with wireless telegraph or navigating in daylight only and whose routes are at all times within a distance of 10 miles from land or over waters whose depth is not sufficient to entirely submerge the vessel in case of disaster shall, during the interval from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of October, in any one year, both dates inclusive, be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 15 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of the lifeboat capacity may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

River steamers carrying passengers shall be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of such lifeboat equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

The navigation of ferryboats shall be confined to the ferry routes specified in the certificate of inspection, but such vessels may be permitted to go beyond their authorized routes with passengers only, or without such permit, to lighten or relieve vessels in distress. When any ferryboat leaves her ferry route and carries passengers she shall be required to carry the same officers, crew, and equipment as required of other steamers carrying passengers.

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THE SINGLE TAX.

THE following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all other forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

The society was founded by Andrew H. Green, incorporated in 1895, and is a National society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities. *President*—Geo. F. Kunz. *Secretary*—Edw. H. Hall, 154 Nassau St., New York. *Treasurer*—N. T. Phillips.

THE PHILIPPINE SOCIETY.

President—Gen. Luke E. Wright. *Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col E.W. Halford, U. S. A. *Secretary*—Richard E. Forrest. *Treasurer*—Chas. D. Palmer. *Assistant Secretary*—William J. Platka, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Philippine Society was founded in April, 1913, to diffuse among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the Philippine Islands; to benefit the people of the islands by co-operation in the fields of religion, philanthropy, education and commerce; to promote social intercourse in the United States among those who are interested in the islands—the society will be kept free of all partisanship or sectarianism. Ex-President Taft is the Honorary President.

The society is composed of persons residing in the United States or in the Philippine Islands who are in any way interested in the welfare of the islands. The dues are: Patron $500; life membership $100; annual membership $10 per year; associate membership, limited to officers in the army and navy, Filipinos, and those engaged in educational and religious work, $5 per year.

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PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN AREA, POPULATION, AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Compiled from a statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1915.a
Area *b*.....square miles	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population *c*.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	100,264,485
Population per square mile *c*.....no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.55	33.71
Wealth *d e*.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*f*187,739,071,090
Wealth, per capita *d e*.....dols.	.....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*f*1,965.00
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *g*..dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,089,848,006
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	10.82
Interest bearing debt *h*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	969,759,090
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	22,936,642
Interest, per capita.....dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.23
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	*i*53,457,817
Silver coined.....dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	*i*6,083,823
Gold in circulation *j*.....dols.	} 16,000,000	147,395,456	{ 225,695,779	610,806,472	*k*600,777,874
Silver in circulation *j*.....dols.			68,622,345	142,050,334	*k*223,583,944
Gold certificates in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	7,963,900	200,733,019	1,076,637,759
Silver certificates in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	5,789,569	408,465,574	482,713,988
United States notes (Greenbacks) in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	327,895,457	313,971,545	332,035,994
National bank notes in circulation...dols.	.....	.....	337,415,178	300,115,112	786,643,847
Federal Reserve notes.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,501,710
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *l*.dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	.....	79,008,942	2,245,710
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	3,585,140,626
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.93	35.59
National banks.....no.	.....	.....	2,076	3,732	7,604
Capital.....dols.	.....	.....	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,065,891,978
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	.....	.....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	*m*89,760,344,971
Total United States.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	84,582,450,081	*l*163,975,683,000
Deposits in National banks.....dols.	.....	.....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	*m*6,661,581,354
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	.....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	*l*4,936,591,849
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	.....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	*l*11,109,499
Farms and farm property *d*.....dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	*n*20,439,901,164	*o*40,991,449,090
Farm products, value *d*.....dols.	.....	.....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,972	*p*8,498,311,413
Manufacturing establishments *d*.....no.	.....	123,025	253,852	*q*207,514	*q*268,491
Value of products *d*.....dols.	.....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	*q*11,406,926,701	*q*20,672,051,870
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *r*.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	695,663,190
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	209,268,107
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	.....	124,009,374	295,327,927	*s*415,657,052
United States Government, disbursements, net ordinary *t*.....dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	731,527,572
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	173,982,638
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	141,959,853
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	164,388,959
Interest on public debt.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	22,918,427
Imports of merchandise.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	1,674,169,740
Per capita.....dols.	17.19	7.48	*u*12.51	10.93	*v*16.46
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	2,768,589,340
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	*w*16.43	17.76	26.70
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	.....	.....	2,562,236	11,259,310	26,030,925
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,826,099	49,377,138	172,068,428
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	379,902,880	147,963,804	10,642,237
Iron and steel, manufactures of....dols.	.....	20,145,067	71,266,609	20,478,728	22,712,660
Domestic exports, iron and steel manufactures.....dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	225,888,356
Domestic exports, all manufactures...dols.	.....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	1,166,093,728
Farm animals, value.....dols.	.....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	5,969,253,000
Cattle.....no.	.....	17,778,907	33,256,000	43,902,414	58,329,000
Horses.....no.	.....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	21,195,000
Sheep.....no.	.....	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	49,956,000
Mules.....no.	.....	550,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,479,000
Swine.....no.	.....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	64,618,000
Production of gold.....dols.	.....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	*i*88,884,400
Silver, commercial value.....dols.	.....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	*i*40,348,100
Coal.....long tons	.....	6,266,232	63,822,830	240,789,310	*i*458,504,890
Petroleum.....gals.	.....	.....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*i*12,193,126,470
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	*i*23,332,244
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*x*23,513,030
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	849,004,022	*x*1,845,130,000
Copper.....long tons	.....	650	27,000	270,568	*i*504,018
Wool.....lbs.	.....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	*i*290,192,000
Wheat.....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*i*878,680,000
Corn.....bush.	.....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	*i*1,702,599,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,245,602	*i*15,905,840
Cane sugar.....lbs.	.....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	493,239,040
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	*i*8,793,794,928
Per capita.....lbs.	.....	.....	39.46	58.91	*i*88.14
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,603,516	*i*5,702,630
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	.....	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	4,403,578,499
Railways operated.....miles	.....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*x*251,984
Passengers carried.....no.	.....	.....	.....	576,831,251	*x*1,033,679,680
Freight carried 1 mile.....short tons	.....	.....	.....	141,596,551,161	*x*301,398,752,108
Revenue, ton per mile.....cents	.....	.....	.....	0.729	*x*0.729
Passenger cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	34,713	*x*51,700
Other cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	1,416,125	*x*2,393,908

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PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1915.*a*
American vessels built *y* ..... tons	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	£316,250
Trading domestic, etc. ..... tons	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	£6,845,063
Trading foreign ..... tons	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	£1,076,152
On Great Lakes ..... tons	.....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	£2,882,922
Vessels passing through Sault Ste Marie Canal ..... tons	.....	.....	1,734,890	22,315,834	£41,986,330
Commercial failures ..... no.	.....	.....	4,735	10,774	£10,719
Amount of liabilities ..... dols.	.....	.....	65,752,000	138,495,673	£177,106,140
Post-Offices ..... no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	56,380
Receipts of P.-O. Department ..... dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	£287,934,566
Telegrams sent (1) ..... no.	.....	.....	29,215,509	63,167,783	(2) 90,000,000
Newspapers, etc. (3) ..... no.	.....	2,526	9,723	20,806	23,167
Public schools, salaries ..... dols.	.....	.....	55,942,972	137,687,746	(4) 303,537,849
Patents issued ..... no.	.....	993	13,947	26,499	41,850
Immigrants arrived (5) ..... no.	.....	369,980	457,257	448,572	326,700

a Figures of 1915 are somewhat preliminary and subject to revision. *b* Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *c* Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1915 represent an estimate. *d* Census figures. *e* True valuation of real and personal property. *f* 1912. *g* 1800 to 1850, outstanding principal of the public debt, January 1. *h* Figures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. *i* 1914. *j* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation, except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *k* As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin. *l* Includes notes of Bank of United States; State bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1870; Treasury notes of 1890-1891 to date, and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1892-1900. *m* Includes all deposits, demand and time. *n* Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. *o* Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. *p* Gross value of all farm products. The figures of the various censuses are not comparable, reason for which will be found in census reports. *q* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. *r* "Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. *s* Includes corporation and income taxes, $79,828,675 in 1915. *t* "Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for war, navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. *u* Imports for consumption after 1850. *v* Based on general imports. *w* Domestic exports only after 1860. *x* 1913. *y* Includes canal boats and barges prior to 1880. *z* First six months. (1) Figures relate to the Western Union only and after 1900 do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts. (2) Estimated 1912. (3) 1800 to 1850, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900 from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1914 include outlying possessions. (4) Includes salaries for teachers only. Figures are for 1912. (5) 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1850, 15 months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years ending June 30.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Colisseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

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Capt. Thomas Washington, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

(WASHINGTON, D. C.)

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery. *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, Orlon M. Barber, Marion De Vries, George E. Martin. *Attorney-General*—Thomas W. Gregory. *Assistant Attorney-General*—Bert Hanson. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton ($3,500). *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs ($3,000).

SEC. 188. There shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof. In case of a vacancy or of the temporary inability, or disqualification for any reason of one or two of the Judges of said court, the President may, upon the request of the Presiding Judge of said court, designate any qualified United States Circuit or District Judge or Judges to act in his or their places and such Circuit or District Judges shall be duly qualified to so act.

SEC. 189. The said Court of Customs Appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate.

SEC. 195. That the Court of Customs Appeals established by this chapter shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classifications, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases: *Provided, however*, That in any case in which the judgment or decree of the Court of Customs Appeals is made final by the provisions of this title, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, filed within sixty days next after the issue by the Court of Customs Appeals of its mandate upon decision, in any case in which there is drawn in question the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, or of any treaty made pursuant thereto, or in any other case when the Attorney-General of the United States shall, before the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals is rendered, file with the court a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court, to require, by certiorari or otherwise, such case to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination, with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any case involving only the construction of section 1, or any portion thereof, of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, nor to any case involving the construction of section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911. (Amendment as approved, August 22, 1914.)

SEC. 196. No appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised or allowed by any other courts in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers, but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the Court of Customs Appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this chapter: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on applications for writs of certiorari or otherwise, nor to review by writ of certiorari any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any Circuit Court of Appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after August 5, 1909: *Provided further*, That all customs cases decided by a Circuit or District Court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States prior to said date above mentioned, and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases theretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instance of either party by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decrees sought to be reviewed.

SEC. 197. Immediately upon the organization of the Court of Customs Appeals, all cases within the jurisdiction of that court pending and not submitted for decision in any of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States Circuit, Territorial or District Courts, shall, with the record and samples therein, be certified by said courts to said Court of Customs Appeals for further proceedings in accordance herewith: *Provided*, That where orders for the taking of further testimony before a referee have been made in any of such cases, the taking of such testimony shall be completed before such certification.

SEC. 198. If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision: *Provided*, That in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States ninety days shall be allowed for making such application to the Court of Customs Appeals. Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a concise statement of errors of law and fact complained of; and a copy of such statement shall be served on the collector, or the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the court shall immediately order the Board of General Appraisers to transmit to said court the record and evidence taken by them, together with the certified statement of the facts involved in the case and their decision thereon; and all the evidence taken by and before said board shall be competent evidence before said Court of Customs Appeals. The decision of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final, and such cause shall be remanded to said Board of General Appraisers for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination.

SEC. 199. Immediately upon receipt of any record transmitted to said court for determination the clerk thereof shall place the same upon the calendar for hearing and submission; and such calendar shall be called and all cases thereupon submitted, except for good cause shown, at least once every sixty days: *Provided*, That such calendar need not be called during the months of July and August of any year.

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A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES OR INTO ANY OF ITS POSSESSIONS (EXCEPT PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GUAM AND TUTUILA), GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE TARIFF ACT OF 1913 COMPARED WITH THE TARIFF ACT OF 1909.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of	1½c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes	Free list	10 p.c. ad val.
Drugs	1¼c. lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	30c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1.50 lb.	$3 lb.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc.	30 p.c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap	1¼c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	5-8c. lb.	¼c. lb
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Talcum		15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE		
Cement	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain, decorated or cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles, eyeglasses, opera and field glasses, and frames for same	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p.f.	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	15 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more and automobile bodies.		45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than $2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates, n.s.p.f.	2½c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross	8c. gross
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val
Tin plates	1 2-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof	Graduated rate	30 p.c. ad val.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets	Graduated rate	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb.*
Saccharin	65c. lb.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n.s.p.f., valued at 15c. per pound or less	4c. lb. and 15 p.c. ad val.	2c. lb.

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UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, wrapper, filler, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel	15c. bushel
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel	25c. bushel
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel	6c. bushel
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c. lb.	20c. p.c. ad val.
Hay	$4 ton.	$2 ton
Honey	20c gallon	10c. gallon
Hops	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f.	25c. bushel	20c. bushel
Seeds, castor	25c. bushel	15c. bushel
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	1c. lb.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel.	10c. bushel
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f.	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk	$8 per 1,000	$5 per 1,000
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground, n.s.p.f.	Free list	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES & OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f.	$2.60 gallon	$2 60 gallon
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. gallon	45c to 60c gallon
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1 85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gallon	45c. gallon
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.	4½c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c. doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val	$1.20 doz. pairs and 30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	35 to 45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	35 p.c. ad al	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard	2½c. sq. yard
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns	Graduated rate	18 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels	Graduated rate	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description n.s.p.f.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut	Graduated rate	45 p.c. ad val.

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UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35 p.c. ad val.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads	45c. lb. to 60c. lb	35 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made, valued above 2½c. per lb., n.s.p.f.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c lb.	12 p.c. ad val.
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers and downs	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves	$1.25 doz. to $5. 80 doz.	$1 to $2.50 doz. pair
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of	15 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles	Graduated rate	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f.	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Alpaca, hair of.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild.
Anthracite coal.
Antitoxins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.
Arsenic.
Art, works of.
Articles returned after having been exported.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum.
Bacon.
Bagging for cotton, etc.
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n.s.p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef, fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather.
Benzine.
Berries, n.s.p.f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Blankets, n.s.p.f.
Books for the blind and for religious, philosophical, scientific or literary purposes, persons or families from foreign countries, professional.
Boots.
Borax, crude.
Brass.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burlaps
Cabinet woods, unmanufactured
Calcium, n.s.p.f.
Camel's hair
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cast-iron pipe.
Cattle.
Cement
Chalk, crude.
Charts, n.s.p.f.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards.
Coal.
Cobalt.
Cocoa, n.s.p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk.
Cod liver oil.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Coke.
Composition metal, n.s.p.f.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn and corn-meal.
Cotton & cotton bagging.
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil.
Curry.
Darning needles.
Drawings.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings, n.s.p.f.
Etchings, n.s.p.f.
Evergreen seedlings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts, n.s.p.f.
Fans, common palm leaf.
Fats and grease.
Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferromanganese.
Fibres and grasses.
Films, moving picture.
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint, flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks.
Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.
Fossils.
Fowls.
Fruit plants, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, n.s.p.f.
Fulminates.
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries.
Furs, undressed.
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass, plates or disks.
Glaziers' diamonds.
Gloves, leather, n.s.p.f.
Glue, stock.
Goat skins.
Gold, bullion, medals, ore and sweepings.
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins.
Grains.
Granite, n.s.p.f.
Grasses and fibers.
Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Gunny bags, old and cloth.
Gunpowder.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair, n.s.p.f.
Hams.
Handle bolts.
Hand sewing needles.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of.
Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Herbs, used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Hides.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair.
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo.
Ingots.
Instruments, philosophical and scientifical.
Inventions, models of.
Iodine, crude and resublimed.

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THE FREE LIST—*Continued.*

Ipecac.
Iron Ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap.
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb and lambskin.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths.
Leather, boots and shoes harness, rough, saddles and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved.
Libraries.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Lodestones.
Logs.
Loops, iron.
Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f.
Lumber, planed or finished, n.s.p.f.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, typesetting.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, n.s.p.f.
Marroons.
Marrow.
Marshmallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f.
Milk, preserved or condensed, etc.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions.
Moss, n.s.p.f.
Mowers.
Music for the blind.
Mustard seed.
Mutton.
Nails.
Naphtha.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.
Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s.p.f., stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells.
Pebbles, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry.
Personal effects.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Pipe, cast-iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Plates, copper, glass.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plows.
Plumbago.
Pork.
Potash, carbonate, crude, cyanide, sulphate.
Potassium, cyanide of.
Potatoes.
Printing paper.
Prizes.
Prussic acid.
Pulp woods.
Quinine.
Radium.
Rags, n.s.p.f.
Rails, flat, iron or steel.
Railway bars, iron or steel.
Rapeseed.
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured.
Regalia and gems, statuary and casts of sculpture.
Roots, n.s.p.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.
Scientific apparatus.
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p.f.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Shellfish and shells.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver bullion, coins, medals, ore, sweepings.
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrite, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history not for sale.
Spermaceti oil.
Spikes.
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary.
Staves.
Steel, scrap.
Stone.
Strychnine.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac, ground.
Swine.
T-rails, iron or steel.
Tacks, cut.
Talcum, crude, n.s.p.f.
Tallow.
Tanning material.
Tapioca.
Tar and pitch wood.
Tea.
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies.
Turpentine.
Twine.
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Vaccine virus.
Veal.
Vegetable substances.
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitriol, blue.
Wagons and carts.
Waste.
Water fowls.
Wax, n.s.p.f.
Wearing apparel. (See below.)
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
Wheat, n.s.p.f.
Whetstones.
Wild animals.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s.p.f.
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp.
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art.
Wrought and cast iron.
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.
Yarn, Angora goat hair, alpaca hair, etc., waste.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE.

The Tariff of 1913 provides for the exemption from duty of wearing apparel, etc., as shown in paragraph 642, as follows:

642. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: *Provided*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That up to but not exceeding one hundred dollars in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

BAGGAGE DECLARATIONS.

The law requires that every person entering the United States shall make a declaration and entry of personal baggage. The senior member of a family present as a passenger may, however, declare for the entire family. A failure to declare articles acquired abroad and brought in as baggage renders the articles subject to forfeiture and the passengers liable to criminal prosecution. (Sections 2802 and 3082, R. S.)

Returning residents of the United States should use the form of declaration printed in black; nonresidents should use the form printed in red.

The exact number of pieces of baggage accompanying a passenger must be stated in the declaration, including trunks, valises, boxes, hand bags, and packages or bundles of every kind. Forms of baggage declarations will be furnished passengers by the steamship officers. The declaration should

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CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—*Continued.*

be prepared and signed at least one day before the expected arrival of the vessel. Declarations spoiled in preparation should not be destroyed, but should be turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank.

When the declaration has been prepared and signed, the coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger and the declaration delivered to the ship's officer designated to receive the same. After all the baggage and effects of the passenger have been landed, the coupon which has been retained must be presented at the inspector's desk, and an inspector will then be detailed to examine the baggage.

Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to the declarations.

RETURNING RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles acquired abroad, in their baggage or on their persons, whether by purchase, by gift, or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free of duty. Exemption, however, will be allowed by customs officers of articles aggregating not over $100 in value, if suitable for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, and whether intended for the personal use of the passengers or as gifts or presents to others, provided the articles are not bought on commission for another person nor intended for sale. Articles so exempt from duty must, nevertheless, be declared. Articles belonging to one passenger can not be included in the exemption of another.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad. Such articles which have been used abroad may, however, be specifically noted on the declaration, and due allowance will be made by the appraising officers for depreciation through wear and use and duties charged upon the articles at their value in their condition as imported.

Passengers must not deduct the $100 exemption in making out their declarations. Such deductions will be made by customs officers on the pier.

All wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken out of the United States by residents shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established. If remodelled, repaired, or improved abroad, the cost of such remodelling, repairing, or improvement must be declared, and receipted bills for such alterations should be presented. The cost of such repairs is subject to duty, but may be included by customs officers within the $100 exemption. If the cost or value of the repairs be not declared, the articles will be subject to duty upon their entire value.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have at any time resided in this country shall be deemed to be residents of the United States, unless they shall have abandoned their residence in this country and acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Such citizens or former residents who declare as nonresidents must present satisfactory evidence to the customs officers upon the pier that they have given up their residence in the United States and have become bona fide residents of a foreign country

The residence of a wife follows that of the husband, and the residence of a minor child follows that of its parents.

The examination of baggage will be facilitated and difficulties avoided if receipted bills for foreign purchases be presented, and if all articles acquired abroad be packed separately in one or more trunks.

NONRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nonresidents of the United States must declare all articles in their baggage or on their persons which do not constitute wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, or similar personal effects, whether intended for their personal use or for others. They must also declare all articles of wearing apparel, jewelry, and other articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar effects when not owned by them or when intended for other persons or for sale.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Household effects, such as furniture, table linen, bed linen, tableware, etc., imported as baggage must be declared. If shown to the satisfaction of the customs officers to have been actually owned and used abroad by the passenger not less than one year and not intended for any other person nor for sale, such effects will be admitted free of duty. If not so owned and used abroad, duties must be paid thereon, unless included in the $100 exemption allowed returning residents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Each passenger over eighteen years of age may bring in free of duty 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not exceeding three pounds, if for the bona fide use of such passenger. These articles must be declared, but will be passed free by customs officers in addition to the $100 exemption.

CONTESTED VALUATION.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a re-examination. Application therefor should be made to the officers in charge immediately. If, for any reason, this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisement made to the collector of customs in writing within ten days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if the passenger requests the officer taking his declaration to have the baggage sent to the appraiser's stores.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties, but upon request baggage will be retained on the pier for 24 hours to enable the owner to secure currency or certified checks.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law. Customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service, and all parties concerned are liable to criminal prosecution.

Discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the collector at the custom house, to the deputy collector or deputy surveyor at the pier, or to the Secretary of the Treasury. Passengers should not, however, deem customs officers discourteous merely because such officers examine baggage thoroughly or appraise articles at a value different from that stated in the passenger's declaration.

BAGGAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

Baggage containing dutiable articles may be forwarded in bond to any other port of entry upon good reason therefor being shown.

Passengers desiring to have such baggage forwarded in bond should so indicate on their declarations, and also make a request therefor upon the inspector at the time he is assigned to the examination of their baggage. Similar action should be taken when it is desired to have baggage forwarded to another country in transit through the United States.

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SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

An act of Congress of 1897, as amended in 1912, expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Unless the owner is able to establish to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited by said act, they cannot be admitted.

AIGRETTES AND OTHER PLUMAGE.

Paragraph 347 of the present Tariff act contains the following proviso:

"The importation of aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind."

Any of the above-described prohibited articles will be excluded from entry when brought in by passengers as trimmings on hats or other articles of wearing apparel, and will be confiscated whether found in the baggage or on the person. In cases where there has been no wilful intent to violate the law, such prohibited articles may be exported to a foreign country.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

The Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Office a permanent bureau of the Government. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former department.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered the three main subjects—(1) population, (2) agriculture, and (3) manufactures, mines, and quarries.

The results of this census have been published and have been used wherever available for the tables of the present Almanac. The aggregate cost of the census of 1910 was about $14,290,000, in addition to which $1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount $7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through the employment of over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents. The balance is the cost of tabulating and publishing the results. A more detailed account of the census of 1910 is given in the 1911 issue of The World Almanac.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining registration systems; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street and electric railways; transportation by water; cotton produced, consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and active cotton spindles; stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers. The statistics of deaths (which now cover about two-thirds of the population) of cities, of production of cotton and of tobacco stocks, are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are taken usually at intervals of five or ten years, not, however, at the same time as the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of $6,000 *per annum*. The present Director is Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, William L. Austin; four chief statisticians—for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Finance and Municipal Statistics, Starke M. Grogan, and for Vital Statistics, Richard C. Lappin; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and eight chiefs of division. The entire number of employés in the bureau at Washington is now about 600; in addition there are about 775 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employés in Washington was greatly increased during the decennial census; on November 1, 1910, it was 3,565, in addition to field employés.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of Wm. J. Flynn, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Overseer*—W. H. Vary, Watertown, N. Y. *Lecturer*—George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J. *Steward*—F. C. Bancroft, Wyoming, Del. *Assistant Steward*—J. A. Sherwood, Long Hill, Ct. *Chaplain*—A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kan. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, 6 Norfolk Terrace, Wellesley, Mass. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. *Gatekeeper*—C. L. Rice, Austin, Minn. *Ceres*—Mrs. Esther E. Pattee, Laconia, N. H. *Pomona*—Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Hastings, Mich. *Flora*—Mrs. Ella Peckham, Newport, R. I. *L. A. Steward*—Mrs. Mabel H. Harland, Payette, Idaho. *High Priest*—C. M. Gardner, Westfield, Mass. *Priest Archon*—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Priest Annalist*—C. E. Spence, Oregon City, Ore. Executive Committee: C. S. Stetson, Chairman, Greene, Me.; A. B. Judson, Balfour, Iowa; W. N. Cady, Secretary, Middlebury, Vt.

The National Grange has established over 30,000 subordinate granges throughout the United States.

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Postal Information.

(*Revised by the Post-Office Department for* THE WORLD ALMANAC. *Sections quoted by numbers in this subject refer to the Postal Laws and Regulations.*)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations: (Domestic rates apply to mail for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, also to mail for officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States, and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.)

First-Class Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection (except as provided for under other classifications) or anything containing writing not authorized on mail matter of other classifications.

First-class or letter rate of postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards,** one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except that those mailed for local delivery will be returned to the sender if undeliverable and the name and address of the sender appears thereon. Undeliverable "double" postal cards will be returned to the sender if known.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS—(private mailing cards)—bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails.

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When "post cards" are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the verticle dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all printed imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical unsealed copies.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is four pounds, except for a single book, and except, also, gold for or from Alaska sent by registered mail.

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DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE—*Continued.*

Prepaid letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all printed newspapers and periodicals that have been "Entered as second-class matter," under the act of March 3, 1879, and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication, and mailed by the publishers or news agents to actual subscribers or as sample copies or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers. Also periodical publications entered under the act of August 24, 1912, of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Also periodicals issued by State Departments of Agriculture which are entered under the act of June 6, 1900. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the act are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or circulation at a nominal rate, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are not entitled to the pound rate under the act of March 3, 1879.

Rates of postage to publishers and news agents, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid in currency. Newspapers (except weeklies) mailed by the publishers or by registered news agents for local delivery by city letter carriers and periodicals not exceeding 2 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one (1) cent each, to be prepaid by stamps affixed. Periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight mailed for local carrier delivery are subject to the rate of two (2) cents each, to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Publications which have not been admitted to the second-class are third- or fourth-class matter.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof*. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are not entitled to second-class rates. Second-class matter is entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter—Mail matter of the third class includes printed engravings, circulars in print (or by the mimeograph, multigraph, hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print (except books), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Printed books are fourth-class matter. See "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof sheets of the same is subject to the letter rate.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rate on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders.

The limit of weight is four pounds. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter weighing over four pounds are mailable at the parcel post pound or zone rates. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon articles of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be placed in writing or otherwise the words "Please do not open until Christmas" or words to that effect, and there may be printed any matter mailable as third class. Written designation of the contents such as "photo," "printed matter," is also permissible, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary stamps.

Fourth-Class Matter—See "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."

Third- or Fourth-Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third- or fourth-class matter mailed in quantities of 2,000 or more *identical* pieces. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Special Delivery Service—Ten cents on each letter or other article in *addition* to the regular postage, entitles the article to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such mail. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents in addition to the regular postage, affixed to a letter or other piece of mail, will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Also to patrons of rural routes residing within one-half mile of such routes. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Registration—All domestic mail matter except fourth-class matter may be registered at the rate of *ten cents for each package* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and addre s of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed, when indorsed "receipt desired," or words of similar import. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

An indemnity—not to exceed $50 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than $50—shall be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter mailed at and addressed to a United States post-office, and an indemnity not to exceed $25 is paid for domestic third-class matter, but no indemnity will be paid if the loser has been otherwise reimbursed. Claims for indemnity must be made within one year from date of loss of domestic mail and date of mailing of foreign mail. The limit of indemnity paid for registered articles lost in the International mail s is 50 francs.

Domestic Money Orders—Domes ic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

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DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE—*Continued.*

For sums not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; over $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

All domestic money orders must be made payable at a designated money order office, but those issued at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented for payment on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day following the date of issue. If presented after that date and within one year from the last day of the month in which issued, they shall be paid only at the office designated in the money order as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes or wrappers are valueless, but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Unmailable Matter—See also "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.

Held for Postage—All second-class matter and all matter of the third or fourth class not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.

All matter weighing over four pounds, except second-class matter, fourth-class matter (parcel post), single books, official matter emanating from the Executive Departments and documents printed and circulated by authority of Congress and gold for or from Alaska.

Postal cards or post cards which bear delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libellous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, also articles bearing such matter upon the wrapper or outside cover. Dunning postal or other cards are included in this class.

Post cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First-Class Matter."

All matter concerning any lottery, gift, enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or concerning fraudulent schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses, representations or promises.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that Department.
3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.
4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employés. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ioa., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter or by insured parcel post. Any person who sends money or valuables otherwise not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes," but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the addressed side of all mail matter.

Imitations of postage stamps are not permissible on mail matter.

Space should be left on the address side of all mail matter sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postage stamps, for postmarking, rating, and any words necessary for forwarding or return. Watermarks or printing in light tints which do not render the reading of the address difficult will be permitted.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope of sufficient value to pay the postage to which it is subject. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

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DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE—*Continued.*

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

The foregoing rates, rules, and suggestions *apply to postal matters in the United States.*

PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fourth-Class Matter Embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail, and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first, second, and third classes.

Rates of Postage on Fourth-Class or Parcel Post Matter—To Be Fully Prepaid—Unsealed— are as follows:

(*a*) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance

(*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(*c*) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Weight.	Local Rate.*	1st Zone Rate. 50 Miles. See note below	2d Zone Rate. 50 to 150 Miles.	Weight.	Local Rate.*	1st Zone Rate. 50 Miles. See note below	2d Zone Rate. 50 to 150 Miles.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	26 pounds	$0.18	$0.30	$0.30
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	27 pounds	.18	.31	.31
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	28 pounds	.19	.32	.32
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	29 pounds	.19	.33	.33
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	30 pounds	.20	.34	.34
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	31 pounds	.20	.35	.35
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	32 pounds	.21	.36	.36
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	33 pounds	.21	.37	.37
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	34 pounds	.22	.38	.38
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	35 pounds	.22	.39	.39
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	36 pounds	.23	.40	.40
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	37 pounds	.23	.41	.41
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	38 pounds	.24	.42	.42
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	39 pounds	.24	.43	.43
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	40 pounds	.25	.44	.44
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	41 pounds	.25	.45	.45
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	42 pounds	.26	.46	.46
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	43 pounds	.26	.47	.47
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	44 pounds	.27	.48	.48
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	45 pounds	.27	.49	.49
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25	46 pounds	.28	.50	.50
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26	47 pounds	.28	.51	.51
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27	48 pounds	.29	.52	.52
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28	49 pounds	.29	.53	.53
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29	50 pounds	.30	.54	.54

NOTE—Where the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery in the first or second zone is 300 miles or more, the rates of postage are six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and two cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Weight.	3d Zone, 150 to 300 Miles. Rate.	4th Zone, 300 to 600 Miles. Rate.	5th Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles. Rate.	6th Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles. Rate.	7th Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles. Rate.	8th Zone, all over 1,800 Miles. Rate.
1 pound	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

* The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions: (1) At any post-office for local delivery at such office. (2) At any city letter carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office. (3) At any post-office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery

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PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—*Continued.*

at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps—For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a post-office is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide and makes the map unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a postal money order to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Alaska, Hawaiian, and Philippine Islands, etc.—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from, or between Guam, Tutuila, and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama—The rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than four ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The Limit of Weight of fourth-class matter is 50 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first and second zones, and 20 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of Size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Name and Address of Sender—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "From."

Additions to Fourth-Class Mail—There may be placed on fourth-class matter, or on the wrapper or cover, tag or label, any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description. There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, the necessary postage stamps, and any words necessary for forwarding or return, must be left on the address side of parcels.

Inclosures—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed together with inscriptions indicating, "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment; and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

Communications Attached to Parcels—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special delivery matter.

Public Library Books, otherwise mailable as parcel post matter, may bear any printed or written mark constituting a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

Proprietary Articles of Merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages, by the manufacturer so as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labelled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of the manufacturer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed.

Meats and Meat-Food Products—Before meat or meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats may be accepted for mailing from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by sec. 477, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificate must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

Game—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment, may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a State, Territory, or district, are unmailable, persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of the law being liable to a fine of not more than $200.

Nursery Stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such nursery stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such nursery stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

Place of Mailing—Parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than four ounces must be mailed at a post-office, branch post-office, named, numbered, or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Parcels weighing four ounces or less may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

SENDER'S RECEIPTS FOR ORDINARY FOURTH-CLASS PARCELS.

The postmaster at the mailing office may, on payment of one cent, give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt shall

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be affixed thereto. The name and address of the addressee of the parcel shall be written in the receipt by the sender. (Section 458½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

The purpose of this receipt is to provide senders of fourth-class parcels, when desired, a record evidencing their mailing, for which a fee of one cent is charged. Their issuance does not in any way insure the parcels against loss while in the mails and no receipt is obtained from the addressee upon delivery. Patrons who desire either of these latter facilities must be advised to insure their parcels.

Receipt will be given on tag form 3817, an initial supply of which will be furnished to all postmasters prior to September 1, 1915, the date this service is inaugurated. The name and address of the addressee shall be written on the tag by the sender who may place his own name thereon if he desires, and affix on the tag a one-cent postage stamp in the space provided. The tag shall be tied to the parcel before mailing. The postal employé accepting the article shall compare the address on the tag with that on the parcel, postmark the stamp to show the date of acceptance, detach the receipt, and deliver it to the sender.

The Firm Registration Book must be modified to provide such receipts when they are desired by firms and individuals mailing a number of parcels at one time. Each sheet must have affixed postage stamps at the rate of one cent for each parcel listed thereon, which stamps shall be postmarked and the sheet returned to the sender. These sheets are to be filled out by the sender and a carbon copy must not be filed at the post-office.

When such receipts are desired by patrons residing on rural routes, the parcel should be delivered to the rural carrier, payment being made at the time at the rate of one cent for each parcel, in addition to the postage. The carrier will obtain receipts at the post-office to which he is attached, affix stamp, postmark, and deliver the receipts to the senders on his next trip.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and Conditions—Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Such mail may be insured at any post-office or station thereof, or by rural carriers. The sender must fill out an insurance tag, which will be furnished him on request, to be attached to the parcel. Return receipts for insured parcels may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt desired." No indemnity is payable on account of mere partial damage. However, when an article is so damaged as to render it wholly worthless, it is regarded as lost, provided it was packed and indorsed in accordance with the postal requirements. No indemnity is paid for labor, workmanship, etc., in repairing partial damage.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Conditions and Fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter may be sent C. O. D. from one money order post-office to another on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. The remittance is made by post-office money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to $50 actual value.

A receipt is given to the sender of a C. O. D. parcel at the time of mailing, but no return receipt is furnished, as the remittance shows that delivery has been made. Examination of contents of a C. O. D. parcel is not permitted until it has been receipted for and all charges paid. Indemnity for lost C. O. D. parcels is paid for the actual value, not to exceed $50, under the conditions governing the payment of indemnity for lost insured parcels.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Examination—Fourth-class or parcel post matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class. Nailed Boxes—Parcel post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screw driver for examination of contents.

Wrapping—All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags, their contents, or the persons handling them. Many articles are damaged in the mails for the reason that they are not properly wrapped to withstand the necessary handling. Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks, and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped to withstand handling and transportation. Hats must be packed in strong boxes; if in ordinary pasteboard hat boxes they must be properly crated. But flowers, candies, etc., should be inclosed in strong and suitable boxes. Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated. Mailable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease. Parcels weighing 20 pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over 20 pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding. Parcels improperly or insufficiently wrapped will not be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Harmful Articles not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations. *Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments or tools* must have their points and edges protected so that they cannot cut through their covering, and be thoroughly wrapped. *Powders and all pulverized dry substances* must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out. *Pastes, salves, etc.*, not easily liquefiable must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Liquids—Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, or other articles easily liquefiable, will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) *When in strong glass bottles holding 4 ounces or less*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding 4 ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*):

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PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—*Continued.*

(*b*) *When in glass bottles holding more than 4 ounces*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 16 ounces liquid measure. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier mâché or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier mâché, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding 8 ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than 8 ounces. The block or tube must be rendered watertight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Any number of bottles separately packed as herein prescribed may be included in a single package if the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter be not exceeded.

(*c*) *Bottles containing liquid* may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal, or waterproof corrugated pasteboard. Space must be left all around the bottle, which must be filled with bran, sawdust, or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should get broken.

(*d*) *When in a metal container*, the weight limit of the parcel is the same as for other fourth-class matter. The container must be securely sealed and inclosed in a strong box.

(*e*) When in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds, mailable liquids in securely sealed glass bottles or metal cans will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substances to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages to be marked "FRAGILE—THIS SIDE UP," or with similar inscriptions and to be transported outside of mail bags.

All packages containing liquid must be marked "FRAGILE."

Fragile Articles—Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission. Among such articles are: Amber, cakes, candies, chalk, china, combs, clocks, delicate mechanisms, fans, flowers, fountain pens, hats, instruments of precision, millinery, musical instruments, pipes, plaster-of-paris articles, plumes, pottery, porcelain, phonographs and phonograph records, test tubes, typewriters, watches, wax articles, etc. *Glass, crockery, fragile toys, and other fragile articles* must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit. *Cigars* should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar. *Maps, drawings, paintings, etc.*, must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat, they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube. All such articles should be marked "FRAGILE." Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labeled "EGGS." Eggs in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the packages and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages are to be marked "EGGS—THIS SIDE UP," and to be transported outside of mail bags.

Perishable Articles—Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "PERISHABLE." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery shall not be accepted for mailing. *Butter, lard, and perishable articles*, such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits, berries, and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling. *Butter, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits*, and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes, or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package, and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags. Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail.

Forwarding and Return—A new prepayment of postage at the rate applicable between the forwarding office and the one to which fourth-class matter is to be forwarded must be made by the addressee or by some one for him each time it is forwarded. A new prepayment must likewise be made before undeliverable fourth-class matter may be returned to the sender.

Requests for Further Information should be addressed as follows: Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Classification, relative to the classification and admissibility of matter as parcel post mail, rates of postage, limit of weight and size, permissible inclosures and additions, attaching communications to parcels, etc. Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Registered Mails, relative to the insurance and C. O. D. features. Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Railway Mail Service, relative to the admissibility to the mails and wrapping of matter which from its form or character would be liable to injure the mails or the person of postal employés.

Unmailable Matter—Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception or for procuring abortion; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes, and all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineations or language of a libellous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, is declared non-mailable by law.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in par. 4, sec. 472), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials, including matches, moving picture films (unless made of cellulose-acetate), gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, and all liquids having flash point at or below 80° F., and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), guano or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails. (Par. 2, sec. 472.)

Poisons, Explosives, Inflammable Materials, Dangerous Articles, Intoxicating Liquors, Etc.—Section 472. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds and inflammable materials, and infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in anywise hurt,

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PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—*Continued.*

harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster-General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any article hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property: *Provided*, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, are hereby declared to be nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

2. Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in the fourth paragraph hereof), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials (including matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails.

3. Liquids not spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or otherwise intoxicating (including samples of altar or communion wine used in church services), and not liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, comb honey, soft soap, paste or confections, ointments, salves, and articles of similar consistency, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in secs. 474 and 475.

4. Medicines and anaesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Parcel Post Regulations; *Provided*, That the terms "medicines" and "anaesthetic agents" shall not be construed to mean poisons; *Provided further*, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same.

FOREIGN MAILS.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS—See Exceptions Below.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies except Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama are as follows:

Letters	first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each		2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles		10 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted as to weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to matter for Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Tutuila, Hawaii, Shanghai City, U. S. Naval Vessels and officers and men of the U. S. Navy in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BRITISH HONDURAS, DUTCH WEST INDIES, AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The rate on letters for these countries is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

GERMANY.*

The postage rate on letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is two cents an ounce. Letters paid at the two-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the two-cent rate—the letters paid at the five-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the two-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the transatlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to letters despatched via England and France.

*The 2-cent letter rate to Germany is suspended owing to war. All letters for Germany are now subject to the Postal Union rate of 5 cents for the first ounce or less and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

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FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

CANADA.

Letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, one cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), two cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), one cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

CUBA.

Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 1 cent.

Double post cards (with paid reply), 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

MEXICO.

Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 1 cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the covers can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, *Guerrero*, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

PANAMA.

Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 1 cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

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FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may also be sent by foreign parcel post, under the conditions of the parcel post convention with Panama.

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Articles intended for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, are subject to United States domestic postage rates and conditions, but letters specially addressed via Europe-Siberia are subject to the foreign rate. Certain matter may also be sent by *foreign* parcel post.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crews of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Packages of fourth-class matter exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound *when the vessels are stationed in foreign waters.* Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and be fully prepaid. Mail so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels, whether at domestic or foreign ports. Express packages will not be received unless they conform to the postal regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Mail for officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, is subject to domestic rates and conditions, the same as that for officers and men on U. S. naval vessels stationed abroad.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE

must be bona fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the social position of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCEL POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value (unless specially noted below), not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by parcel post to Dutch Guiana (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Uruguay (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Hungary, Bermuda, Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Caicos Islands, Barbados (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide," 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica, Salvador (see item "Customs Declarations"), British Guiana, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations"), Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, Newfoundland, including Labrador. Parcels for Labrador can only be forwarded during the months of July, August and September; Honduras (Republic of), *Germany, including Cameroon (Kamerun), Toga, German Samoa, German East Africa and German Southwest Africa; Greece (parcels cannot be registered), Italy, including Erythrea, Benadir, Bengazi and Tripoli in Tripoli (Barbary) and Republic of San Marino and Islands of Carpatos and Rhodes. Liberia, Netherlands (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), New Zealand, including Cook and Fanning Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway, Japan, including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), and Korea (Chosen); Hongkong, including Kowloon, Austria, including Durazzo, San Giovanni de Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scutari, and Valona, all in Albania*, Gibraltar (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), French Guiana (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Belgium, ‡France, excluding Algeria and Corsica (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered), Australia, including Tasmania, Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Iceland; Sweden. †China—Parcels addressed for the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for HONGKONG: Aberdeen, Amoy, Au Tan, Canton, Chung Chow (i. e., Cheungchow or Cheung Chau, colony of Hongkong), Foochow, Holhow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Ping Shan, Shanghai, Sai Kung, Stanley, Sha Tin, Shung Shui, Shco Tow Kok, Swatow, Tai-o, Tai-Po, and Wei Hai Wei. Parcels addressed for delivery in the

* Service suspended on account of war at time ALMANAC was printed.

† Only for places here mentioned. ‡ Service to the French Departments (states) of Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saonne, Marne, Neurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calais, Seine-et-Marne, Somme, and Vosges suspended.

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FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for JAPAN: Amoy, Changsha, Cheefoo, Foochow, Hangchow, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, and Wuhu, China; or at the following places in Manchuria: Antoken (Antung), Bujum (Fushun), Choshun (Changchun), Dairen (Tairen, Talien, formerly Dalny), Daisekkio (Tashichiao), Daitoko (Tatungkou), Furanten (Pulentien), Gwaboten (Wafantien), Gaihei (Kaiping), Giukaton (Newchatun), Hishiko (Pitzuwo), Hoten (Mukden), Honkeiko (Pengshihu), Howojreo (Fenghuangcheng), Kaigen (Kaiyuen), Kaijo (Haimueng), Kinshu (Chinchow), Koshurei (Kungchuling), Riujuton (Liushuton), Riojun (Port Arthur), Rioyo (Liaoyang), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shiheigai (Saupingchieh), Shinminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Changtu), Sokato (Tsaohokow), Sokaton (Suchiatun), Taikozan (Takushan), Tetsurei (Tiehling), Yendai (Yentai), Yugakujreo (Hsiungyocheng). Parcels addressed for delivery in the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for GERMANY, and are included in closed mails made up for the German Post-Office at Shanghai: Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Chingkaing, Tsinanfoo, Weihsien, Kiowchow (including Tsingtow, Litaun Mecklinburghaus, Shatsikoo, Sifang, Taputow, Tsangkow, Tsingtoo-Gr. Hafen, Tsingtow-Tabatau). Parcels for the city of Shanghai to include only such matter as may be inadmissible to domestic parcel post mail for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, e. g., books, etc.; Hayti, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies: Curacao and Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius and the Dutch part of St. Martins (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"); French West Indies: Martinique, Guadeloupe (including Marie Galante, Desende, Les Saints, St. Bartholomew and the French portion of St. Martins) (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Panama. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible, or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the parcel post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissible to parcel post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from parcel post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. ‡Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration' Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration' side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (Form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, French West Indies, Netherlands, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Salvador, and Uruguay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela.

France—Two copies of the special customs declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

‡ Liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable are admissible to the parcel post mails for Austria, Brazil, Germany, Great Britain, and Norway, provided they are packed in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the admission of such substances to the United States domestic parcel post mails.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles (other than the reply half of double postal cards) only by means of the postage stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Packages of newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to a single (outside) address. Those sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai (City), China, are transmissible as in domestic mails.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai City, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than parcel post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

When payable in any foreign country, as follows:

For sums from $0.01 to $10.00	10 cents	From $50.01 to $60.00	60 cents
From $10.01 to $20.00	20 "	" 60.01 to 70.00	70 "
" 20.01 to 30.00	30 "	" 70.01 to 80.00	80 "
" 30.01 to 40.00	40 "	" 80.01 to 90.00	90 "
" 40.01 to 50.00	50 "	" 90.01 to 100.00	1 dollar

NOTE—It should be understood that these tables are subject to change, it being the aim of the Post-Office Department to make reductions whenever conditions warrant such action.

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POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM.

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS ANNOUNCED BY POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Object—1. The Postal-Savings System is established by authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for the purpose of providing facilities for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the United States Government for repayment.

Safety—2. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits made in postal-savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon, as provided by the Postal-Savings act.

Who May Deposit—3. An account may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over in his or her own name, or by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband.

4. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals, and no account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons.

5. A person may open a postal-savings account at any depository post-office, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal-savings account either at the same office or at different offices.

6. All accounts shall be opened in person by the depositor or his authorized representative. After opening an account, a depositor may forward subsequent deposits to the post-office by registered mail or by money order made payable to the postmaster. See paragraph No. 26.

No Charges to Depositors—7. No charges or fees are collected or required from depositors in connection with the opening of accounts or the subsequent deposit or withdrawal of moneys.

How to Open an Account—8. When a person applies to open an account, he shall furnish the necessary information to enable the postmaster to fill out an application, which the depositor will then be required to sign.

Deposits—9. Deposits are evidenced by postal-savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, and the name of the depository office. The depositor shall sign a duplicate of each certificate, which the postmaster will retain.

10. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. (See paragraph 16 relative to postal-savings cards and stamps.)

11. No person is permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one calendar month nor to have a total balance to his credit at any time of more than $500 exclusive of accumulated interest.

12. Postal-savings certificates are not transferable or negotiable and are payable only to the person to whom issued, except as provided in paragraphs 27, 28, and 29.

13. On opening an account a depositor is supplied with an envelope in which he may keep his savings certificates. This envelope bears information for his guidance, and a blank ledger record on which an account of his deposits and withdrawals may be kept.

14. If a postal-savings certificate is lost or destroyed the depositor should notify the postmaster. Upon compliance by the depositor with the necessary requirements, a new certificate will be issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General if deemed proper.

15. Postmasters are not permitted to receive issued postal-savings certificates for safe-keeping.

Postal-Savings Cards and Stamps—16. Amounts less than $1 may be saved for deposit by purchasing 10-cent postal-savings cards and 10-cent postal-savings stamps. Each postal-savings card bears blank spaces in which such stamps may be affixed from time to time. A postal-savings card with nine postal-savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account.

17. Postal-savings cards and stamps are not valid for postage, and postmasters will not exchange them for postage stamps nor exchange postage stamps for postal-savings cards or stamps.

Interest—18. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount represented by each postal-savings certificate, payable annually. Interest will not be paid for any fraction of a year.

19. Deposits will bear interest from the first day of the month next following that in which made.

20. Interest will continue to accrue annually on a postal-savings certificate as long as it remains outstanding, certificates being valid until paid, without limitation as to time.

21. Compound interest is not allowed on an outstanding certificate, but a depositor may withdraw interest accrued and make a new deposit, subject to the restriction that deposits at interest will not be received for less than $1.

Withdrawals—22. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of the deposits to his credit, with any interest payable thereon, by surrendering, at the office of issue, postal-savings certificates, properly indorsed, for the amount to be withdrawn.

23. A depositor presenting a certificate for payment in full shall indorse it in the presence of the postmaster or his representative and surrender it. The postmaster or his representative, upon being satisfied as to the depositor's identity, will then make payment.

24. When a depositor desires to withdraw only a part of the amount represented by any certificate, the postmaster will cancel the certificate and issue a new certificate or certificates covering the amount remaining on deposit, which will bear interest from the first day of the following month.

25. When a depositor desires to withdraw the interest payable on any certificate, he will be required to give his receipt for the amount of the interest paid. The postmaster will enter on the back of the certificate the date of the interest payment.

Deposits Not Made in Person—26. When a depositor, for good and sufficient reason, is unable to appear in person to make an additional deposit, the amount to be deposited may be sent by a representative or forwarded by registered mail if the money order service is not available, by a money order made payable to the postmaster. Postal-savings accounts may be opened by mail. This important extension of the service will have the practical effect of bringing postal-savings facilities within the reach of every person in the United States. A person residing at a post-office not authorized to accept postal-savings deposits may open an account on or after that date by applying to his local postmaster, who will act as agent for a nearby post-office authorized to accept such deposits. After an account has been opened deposits may be made either in person, by a representative, by money order, or by registered mail if the money order service is not available.

Withdrawals Not Made in Person—27. When, for good and sufficient reason, a depositor is unable to appear in person to make a withdrawal, a blank order for the purpose will be furnished upon his application by mail or at the request of his representative. When the order has been properly filled out and signed by the depositor, his signature witnessed by a disinterested person, and the order returned to the postmaster, together with each certificate to be paid properly indorsed, payment will be made to the depositor's representative, or a money order covering the amount withdrawn, less the money-order fee, will be forwarded to the depositor.

28. When a depositor who is unable to appear in person desires to withdraw the interest payable on any certificate, the blank order furnished will be accompanied by a receipt for the interest to be paid. Upon return of such papers, properly signed by the depositor, the postmaster will make payment as provided in paragraph 27.

Death of Depositor—29. In case of the death of a depositor the amount standing to his credit will be paid to the executor or administrator of his estate upon compliance with necessary requirements. In case of the death of a depositor intestate, where no formal administration is desired by his relatives, the

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POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM—*Continued.*

Third Assistant Postmaster-General may authorize the postmaster, upon obtaining an affidavit in proper form, to pay the amount to the persons entitled under the State laws to receive it.

Account of Woman Who Marries—30. A woman who opens an account and afterward marries should present her postal-savings certificates to the postmaster at the issuing office in order that the certificates may be indorsed as payable to her in her new name. The postmaster will receive no further deposits from a woman who marries and fails to comply with this requirement.

Postal-Savings Bonds—31. A depositor may exchange the whole or any part of his deposits in sums of $20, or any multiple of $20 up to and including $500, for United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, and both principal and interest being payable 20 years from such date in United States gold coin. The exchange may be made as of January 1 and July 1 of each year.

32. A depositor desiring to convert his postal-savings deposits into bonds on January 1 and July 1 of any year shall make application to the postmaster at least one month previously on a form which will be supplied in triplicate for the purpose. At the time of making application the depositor shall indorse and surrender postal-savings certificates covering the amount of the bonds desired, and the postmaster will give him a receipt for the certificates. When the bonds applied for have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, he will forward them to the depositor. The exchange is considered as taking effect on the date when the bonds begin to bear interest (January 1 or July 1), and any yearly interest due on the certificates surrendered will be paid by the postmaster on or after that date.

33. Postal-savings deposits which have been exchanged for bonds are not counted as a part of the maximum of $500 allowed one depositor, and there is no limitation upon the amount of postal-savings bonds which may be acquired by a depositor.

34. Postal-savings bonds are exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

35. Postal-savings bonds can be procured only by the surrender of postal-savings deposits and will not be issued to persons who are not depositors, but whether in registered or coupon form they may, after receipt by the depositor, be sold or transferred at any time. A leaflet containing additional information concerning postal-savings bonds may be obtained from the postmaster.

Information—36. Further information concerning the Postal-Savings System may be obtained by application at any depository post-office or by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C.

A person desiring to open a postal-savings account should visit the post-office in person, where full instructions will be given. If for any good reason he cannot visit the office a representative may be sent, who will be instructed how to proceed.

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	320	240	250	191
Greatest breadth in miles	160	85	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,008	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,300	23,000	10,000	7,200
Drainage in square miles	44,100	43,500	49,000	24,600	25,700
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 00′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shore line in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	230

* Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.
Amboyna	262	Formosa	14,000	Madura	2,000	Reunion	970
Australia	2,946,651	Gotland	1,150	Malay Archi. *b*		Sakhalin	29,100
Azores *a*	920	Governor's	‡½	Malta	100	Samoan *a*	1,100
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Man	230	Sardinia	9,306
Bahamas *a*	5,400	Great Britain	88,600	Manhattan (N. Y. City)	22	Scilly *a*	†30
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guam	210			Shetland *a*	551
Banks	25,000	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Martha's Vineyard	120	Sicily	9,800
Bermudas *a*	20	Hayti	28,800			Skye	535
Block	*8	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mauritius	710	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Borneo	284,000	Heigoland §		Melville Land	20,000	Southampton	17,800
Bornholm	210	Hainan	13,000	Mindanao	36,290	South Georgia	1,000
Canary *a*	2,850	Hokkaido	36,500	Nantucket	60	Sumatra	162,000
Cape Breton	3,120	Hongkong	70	Newfoundland	42,000	Tasmania	26,200
Cape Cod	380	Honshiu	87,500	New Guinea	330,000	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Iceland	39,800	New Hebrides	*a* 5,100	Teneriffe	900
Caroline *a*	560	Ireland	32,600	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Trinidad	1,750
Celebes	72,000	Jamaica	4,200	North Devon	24,000	Tutuila	55
Ceylon	24,700	Japan *a*	160,000	North Somerset	12,000	Vancouver	18,000
Corfu	300	Java	48,400	Nova Zembla	35,000	West Indies, British *a*	13,750
Corsica	3,400	Jersey	45	Orkney *a*	375		
Crete	2,900	Ladrones *d*		Pemba	380	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	701	Philippines *a*	115,026	Windward *a*	519
Cyprus	3,600	Long Is., N. Y.	1,376	Pines	614	Zanzibar	640
East Indies *c*		Luzon	41,000	Prince Edward	2,134		
Ellesmere	40,000	Madagascar	227,000	Prince of Wales	15,000		
Falkland *a*	5,500	Madeira	510	Porto Rico	3,604		

* Miles in length. † In circumference. ‡ In diameter. § German naval base consisting of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. *a* Area of entire group *b* See Philippines, etc. *c* See Borneo, etc. *d* See Guam, etc.

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DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

THE *distance* herein shown is that via the quickest route and the lines carrying the bulk of the mails.

Cities.	Miles.	Cities.	Miles.	Cities.	Miles.	Cities.	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	143	Cleveland, Ohio	621	Louisville, Ky.	867	St. Paul, Minn.	1,370
Albuquerq'e, N.M.	2,260	Columbus, Ohio	632	Lynchburg, Va.	400	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,480
Alliance, Neb.	1,875	Concord, N. H.	308	Manchester, N. H.	290	San Francisco, Cal.	3,183
Amarillo, Tex.	1,920	Cumberland, Md.	378	Memphis, Tenn.	1,286	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,211
Atlanta, Ga.	875	Deadwood, S. Dak.	2,053	Meridian, Miss.	1,142	Savannah, Ga.	884
Atlantic City, N.J.	150	Denver, Col.	1,982	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,046	Seattle, Wash.	3,184
Augusta, Me.	410	Des Moines, Ia.	1,318	Mobile, Ala.	1,229	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,209
Baltimore, Md.	185	Detroit, Mich.	798	Montpelier, Vt.	339	Shreveport, La.	1,454
Birmingham, Ala.	989	Duluth, Minn.	1,382	Newark, N. J.	9	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,507
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,818	El Paso, Tex.	2,290	New Orleans, La.	1,344	Spokane, Wash.	2,845
Boisé, Idaho	2,783	Fargo, N. Dak.	1,614	Norfolk, Va.	346	Springfield, Ill.	1,017
Boston, Mass.	233	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,738	Ogden, Utah	2,443	Springfield, Mass.	136
Bristol, Tenn.	604	Galveston, Tex.	1,742	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,604	Superior, Wis.	1,378
Buffalo, N. Y.	438	Gr. Rapids, Mich.	940	Omaha, Neb.	1,455	Syracuse, N. Y.	290
Burlington, Vt.	303	Greensboro, N. C.	515	Parkersb'g, W. Va.	600	Tacoma, Wash.	3,225
Butte, Mont.	2,498	Harrisburg, Pa.	196	Pendleton, Ore.	3,017	Tampa, Fla.	1,190
Cape May, N. J.	173	Hartford, Ct.	110	Philadelphia, Pa.	90	Topeka, Kan.	1,409
Carson City, Nev.	3,016	Helena, Mont.	2,500	Phœnix, Ariz.	2,724	Trenton, N. J.	57
Charleston, S. C.	736	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,470	Pittsburgh, Pa.	439	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,282
Charleston, W. Va.	612	Indianapolis, Ind.	820	Portland, Me.	348	Vinita, Okla.	1,422
Chat'nooga, Tenn.	846	Ishpeming, Mich.	1,354	Portland, Ore.	3,248	Washington, D. C.	225
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,966	Jackson, Miss.	1,238	Prescott, Ariz.	2,861	Wheeling, W. Va.	506
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	960	Jacksonville, Fla.	979	Providence, R. I.	186	Wichita, Kan.	1,565
Chicago, Ill. (Penn. R. R.)	908	Kansas City, Mo.	1,242	Reno, Nev.	2,939	Wilmington, Del.	116
Cincinnati, Ohio	752	Knoxville, Tenn.	735	Richmond, Va.	340	Wilmington, N. C.	707
		Little Rock, Ark.	1,409	Roanoke, Va.	452		
		Los Angeles, Cal.	3,106	St. Louis, Mo.	1,060		

MAIL DISTANCES AND APPROXIMATE TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM NEW YORK

(For Distances, irrespective of Mail Routes, see Index.)

By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days.	By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	28	Havana	1,366	3
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Athens, " "	5,655	11	London	3,740	7
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,900	43	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	27
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,395	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Bremen	4,235	8	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	St. Petersburg (Petrograd), *via* London	5,370	9
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* Berlin	14,745	22
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	26
Halifax, N.S. (rail)	967	1½	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	23
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, *via* London	4,340	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

London																	
Liverpool	202																
Paris	489	287															
Madrid	908	1397	1195														
Lisbon	415	1323	1812	1610													
Antwerp	1530	1119	211	472	270												
Hamburg	412	1804	1495	587	859	657											
Berlin	178	497	1889	1582	674	948	746										
Berne	611	678	460	1602	1183	359	848	646									
Turin	297	837	839	719	1506	1073	500	989	787								
Vienna	720	535	427	605	727	2157	1668	849	1182	980							
Munich	266	470	295	401	579	522	1897	1477	582	970	768						
Rome	647	840	414	639	1048	1150	1033	1746	1223	907	1397	1195					
Trieste	510	487	370	391	533	888	1066	1069	1828	1416	863	1352	1150				
Warsaw	806	1276	702	436	1156	1021	398	676	895	2503	1925	1087	1557	1135			
Constantinople	1205	1725	2138	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	2345	2718	1899	2232	2030		
Odessa	363	842	1330	1800	1226	960	1680	1543	1240	1418	1737	3117	2625	1760	2119	1917	
Moscow	950	1339	811	1617	2087	1513	1247	1967	1832	1209	1387	1706	3414	2904	1843	2117	1915
St. Pet'b'g (Petrograd)	406	1356	1733	693	1769	2239	1395	399	2119	1714	1091	1569	1588	3286	2874	1699	1976	1774
Stockholm	430	936	1510	2408	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993	2284	1972	1219	1491	1289
Copenhagen	416	846	1252	1510	1510	668	1087	1318	671	697	1017	885	270	208	620	2012	1600	812	1181	979

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BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING, AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

The States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* **in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.**

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* **in terms are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.**

Boycotting and picketing by peaceful and lawful means are declared legal by a Federal statute.

A number of States have laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Alaska.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings smelting and reduction works, and at coke ovens.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works, blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, and of employés in mines and smelters, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground or open cut mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime. Engineers, firemen, machinists and other mechanics employed in State institutions may work but eight hours, except in case of emergency.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the city of Wilmington.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work on the public roads, and for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works of the State.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways, and on all public works in cities of the second class.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters, underground mines and in railroad and other tunnels is limited to eight hours.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in and about all mines, in smelters, plaster and cement mills, as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Jersey.—Eight hours is the limit of a day's work by any person employed by or on behalf of the State or any municipality thereof.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all employment by or on behalf of the State or municipality.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all

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General Labor Organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PRESIDENT, Samuel Gompers, 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, same address; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, James O'Connell, 512 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., Third Vice-President, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fourth Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fifth Vice-President, John R. Alpine, 401 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; Sixth Vice-President, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Seventh Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eighth Vice-President William Green, 1102-08 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The federation is composed of 110 national and international unions, representing approximately 22,000 local unions, 5 departments, 44 State branches, 631 city central unions, and 485 local unions. The approximate paid membership is 2,000,000. The affiliated unions publish about 540 weekly or monthly papers, devoted to the cause of labor. The official organ is the *American Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers. There are 1,715 organizers of local unions acting under the orders of the American Federation of Labor. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and. Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Charles Iffland, 212 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of. William McCarthy, Fitzgerald Building, 1482-90 Broadway, New York City.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of. Wm. F. Kramer, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of. F. P. Reinemeyer, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. Walter N. Reddick, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United. Joseph Proebstle, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. William Van Bodegraven, 2341 West 12th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. Harry Jones, 422-424 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International. W. R. Boyer, 851 King Place, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union. George J. Vitzthun, 2052 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of. William P. Mavell, 37 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. F. C. Gengenback, 646 West Marquette Road, Chicago, Ill.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. George W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth St., New York.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The. Wesley Russell, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada. Henry Kuhlmann, 12 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

Coopers' International Union of North America. William R. Deal, Bishop Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of. William Bondy, 727 Manida Street, New York.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America. Andries Meyer, 323 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. Charles P. Ford, Reisch Building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of. William Young, 418 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating. James G. Hannahan, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. C. L. Shamp, 3615 N. 24th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of. Geo. Bechtold, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, International. Samuel Korman, 32 Union Square, New York City.

Garment Workers of America, United. B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-122 Bible House, New York City.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'. Morris Sigman, 32 Union Square, New York City.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. William Launer, Rooms 930-932 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated. A. J. Scott, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint. William P. Clarke, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Elizabeth Christman, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.

Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.

Hatters of North America, United. Martin Lawlor, Bible House, New York City.

Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International. A. Persion, 82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. M. F. Tighe, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated. David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal. Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers' International Union. H. L. Morrison, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. J. J. Pfeiffer, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada. James M. O'Connor, Langdon Building, 309 Broadway, New York City.
Longshoremen's Association, International. John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. P. E. Lyons, 334 Trenton Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Machinists, International Association of. George Preston, 908 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of. George Seal, 27 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Marble Workers, International Association of. Stephen C. Hogan, 406 East 149th Street, New York City.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, 212 May Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America. Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. John E. Bray, 407 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers of America, United. William Green, Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miners, Western Federation of. Ernest Mills, 503 Denham Building, Denver, Col.
Moulders' Union of North America, International. Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of. J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.
Patternmakers' League of North America. James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of. Edward I. Hannah, 249 East 57th Street, New York City.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. Carl Bergstrom, Lock Box 27, Albion, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. Louis A. Schwarz, 5609 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 1037 Altgeld Street, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative. T. A. Scully, 442 East Second Street, Middletown, Ohio.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. Charles T. Smith, Washington Loan & Trust Co. Building, Washington, D. C.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, United Association of. Thomas E. Burke, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of. Thomas F. Flaherty, 712 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United. Ira Sharpnack, Columbus, Kan.
Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Richard H. Scheller, 108 Washington Street, Lodi, N. J.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. John H. Malin, P. O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America. Fred. W. Suitor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of. E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of. R. E. Fisher, 409 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employés of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, 601 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.
Railway Postal Clerks, Brotherhood of. Urban A. Walter, Box 1302, Denver, Col.
Roofers, Composition, Damp, and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sawsmiths' National Union. F. E. Kingsley, 2915 McPherson Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union of America, International. Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad. D. R. Daniels, 28 Newton Street, Mansfield, Mass.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Joseph M. Gavlak, 3643 West 47th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of. Philip Jago, Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' International Union. Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Stage Employés' International Alliance, Theatrical. M. A. Carney, 107 West 46th Street, New York City.
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, International Brotherhood of. T. J. Dolan, 508 Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, Ill.
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, The. H. Wilbur Hoagland, 106 W. Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. George W. Williams, Room 29, Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen. Walter W. Drayer, Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stove Mounters' International Union. Frank Grimshaw, 1210 Jefferson Avenue E., Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America. M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. Thomas Sweeney, cor. E. 67th Street and Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of. Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United. Albert Hibbert, 86 Bible House, New York City.
Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic. James P. Reynolds, 119 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Timber Workers, International Union of. William H. Reid, Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.
Tobacco Workers' International Union. E. Lewis Evans, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Murt Malone, 191 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union. Michael Carraher, 150 East 125th Street, New York City.
Typographical Union, International. J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America. James H. Hatch, 229 E. 67th Street, New York City.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring. Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire. E. E. Desmond, 468 Grove Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
White Rats Actors' Union of America. W. J. Cooke, 227 West 46th Street, New York City.

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NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International. William Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Prenter, General Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A. H. Hawley, General Secretary and Treasurer, Jefferson Building, Peoria, Ill.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, General Secretary-Treasurer, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Order of Railway Conductors of America. A. B. Garretson, President, Cedar Rapids Savings Bank Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. E. Whitney, Grand Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board: General Master Workman, John W. Hayes, Washington, D. C., Chairman; General Worthy Foreman, William A. Denison, Rochester, N. Y.; General Secretary-Treasurer, I. D. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.; Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer, Bennett M. Jayne, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chris. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. W. Bonehill, Rochester, N. Y.

TRADE UNION STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

THE following table shows the membership of Trade Unions in the 12 principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources for the year ending January 1, 1912. The figures in parentheses indicate the relative order of the membership and percentage figures to the remaining figures under those headings in each column. The figures for the United States include those for Canada, where trade unionists are estimated to number 150,000.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

Country	Total Membership.	Percentage of Membership to Total Pop.	Country.	Total Membership.	Percentage of Membership to Total Pop.
Austria	421,905..(6)	1.4..(11)	Italy	817,034..(5)	2.4..(7)
Belgium	210,902..(7)	2.6..(4)	Netherlands	152,071..(8)	2.5..(5)
Denmark	142,786..(9)	4.6..(3)	Sweden	81,000..(12)	2.2..(9)
France	1,029,238..(4)	2.5..(6)	Switzerland	114,520..(10)	2.3..(8)
German Empire	3,791,665..(1)	5.8..(2)	United Kingdom	3,010,346..(2)	6.7..(1)
Hungary	97,000..(11)	.4...(12)	United States	2,810,420..(3)	2.2..(10)

WAGE-EARNERS' LOSSES BY SICKNESS.

THE average wage-earner in the United States loses approximately nine days every year on account of sickness.

The total annual loss in wages and expenses for medical attention is $750,000,000. It has been conservatively estimated that the people in the United States spend annually $500,000,000 for medicines alone, and most of this is consumed haphazardly and not under the direction of a physician. This would make an average of $5 annual expense for medicines for each man, woman, and child in the United States.

These figures are the results of study in a new field of industrial economics made by the Public Health Service for the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Every city and every town has its Health Department that operates principally to prevent contagious and infectious diseases and to lower the death rate.

This latest scientific investigation aims to get at the relation of good health to work and the purely practical benefits resulting from a man being able to be on his job every day in good physical condition. It means not only more wages and less expense to him, but it has an important effect upon his productive capacity for the benefit of his employer.

The greater part of the heavy tax of ill health falls upon those workers who are least able to afford it. Dr. B. S. Warren, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, who made investigation of records of nearly a million workers, found sickness much more prevalent among low paid workers than among those whose incomes are sufficient to provide sanitary housing, adequate food and pleasant surroundings in the home and the shop.

In Great Britain and Germany there has been wider inquiry into this subject, and records have been kept for a number of years. The deductions and percentages of the American inquiry are said to correspond closely with the foreign tabulations, showing that the estimates of losses made here are well grounded.

It is not merely loss of wages and direct expense of medical attendance that must be taken into consideration from an economic standpoint. Impairment of the worker's efficiency and the burdens cast upon his family by sickness cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

From the many statistics interesting deductions are drawn concerning industrial conditions. One conclusion is that fully one-half of the wage-earners in this country do not receive incomes sufficient to maintain healthful conditions of living.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

THE following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries prior to the war:

Occupation Group.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture	12.66	41.42	35.11	60.80	70.15	59.06	21.90	See separate classification below.
Commercial occupations	11.39	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	8.20	2.89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	
Mines and quarries	5.00	1.59	3.25	1.55	.78	.89	6.46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7.89	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction	6.77	4.20	6.99	2.96	1.48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics	6.92	4.55	3.75	3.26	.37	4.81	6.86	
Dress	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 Census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,659,203 (33.2); extraction of minerals, 964,824 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,658,881 (27.9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade 3,614,670 (9.5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4.4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(A distinct organization from that given below bearing same name.)

HEADQUARTERS, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Wm. D. Haywood, General Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph J. Ettor, Assistant Secretary and General Organizer. Executive Board—F. H. Little, A. C. Christ, M. J. Welsh, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trades unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

The organization differs from syndicalism in that great stress is laid upon having a form of organization to correspond, cell for cell, tissue for tissue, with capitalist industry itself, and also because it seeks to build a new union on revolutionary lines rather than to attempt to change the present reactionary and out-of-date craft unions. The organization claims to have blended the practical features of socialism, anarchism, and syndicalism, and yet it is distinct from all three.

The I. W. W. is composed of 300 local unions, 3 national industrial unions (textile, lumber and marine transport workers), having a total membership of 70,000, five national administrations—Hawaiian, Australian, New Zealand, Great Britain and South African.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils, and individual members.

The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the third Monday of September each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Members-at-large shall pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and $1.00 per month dues and assessments. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.

That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary discipline within the organization, the Industrial Workers of the World refuse all alliances, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(A distinct organizat on from that given above bearing same name.)

HEADQUARTERS, Detroit, Mich. General Secretary Treasurer, H. Richter, Detroit; General Organizer, Caleb Harrison, Pittsburgh, Pa. General Executive Board—R. Katz, Maywood, N. J.; W. W. Cox, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Olson, Seattle, Wash.; W. A. Peyton, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Hammerlindl, San Francisco, Cal.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils and individual members.

A national industrial union shall be comprised of the local industrial unions of the various localities in America in a given industry.

The industrial departments shall consist of not less than ten local unions, aggregating a membership of not less than ten thousand members. The industrial departments shall be sub-divided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The departments included are: Department of Mining Industry; Transportation Industry; Metal and Machinery Industry; Glass and Pottery Industry; Food-Stuffs Industry; Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry; Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries; Building Industry; Textile Industries; Leather Industries; Wood Working Industries; Public Service Industries; Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

The annual convention shall be held on the third Monday in September of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the organization on payment of 50 cents initiation fee and 25 cents per month dues, together with assessments.

None but actual wage-workers shall be members of the Industrial Workers of the World. No member of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be an officer in a pure and simple trade union. No member of one industrial or trade organization in the Industrial Workers of the World can at the same time hold a card in another industrial or trade organization of this body. No workingman or workingwoman shall be excluded from membership because of creed or color.

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY AND PER CENT. OF WAGE-EARNERS IN CERTAIN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX.

(Enumeration of February 17, 1915, by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Occupation.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Building trades:						
Bricklayers and stonemasons	5,854	32.5	.....	.....	5,854	32.5
Carpenters	12,229	25.9	.....	.....	12,229	25.9
Painters and paperhangers	16,709	43.9	.....	.....	16,709	43.9
Plasterers	2,702	37.1	.....	.....	2,702	37.1
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	5,143	23.1	.....	.....	5,143	23.1
Total	42,637	32.1	.....	.....	42,637	32.1
Bakers	2,560	16.3	.....	.....	2,560	16.3
Bartenders	1,991	14.0	.....	.....	1,991	14.0
Chauffeurs	2,963	28.1	.....	.....	2,963	28.1
Cigar makers and tobacco workers	2,086	18.3	1,304	13.1	3,390	15.9
Cooks	3,792	31.4	1,541	8.7	5,333	17.9
Dressmakers	616	50.0	8,579	19.4	9,195	20.2
Elevator tenders	1,825	21.2	.....	.....	1,825	21.2
Laborers	57,828	34.2	.....	.....	57,828	34.2
Longshoremen and stevedores	3,176	16.2	.....	.....	3,176	16.2
Machinists	3,768	13.1	.....	.....	3,768	13.1
Marble and stone cutters	2,038	47.3	.....	.....	2,038	47.3
Stenographers and typists	379	5.2	2,820	7.3	3,199	7.0
Waiters and waitresses	4,479	19.0	1,209	11.8	5,688	16.8
Grand total	130,138	28.3	15,453	12.8	145,591	25.1

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

(WASHINGTON, D. C.—Field Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.)

Act of Congress approved August 23, 1912:

Sec. 4. That the commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate forms; into existing relations between employers and employés; into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; into the conditions of sanitation and safety of employés and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of the employés; into the growth of associations of employers and of wage-earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employés; into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employés and employers; into methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; into the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness; into the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the methods by which such Asiatics have gained and are gaining such admission, and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendation as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Prof. John R. Commons of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City; Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, Cal.; S. Thruston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C., and Austin B. Garretson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. H. Aishton, Evanston, Ill. Secretary, Lewis K. Brown.

In 1915 the commission held hearings covering the subjects enumerated, in the following cities:

New York, January 18-February 6: Control of Industry and Responsibility for Labor Conditions; Rockefeller Endowments and Labor Conditions in Rockefeller Properties.

Dallas, March 16-20: American Land Question.

Chicago, April 5, 6, and 16: Pullman Employés, Car Service Department. April 7, 10, 12: Illinois Central and Harriman Lines. April 12-16: Telegraphers. April 15-16: Life and Labor of Chicago Stockyard Employés. April 16: Conditions of Employment of Waiters and Cooks.

Washington, May 4: Pullman Employés, Car Service Department. May 4-7, 27: Conditions of Labor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. May 6 and 8: Pennsylvania State Police. May 10-19, 26-27: Labor and the Law. May 19-25: Colorado Coal Miners' Strike. May 26-27: Inquiry into Industrial Relations in Porto Rico.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Chief of Bureau, Miss Julia C. Lathrop ($5,000); Lewis Meriam, Assistant Chief ($2,400).

The Children's Bureau was created by an act of April 9, 1912, to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child-life among all classes of our people, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseased children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories.

The staff for the first two fiscal years of the bureau's existence (to June 30, 1914) consisted of fifteen persons, and a yearly appropriation of $25,640. For the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1914, and July 1, 1915, an appropriation of $164,640 was made by Congress, providing for a staff of seventy-six persons. With this staff and appropriation the organization of the bureau falls into certain divisions, as an industrial division, a social service division, a division on sanitation, a statistical division, and a division of exhibits.

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THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AN organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed in 1900 as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1898-1899. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the nation in an educational movement seeking the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and, when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. At the present time the work of the federation is carried on through the following agencies:

(1) The Industrial Conciliation Department, dealing entirely with strikes, lockouts and trade agreements. Its membership includes representatives of the general public and the leading organizations of employers and wage-earners. The services of this department have been enlisted in more than five hundred cases involving every phase of industrial controversy.

(2) The Industrial Economics Department, organized to promote discussion of practical economic and social problems. It is now making a survey of the changes in the social, industrial, and economic conditions in this country in the last thirty years.

(3) Welfare Department, composed of employers of labor in stores, factories, mines, and on railroads, and officials who have to do with the working conditions of public employés, chairmen of boards of health, heads of departments of public safety, leading physicians connected with public hospitals, and others. It is devoted to securing improvements in the working and living conditions of the employé by the employer. A permanent Welfare Exhibit is maintained, which includes models, photographs, illuminated views and literature.

(4) The Woman's Department, composed largely of women who are themselves stockholders or who through family relationships are financially interested in industrial organizations. Emergency work for the unemployed here and relief for injured soldiers in the European war; stimulation of vacation savings funds and recreation resources; the passage of a law as the dying request of its honorary chairman, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, to secure the abolishment of the unhealthful alley tenements in Washington; improvements in conditions of industrial and Government employés; prison reforms and efforts for rural improvements in agricultural communities, are phases of its endeavors.

(5) The Department on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention, composed of employers, representative labor men, attorneys, insurance experts, economists, State officials, members of State compensation commissions, and others concerned. Its object is: To advocate the amendment of State laws on employers' liability with a view to securing uniform provisions looking toward compensation for industrial accidents, and to look into means of preventing accidents in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. Joint commission of this department and the American Federation of Labor studied operation of State Workmen's Compensation laws; its report was published as Senate document 419

(6) Social Insurance Department: To investigate the need for uniformity of State legislation governing insurance plans relating to sickness, death benefits for widows and orphans, old-age pensions or unemployment Committee on Preliminary Inquiry: J. W. Sullivan, Chairman, representing wage-earners, Arthur Williams, representing employers; P. Tecumseh Sherman, attorney, social insurance specialist, reported upon Great Britain's National Health Insurance act, answering the question: Should there be a systematic scheme of compulsory sickness insurance advocated for State legislation? Unemployment insurance and old-age pensions also are covered.

(7) Department on Regulation of Combinations and Trusts: Working for co-ordination of Federal and State laws and unification of the latter.

(8) Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities: Has published "Commission Regulaton of Pubic Utilities," a compilation and analysis of laws of forty-three States and of the Federal Government for the regulation by central commissions of railroads and other public utilities. Has drafted a model bill for uniform State legislation on the subject

(9) The Food and Drugs Department is composed of representatives of State food and dairy departments, public health associations and organizations of physicians, farmers, labor, and food and drug manufacturers, as well as large individual employers of labor. Its object is to promote uniform legislation on this subject among the States, work for effective co-operation between State and Federal Governments, stimulate the public to demand a better enforcement of existing laws and make evident to employers how their employés too frequently are defrauded in both quality and measurement.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Seth Low; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Welfare Department, Louis A. Coolidge; Chairman Woman's Department, Miss Maude Wetmore; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman; Chairman Department Compensation Industrial Accidents, August Belmont; Chairman Department Regulation of Public Utilities, Emerson McMillin; Chairman Social Insurance Department, George W. Perkins; Chairman Food and Drugs Department, Vincent Astor; Chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Alton B. Parker; Chairman Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Seth Low; Chairman Department on Industrial Mediation, William D. Baldwin; Chairman Department on Pensions, William R. Willcox; Secretary, D. L. Cease.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC:

William Howard Taft (Fellow, Yale University), New Haven Ct.; Franklin MacVeagh (former Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (former United States Senator), New York City; Andrew Carnegie (Philanthropist), New York City; Nicholas Murray Butler (President Columbia University), New York City; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York City; Francis Lynde Stetson (Attorney), New York City; Robert M. Thompson (Chairman Executive Committee Navy League), Washington, D. C.; V. Everit Macy (Capitalist), New York City; Marcus M. Marks (President Borough of Manhattan), New York City; Walter George Smith (former President Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws), Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert Shaw (Editor "Review of Reviews"), New York City; Theodore Marburg (Political Economist), Baltimore, Md.; Jeremiah W. Jenks (Professor of Government, New York University), New York City; Talcott Williams (Director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University), New York City.

ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS:

William D. Baldwin (President Otis Elevator Co.), New York City; Nicholas F. Brady (President New York Edison Co.), New York City; Louis A. Coolidge (Treasurer United Shoe Machinery Corporation), Boston, Mass.; George B. Cortelyou (President Consolidated Gas Co.), New York City; Henry P. Davison (J. P. Morgan & Co.), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City; Adolph Lewisohn (Director General Development Co.), New York City; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Ogden L. Mills (Director International Paper Co.), New York City; George M. Reynolds (President Continental and Commercial National Bank), Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Schmidlapp (Banker), Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis B. Schram (Chairman Labor Committee, United States Brewers' Association), New York City; A. H. Smith (President New York Central Lines), New York City;

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THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—*Continued.*

Frank Trumbull (Chairman Board of Directors, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway), New York City; Theodore N. Vail (President American Telephone and Telegraph Co.), New York City; Harris Weinstock (Weinstock-Nichols Co.), San Francisco, Cal.

ON THE PART OF WAGE-EARNERS:

Samuel Gompers (President American Federation of Labor), Washington D. C.; Warren S. Stone (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio; James Duncan (President Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass; James M. Lynch (former President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.; A. B. Garretson (President Order of Railway Conductors of America), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. G. Lee (President Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio; T. V. O'Connor (President International Longshoremen's Association), Buffalo, N. Y.; William D. Mahon (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés of America), Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City; W. S. Carter (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), Peoria, Ill.; John Golden (President United Textile Workers of America), Fall River, Mass.; William A. Coakley (President International Lithographic Press Feeders' Protective Association), New York City; Daniel J. Tobin (President International Brotherhood of Teamsters), Indianapolis, Ind.; John F. Tobin (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine (President International Moulders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio; Denis A. Hayes (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa., and members of Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Chairman, August Belmont; Chairman Committee on Legislative Policy, Francis Lynde Stetson; Chairman Committee on Uniform State Legislation, George Sutherland; Chairman Legal Compensation Committee, P. Tecumseh Sherman; Chairman Committee on Accident Prevention, Louis B. Schram; Chairman Committee on Statistics and Cost, Cyrus W. Phillips; Chairman Joint Commission to Study Operation State Laws, Cyrus W. Phillips; Chairman Finance Committee, Otto M. Eidlitz; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Louis A. Coolidge; First Vice-Chairman, Cyrus H. McCormick; Second Vice-Chairman, Emerson McMillin; Third Vice-Chairman, Percy S. Straus; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Director, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Chairman Pension Department, William R. Willcox; Chairman National Survey Welfare Committee, W. G. Mather; Chairman New York Welfare Committee, W. L. Saunders; Chairman Welfare Exhibit Committee, Leslie Graff; Chairman Comparative Food Values Committee, Dr. Edward K. Dunham; Secretary, Miss Mary G. Potter.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island; Secretary, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York City; Treasurer, Miss Anne Morgan, New York City; Mrs. August Belmont, New York City; Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, New York City; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charles E. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth Vice-Chairman, Miss Maud Rives Borland, New York City; Sixth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, New York City; Chairman Metropolitan Section for New York and New Jersey, Mrs. Francis McNeil-Bacon, Jr., New York City; Chairman District of Columbia Section, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Chairman Virginia and West Virginia Section, Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.; Chairman New England Section, Mrs. George T. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Chairman Alabama and Mississippi Section, Mrs. Cyrus Pitman Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Chairman North and South Carolina Section, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Chairman Georgia Section, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Chairman Florida Section, Mrs. William Brooks Young, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chairman National Industrial Employés' Committee, Mrs. H. S. B. Beale, Washington, D. C.; Chairman National Government Employés' Committee, Mrs. Henry A. Peckham, Washington D. C.; Chairman National Vacation Committee, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York City; Chairman National Country Life Committee, Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

President, George Pope; *Secretary*, George S. Boudinot; *Assistant Secretary*, W. M. Benney; *Treasurer*, Henry Abbott; *General Manager*, J. Philip Bird. Headquarters, 30 Church Street, New York.

DECLARATION OF LABOR PRINCIPLES.

1. Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employés and employers should rest.

2. The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employé.

3. No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discriminating against or interference with any employé who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organizations.

4. With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employé to leave his employment whenever he sees fit, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employé when he sees fit.

5. Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.

6. Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business in determining the amount and quality of their product, and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.

7. In the interest of employés and employers of the country, no limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

8. The National Association of Manufacturers disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts, and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employés by any amicable method that will preserve the rights of both parties.

9. Employés have the right to contract for their services in a collective capacity, but any contract that contains a stipulation that employment should be denied to men not parties to the contract is an invasion of the constitutional rights of the American workman, is against public policy, and is in violation of the conspiracy laws. This association declares its unalterable antagonism to the closed shop and insists that the doors of no industry be closed against American workmen because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization.

10. The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any and all legislation not in accord with the foregoing declaration.

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Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague,

PROVIDED FOR BY THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT THE HAGUE JULY 29, 1899.

(The following list corrected to September 1, 1915.)

Argentina—His Excellency Mr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, LL D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.
Mr. Luis Maria Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.
His Excellency Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.
Mr. Joaquin V. Gonzales, Senator, President of the National University of La Plata, formerly Minister of the Interior.
Austria-Hungary—Mr. Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councillor, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament.
His Excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councillor, formerly Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in Hungary.
Ernest de Plener, LL. D., Privy Councillor, President of the Supreme Court of Audit.
Mr. François Nagy, Confidential Counsellor of His Imperial Majesty.
Belgium—Baron Descamps, Secretary-General of the Institute of International Law.
Mr. Ernest Nijs, Counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels.
Mr. Leon Arendt, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Jules van den Heuvel, Minister of State.
Bolivia—His Excellency Mr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia.
His Excellency Mr. Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs.
His Excellency Mr. Eliodoro Villazon, formerly President of Bolivia.
His Excellency Mr. Ignacio Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; formerly Professor of Law in the University of La Paz; formerly Minister of Finance.
Brazil—His Excellency Mr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, LL. D., formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers.
His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador.
His Excellency Mr. Clovis Bevilaqua, LL. D., Law Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
His Excellency Mr. Ubaldino do Amaral Fontoura, LL. D., formerly Deputy, Federal Prefect and Arbitrator on the Brazilian-Peruvian Arbitration Commission.
Bulgaria—Mr. Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister at Paris and Brussels.
Mr. Nicolas Ghenadieff, LL. D., Barrister, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Chile—Mr. Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
Mr. Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
Mr. Manuel Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., formerly Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Eliodoro Yañez, formerly Deputy and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
China—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly Imperial Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.
His Excellency Hoo-Wei-Teh, formerly Minister at Tokio.
His Excellency Liou She-Shun, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.
His Excellency J. van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice.
Colombia—Gen. Jorge Holguin, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Financial Delegate in Europe.
General Marceliano Vargas, formerly Minister of the Interior.
Mr. J. Marcellino Hurtado, Minister to the Quirinal.
Mr. Felipe Diaz Erazo, Counsellor of Legation at Paris.
Cuba—Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, Professor of International Public and Private Law at the University of Habana.
Mr. Manuel Sanguily, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senator.
Mr. Cosme de la Torriente, formerly Secretary of State.
His Excellency Mr. Juan de Dios Garcia Kohly, LL. D., Minister at The Hague, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals, Assistant Secretary of Justice, and President of the Civil Service Commission.
Denmark—Mr. J. H. Deuntzer, Privy Counsellor, formerly Professor at the University of Copenhagen, Judge of the Supreme Court.
Mr. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. C. E. Cold, Counsellor of Court of Appeals of Copenhagen.
Mr. D. Nyholm, Honorary Councillor of State and Member of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo.
Dominican Republic—Mr. Apolinar Tejera, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, formerly President of the Supreme Court and Deputy.
Mr. Cabral y Baez, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Manuel A. Machado, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Froncoso de la Concha, Justice of the Supreme Court.
Ecuador—Mr. Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Deputy and Senator, Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid.
His Excellency Mr. Victor Manuel Rendón, formerly Minister at Paris
His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo F. Cordóva, LL. D., Minister at Washington.
His Excellency Mr. Augusto Aguirre Aparricio, LL. D., Minister at Lima.
France—Mr. Leon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, Minister of Labor.
Mr. A. Decrais, Senator, formerly Ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary, and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies.
Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Senator.
Mr. Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Law Officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.
German Empire—Mr. Kriege, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation, Director of the Department for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Von Martitz, LL. D., Superior Confidential Counsellor of the Regency, Professor at the University of Berlin.
Mr. de Staff, LL. D., President of the Superior Court of Marienwerder.
His Excellency Chevalier von Treutlein-Moerdes, Director at the Ministry of Justice, Counsellor of State.
Great Britain—The Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Member of the Privy Council, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.
The Earl of Desart, K. C. B., formerly Solicitor to the Treasury.
The Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., formerly Ambassador at Washington.
Greece—Mr. Denis Stephanos, Deputy, Member of the Institute of International Law, formerly

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PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chief of the Civil Cabinet of the King, and Minister of Justice (twice).
His Excellency Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens.
Mr. Michel Kebedgy, formerly Judge of the Mixed Court of Appeals at Alexandria.
Mr. N. Politis, LL. D., formerly Professor of the Faculty of Law of Paris, Associate of the Institute of International Law, Minister and Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Guatemala—Mr. Antonio Batres Jauregui, Councilor of State, formerly President of the Judicial Power and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro and at Washington.
Mr. Carlos Salazar, Substitute Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counsel at the Court of Justice of Central America, formerly Member of the Court of Appeals.
Mr. Antonio Gonzáles Saravia, Judge of the Supreme Court.
Mr. Alberto Mencos, formerly Minister of Special Mission.

Hayti—Mr. Jaques Nicolas Leger, Barrister, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
Mr. Solon Menos, Barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations.
Mr. F. D. Legitime, Publiciste, formerly President of Hayti.
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Barrister, formerly Member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.

Italy—Mr. Guido Fusinato, Deputy Councilor of State, Professor of International Law.
Mr. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Lawyer, University Professor, Member of Parliament, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Tommasco Tittoni, Senator, Ambassador at Paris.
Dr. Carlo Schanzer, LL. D., Member of the Superior Council of Public Health and of Public Benevolence and Assistance; formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Japan—Baron Itchiro Motono, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Petrograd (St. Petersburg).

Luxemburg—Mr. Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.

Mexico—Mr. José Ives Limantour, LL. D., formerly Minister of Finance and Public Credit.
Mr. Pablo Macedo, LL. D., formerly President of the Monetary Commission.
His Excellency Mr. Carlos Perreyra, Minister at The Hague and Brussels.
Mr. Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly Ambassador at Washington.

Montenegro—(No appointments have been made).

Netherlands—His Excellency Mr. Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL. D., formerly Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.
Mr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, LL. D., Member of the Council of State, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnabeek, LL. D., Minister of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nicaragua—Mr. Desire Pector, Consul-General at Paris.
Mr. Simon Planas Suarez, LL. D., Minister at Lisbon, Rome and The Hague.
Mr. Leon Valles, Consul-General of Nicaragua in Belgium.

Norway—Mr. G. Gram, Provincial Governor, formerly Minister of State of Norway.
His Excellency Mr. George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council.
Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
Mr. H. J. Horst, formerly President of the Lagthing.

Panama—His Excellency Dr. Belisario Porras, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at San José, Costa Rica.
Mr. Ramon M. Valdes, LL. D., formerly Minister at Washington, London, and Brussels.

Persia—His Excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
His Excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Deviet, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Petrograd (St. Petersburg).

Peru—Dr. Ramon Ribeyro, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.
Dr. Luis F. Villaran, Rector of the University of San Marcos, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.
His Excellency Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Minister at Berne, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.
Mr. Lizardo Almazora, LL. D., Judge of the Supreme Court, formerly Minister of Justice.

Portugal—His Excellency Fernando Matozo Santos, formerly Peer of the Realm and Minister of Finances and Foreign Affairs.
His Excellency Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, Councilor of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.
His Excellency Mr. José Capello Franco Frazao, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies.
His Excellency Mr. Artur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.

Roumania—Mr. Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean Kalinderu, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean N. Lahovary, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce, and of Domain, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Constantin G. Dissescu, formerly Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.

Russia—Mr. A. Sabouroff, Secretary of State, Member and President of the First Department of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councilor.
Mr. Tagantzeff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councilor.
Baron Taube, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Councilor of State.

Salvador—Mr. Manuel Delgado, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Rector of the National University.
Mr. Salvador Gallegos LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Salvador Rodrigues Gonzales, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Charities.
Mr. Alonso Reyes Guerra, LL. D., Consul-General at Hamburg, Germany.

Servia—Mr. George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation, Professor of Law of the University of Belgrade.
Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Siam—Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation at Paris.

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PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

Mr. Jens I. Westengard, General Adviser to the Siamese Government.
Spain—His Excellency Mr. Eduardo Dato y Tradies, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Mr. R. M. de Labra, Senator, Barrister at the Court of Cassation.
His Excellency Mr. Manuel Garcia Prieto, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and Minister of Justice.
Mr. Felipe Sanches Roman, Senator, formerly Sub-Secretary of Grace and Justice.
Sweden—Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjold, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.
Mr. Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., Member of the First Chamber of the Diet.
Mr. Johannes Hellner, LL. D., formerly Minister, Member of the Supreme Court.
Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, D. Litt., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.
Switzerland—His Excellency Mr. Charles Edouard Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris.
Mr. Eugene Huber, LL. D., Professor at the University of Berne.
Col. Leo Weber, LL. D., formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of the Military Justice, Auditor-in-Chief of the Swiss Army.
Turkey—His Highness Ibrahim H. Pasha, formerly Ambassador at Rome.
His Excellency Osman Bey, First President of the Court of Cassation.
Mr. Haladjian Effendi, LL. D. of the University of Paris, Deputy from Constantinople, former Minister of Commerce and Public Works.
Mr. Cheref Bey, Licentiate of Laws of the University of Paris and Constantinople, Professor of Public General Law and Administrative Law at the University of Constantinople.
United States—Mr. George Gray, United States Circuit Judge, formerly United States Senator.
Mr. Oscar Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.
Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and United States Senator.
Mr. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, formerly Counsellor of the Department of State.
Uruguay—Mr. Juan Zorilla de San Martin, LL. D., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, Lisbon, and Paris.
Mr. José Pedro Massera, LL. D., Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Mr. Manuel B. Otero, Barrister, Senator.
Venezuela—Dr. Carlos Leon, LL. D., formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., formerly Procuror-General.
Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.
Secretary-General—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.
First Secretary of the Court—Jonkheer W. Roell.
The Administrative Council—The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

October 14, 1902—In the matter of the case of the Pius Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico.
February 22, 1904—Respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903.
May 22, 1905—In the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity.
May 22, 1909—In the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany.
August 8, 1909—In the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat Dhows to fly the French flag.
October 23, 1909—Respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden.
Sept. 7, 1910—In the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain.
October 25, 1910—In the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela.
February 24, 1911—In the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France.
Nov. 11, 1912—In the "Interest" case between Russia and Turkey.
May 3, 1912—In the "Canevaro" case between Italy and Peru.
May 6, 1913—In the "Carthage" case between France and Italy.
May 6, 1913—In the "Manouba" case between France and Italy.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF ECYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments and the various Christian powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of civil and commercial causes arising between natives and foreigners of different nationality, as well as all questions of real estate between any person and suits of foreigners against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five Judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign Judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great powers, each of which is represented by from one to three Judges. There are three tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance), one each at Cairo, Alexandria, and Mansura, and a Court of Appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following Judges:

Court of Appeals.—Somerville P. Tuck of New York (appointed 1908; appointed to Court of First Instance 1894).

Court of First Instance.—William G. Van Horne of Utah (appointed 1902); Pierre Crabités of Louisiana (appointed 1911).

THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY.

This society was founded in 1815, merged with the American Peace Society in 1828, refounded in 1906 and incorporated in 1910. It has a membership of 1800, with branches in Poughkeepsie, Albany, North Tonawanda, and elsewhere.

Its purpose is "To foster a spirit of justice and good will among the nations, to promote the judicial settlement of international disputes and to support public measures which tend to remove causes of enmity, to unite nations in friendly co-operation and to hasten the coming brotherhood of man."

Both men and women are eligible for membership in the society, and receive free its monthly magazine and tickets to its annual course of lectures.

The officers of the society are: *President*—Andrew Carnegie. *Secretary*—William H. Short. *Treasurer*—Central Trust Company of New York, Forty-second Street branch. Headquarters, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1907 CONCERNING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS IN NAVAL WAR.

[Signed at The Hague, October 18, 1907.]

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; [etc.]:

With a view to harmonizing the divergent views which, in the event of naval war, are still held on the relations between neutral powers and belligerent powers, and to anticipating the difficulties to which such divergence of views might give rise;

Seeing that, even if it is not possible at present to concert measures applicable to all circumstances which may in practice occur, it is nevertheless undeniably advantageous to frame, as far as possible, rules of general application to meet the case where war has unfortunately broken out;

Seeing that, in cases not covered by the present convention, it is expedient to take into consideration the general principles of the law of nations;

Seeing that it is desirable that the powers should issue detailed enactments to regulate the results of the attitude of neutrality when adopted by them;

Seeing that it is, for neutral powers, an admitted duty to apply these rules impartially to the several belligerents;

Seeing that, in this category of ideas, these rules should not, in principle, be altered, in the course of the war, by a neutral power, except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power;

Have agreed to observe the following common rules, which cannot, however, modify provisions laid down in existing general treaties, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely:

[Here follow the names of plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1—Belligerents are bound to respect the sovereign rights of neutral powers and to abstain, in neutral territory or neutral waters, from any act which would, if knowingly permitted by any power, constitute a violation of neutrality.

ARTICLE 2—Any act of hostility, including capture and the exercise of the right of search, committed by belligerent warships in the territorial waters of a neutral power, constitutes a violation of neutrality and is strictly forbidden.

ARTICLE 3—When a ship has been captured in the territorial waters of a neutral power this power must employ, if the prize is still within its jurisdiction, the means at its disposal to release the prize with its officers and crew, and to intern the prize crew.

If the prize is not in the jurisdiction of the neutral power, the captor Government, on the demand of that power, must liberate the prize with its officers and crew.

ARTICLE 4—A prize court cannot be set up by a belligerent on neutral territory or on a vessel in neutral waters.

ARTICLE 5—Belligerents are forbidden to use neutral ports and waters as a base of naval operations against their adversaries, and in particular to erect wireless telegraphy stations or any apparatus for the purpose of communicating with the belligerent forces on land or sea.

ARTICLE 6—The supply, in any manner, directly or indirectly, by a neutral power to a belligerent power, of warships, ammunition, or war material of any kind whatever, is forbidden.

ARTICLE 7—A neutral power is not bound to prevent the export or transit, for the use of either belligerent, of arms, ammunitions, or, in general, of anything which could be of use to an army or fleet.

ARTICLE 8—A neutral Government is bound to employ the means at its disposal to prevent the fitting out or arming of any vessel within its jurisdiction which it has reason to believe is intended to cruise, or engage in hostile operations, against a power with which that Government is at peace. It is also bound to display the same vigilance to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise, or engage in hostile operations, which had been adapted entirely or partly within the said jurisdiction for use in war.

ARTICLE 9—A neutral power must apply impartially to the two belligerents the conditions, restrictions or prohibitions made by it in regard to the admission into its ports, roadsteads, or territorial waters, of belligerent warships or of their prizes.

Nevertheless, a neutral power may forbid a belligerent vessel which has failed to conform to the orders and regulations made by it, or which has violated neutrality, to enter its ports or roadsteads.

ARTICLE 10—The neutrality of a power is not affected by the mere passage through its territorial waters of warships or prizes belonging to belligerents.

ARTICLE 11—A neutral power may allow belligerent warships to employ its licensed pilots.

ARTICLE 12—In the absence of special privisions to the contrary in the legislation of a neutral power, belligerent warships are not permitted to remain in the ports, roadsteads, or territorial waters of the said power for more than twenty-four hours, except in the cases covered by the present convention.

ARTICLE 13—If a power which has been informed of the outbreak of hostilities learns that a belligerent warship is in one of its ports or roadsteads, or in its territorial waters, it must notify the said ship to depart within twenty-four hours or within the time prescribed by local regulations.

ARTICLE 14—A belligerent warship may not prolong its stay in a neutral port beyond the permissible time except on account of damage or stress of weather. It must depart as soon as the cause of the delay is at an end.

The regulations as to the question of the length of time which these vessels may remain in neutral ports, roadsteads, or waters, do not apply to warships devoted exclusively to religious, scientific, or philanthropic purposes.

ARTICLE 15—In the absence of special provisions to the contrary in the legislation of a neutral power, the maximum number of warships belonging to a belligerent which may be in one of the ports or roadsteads of that power simultaneously shall be three.

ARTICLE 16—When warships belonging to both belligerents are present simultaneously in a neutral port or roadstead, a period of not less than twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of the ship belonging to one belligerent and the departure of the ship belonging to the other.

The order of departure is determined by the order of arrival, unless the ship which arrived first is so circumstanced that an extension of its stay is permissible.

A belligerent warship may not leave a neutral port or roadstead until twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant ship flying the flag of its adversary.

ARTICLE 17—In neutral ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only carry out such repairs as are absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy, and may not add in any manner whatsoever to their fighting force. The local authorities of the neutral power shall decide what repairs are necessary, and these must be carried out with the least possible delay.

ARTICLE 18—Belligerent warships may not make use of neutral ports, roadsteads, on territorial waters for replenishing or increasing their supplies of war material or their armament, or for completing their crews.

ARTICLE 19—Belligerent warships may only revictual in neutral ports or roadsteads to bring their supplies to the peace standard.

Similarly these vessels may only ship sufficient fuel to enable them to reach the nearest port in their own country. They may, on the other hand, fill up their bunkers built to carry fuel, when in neutral countries which have adopted this method of determining the amount of fuel to be supplied.

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THE HAGUE CONVENTION—*Continued.*

If, in accordance with the law of the neutral power, the ships are not supplied with coal within twenty-four hours of their arrival, the permissible duration of their stay is extended by twenty-four hours.

ARTICLE 20—Belligerent warships which have shipped fuel in a port belonging to a neutral power may not within the succeeding three months replenish their supply in a port of the same power

ARTICLE 21—A prize may only be brought into a neutral port on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions.

It must leave as soon as the circumstances which justified its entry are at an end. If it does not, the neutral power must order it to leave at once; should it fail to obey, the neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew and to intern the prize crew.

ARTICLE 22—A neutral power must, similarly, release a prize crew brought into one of its ports under circumstances other than those referred to in Article 21.

ARTICLE 23—A neutral power may allow prizes to enter its ports and roadsteads, whether under convoy or not, when they are brought there to be sequestrated pending the decision of a prize court. It may have the prize taken to another of its ports.

If the prize is convoyed by a warship, the prize may go on board the convoying ship.

If the prize is not under convoy, the prize crew are left at liberty.

ARTICLE 24—If, notwithstanding the notification of the neutral power, a belligerent ship of war does not leave a port where it is not entitled to remain, the neutral power is entitled to take such measures as it considers necessary to render the ship incapable of taking the sea during the war, and the commanding officer of the ship must facilitate the execution of such measures.

When a belligerent ship is detained by a neutral power, the officers and crew are likewise detained.

The officers and crew thus detained may be left in the ship or kept either on another vessel or on land, and may be subjected to the measures of restriction which it may appear necessary to impose upon them. A sufficient number of men for looking after the vessel must, however, be always left on board.

The officers may be left at liberty on giving their word not to quit the neutral territory without permission.

ARTICLE 25—A neutral power is bound to exercise such surveillance as the means at its disposal allow to prevent any violation of the provisions of the above articles occurring in its ports or roadsteads or in its waters.

ARTICLE 26—The exercise by a neutral power of the rights laid down in the present convention can under no circumstances be considered as an unfriendly act by one or other belligerent who has accepted the articles relating thereto.

ARTICLE 27—The contracting powers shall communicate to each other in due course all laws, proclamations, and other enactments regulating in their respective countries the status of belligerent warships in their ports and waters, by means of a communication addressed to the Government of the Netherlands, and forwarded immediately by that Government to the other contracting powers.

ARTICLE 28—The provisions of the present convention do not apply except to the contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention.

ARTICLE 29—The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a *proces-verbal* signed by the representatives of the powers which take part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the *proces-verbal* relative to the first deposit of ratifications, of the ratifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratification, shall be at once sent by the Netherland Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other powers which have adhered to the convention. In the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the said Government shall inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 30—Non-signatory powers may adhere to the present convention.

The power which desires to adhere notifies in writing its intention to the Netherland Government, forwarding to it the act of adhesion, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

That Government shall at once transmit to all the other powers a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of adhesion, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 31—The present convention shall come into force in the case of the powers which were a party to the first deposit of the ratifications, sixty days after the date of the *proces-verbal* of that deposit, and, in the case of the powers who ratify subsequently or who adhere, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their decision has been received by the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 32—In the event of one of the contracting powers wishing to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, who shall at once communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying power, and one year after the notification has been made to the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 33—A register kept by the Netherland Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall give the date of the deposit of ratifications made by Article 29, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of adhesion (Article 30, paragraph 2), or of denunciation (Article 32, paragraph 1), have been received.

Each contracting power is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures to the present convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherland Government, and duly certified copies of which shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the powers which have been invited to the Second Peace Conference.

[Here follow signatures.]

RATIFICATIONS, ADHESIONS AND RESERVATIONS.

The foregoing convention was *ratified* by the following signatory powers on the dates indicated:

Austria-Hungary	Nov. 27, 1909	Luxemburg	September 5, 1912	Siam	March 12, 1910
Belgium	August 8, 1910	Mexico	November 27, 1909	Sweden	November 27, 1909
Brazil	January 5, 1914	Netherlands	November 27, 1909	Switzerland	May 12, 1910
Denmark	November 27, 1909	Norway	September 19, 1910		
France	October 7, 1910	Panama	September 11, 1911	ADHESIONS:	
Germany	November 27, 1909	Portugal	April 13, 1911	China	January 15, 1910
Guatemala	March 15, 1911	Roumania	March 1, 1912	Liberia	February 4, 1914
Haiti	February 2, 1910	Russia	November 27, 1909	Nicaragua	December 16, 1909
Japan	December 13, 1911	Salvador	November 27, 1909	United States	December 3, 1909

The following powers signed the convention but have not yet ratified:

Argentine Republic	Bulgaria	Dominican Republic	Great Britain	Montenegro	Peru	Uruguay
Bolivia	Chile	Ecuador	Greece	Paraguay	Servia	Venezuela
	Colombia		Italy	Persia	Turkey	

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THE HAGUE CONVENTION—*Continued.*

RESERVATIONS.*

China—Adhesion with reservation of paragraph 2 of Article 14, paragraph 3 of Article 19, and of Article 27. Dominican Republic—With reservation regarding Article 12. Germany—Under reservation of Articles 11, 12, 13, and 20.† Great Britain—Under reservation of Articles 19 and 23. Japan—With reservation of Articles 19 and 23.† Persia—Under reservation of Articles 12, 19, and 21. Siam—Under reservation of Articles 12, 19, and 23†. Turkey—Under reservation of the declaration concerning Article 10 contained in the *proces-verbal* of the eighth plenary session of the conference held on October 9, 1907.

*All these reservations, except those of China and the United States, were made at signature.
†Reservation maintained at ratification.

Extract from the proces-verbal: The Ottoman delegation declares that the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus cannot in any case be referred to by Article 10. The Imperial Government could undertake no engagement whatever tending to limit its undoubted rights over these straits.—(Statement of Turkhan Pasha.)

UNITED STATES.

The act of adhesion contains the following reservation:

That the United States adheres to the said convention, subject to the reservation and exclusion of its Article 23 and with the understanding that the last clause of Article 3 thereof implies the duty of a neutral power to make the demand therein mentioned for the return of a ship captured within the neutral jurisdiction and no longer within that jurisdiction.

[It should be noted that the conventions and declarations are not binding prior to the deposit of ratifications at The Hague. The mere signature of these conventional agreements may be regarded as the indication of an intention to ratify them, but creates no legal obligation. Adhesion has the effect of ratification. In this relation it is proper to remark that only the formal agreements of the conferences—such as the conventions and the signed declarations—contemplate ratification. The informal agreements—such as the unsigned declarations, resolutions, recommendations, and *vœux*—are not signed separately. They are contained in the Final Act, which is an official summary of the proceedings of each conference, and as such is signed.]

The foregoing statement concerning The Hague Convention is from Pamphlet No. 20, issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE organization for the completion, maintenance, operation, government and sanitation of the Panama Canal and its adjuncts and the government of the Canal Zone consists of the following departments, offices and agencies, and such others as may be established by the Governor of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus or elsewhere with the approval of the President of the United States, all to be under the direction of the Governor, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War:

Executive Department—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; Geo. W. Goethals, U. S. A., Governor; C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary; W. P. Copeland, Chief Clerk; John K. Baxter, Chief Division of Civil Affairs; Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, Chief Division of Police and Fire; A. R. Lang, Superintendent Division of Schools; Charles R. Williams, District-Attorney, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Department of Operation and Maintenance—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding, Engineer of Maintenance; C. J. Embree, Office Engineer; Capt. W. H. Rose, Electrical Engineer; D. E. Wright, Resident Engineer; H. H. Rousseau, Engineer of Terminal Construction; F. H. Cooke, Designing Engineer; T. B. Mönniche, Engineer of Docks, Cristobal; Capt. T. H. Dillon, Superintendent of Gatun Locks, Gatun; W. G. Thompson, Superintendent, Cristobal; W. G. Comber, Resident Engineer, Paraiso; D. C. Nutting, Jr., Superintendent Mechanical Division, Balboa; Capt. Hugh Rodman, Marine Superintendent; Lieut. P. P. Bassett, Captain of the Port, Cristobal; Lieut. A. B. Reed, Captain of the Port, Balboa; Board of Local Inspectors, Lieut. P. P. Bassett, Lieut. A. B. Reed, and J. Macfarlane, headquarters, Balboa Heights; First Lieut. Creswell Garlington, Assistant Engineer Division of Fortifications; George M. Wells, Resident Engineer Building Division; F. C. Clark, Superintendent Pacific Locks, Pedro Miguel; F. D. Wilson, Chief Hydrographer; O. E. Malsbury, Assistant Engineer Section of Surveys; J. A. Walker, General Superintendent, Balboa; C. C. Snedeker, Supervisor, Coco Solo, Cristobal.

Supply Department—Major W. R. Grove, Chief Quartermaster, Balboa Heights; Capt. F. H. Smith, Assistant Chief Quartermaster; C. H. Mann, Sales Agent, Cristobal; Benjamin L. Jacobson, Depot Commissary, Cristobal.

Accounting Department—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; H. A. A. Smith, Auditor; T. L. Clear, Collector; John H. McLean, Paymaster; Ad. Faure, Chief Accountant.

Health Department—Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Mason, Chief Health Officer, Balboa Heights; Major Elbert E. Persons, General Inspector, Balboa Heights; Lieut.-Col. G. D. Deshon, Superintendent Ancon Hospital; Dr. M. C. Guthrie, Chief Quarantine Officer, Balboa Heights; Capt. H. P. Carter, Health Officer of Panama, Ancon; Capt. D. W. Harmon, Health Officer of Colon, Cristobal.

Washington Office—Major F. C. Boggs, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office; Ray L. Smith, Assistant Chief of Office; A. L. Flint, Chief Clerk, Purchasing Department.

Panama Railroad Company—C. H. Motsett, Superintendent, Balboa Heights; Samuel W. Heald, Master of Transportation, Balboa Heights. Office in the United States, No. 24 State Street, New York.

Courts—William H. Jackson, District Judge, Ancon; E. M. Goolsby, Clerk, Ancon; W. H. May, Marshal, Ancon; S. E. Blackburn, Magistrate, Balboa; John W. Thompson, Magistrate, Cristobal.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4½ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 41½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet.

The Gatun Dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1½ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet.

The Panama Canal was opened to navigation on August 14, 1914.

The cost at present estimated for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,000 for civil administration. These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence it is estimated that the total cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

Appropriations by Congress to August 1, 1914, $362,019,275; fortifications, $12,050,825; total credits by United States Treasury to March 31, 1915, $374,070,100.

TRAFFIC FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Covering the period from August 14, 1914, to July 1, 10½ months, or seven-eighths of a calendar year, and showing the number of vessels passing through the Canal in each direction:

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THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued.*

Month.	Eastbound. Vessels.	Eastbound. Cargo Tons.	Westbound. Vessels.	Westbound. Cargo Tons.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Cargo Tons.	Month.	Eastbound. Vessels.	Eastbound. Cargo Tons.	Westbound. Vessels.	Westbound. Cargo Tons.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Cargo Tons.
August.	13	49,106	11	62,178	24	111,284	March..	57	217,447	80	417,610	137	635,057
Sept...	27	141,762	30	180,276	57	322,038	April...	59	237,384	60	285,457	119	522,841
Oct....	44	168,069	40	253,288	84	421,357	May...	67	246,534	75	332,174	142	578,708
Nov...	54	206,510	38	242,291	92	448,801	June...	83	320,619	60	282,561	143	603,180
Dec....	43	179,235	57	271,219	100	450,454							
Jan....	44	208,082	54	240,925	98	449,007	Total	530	2,125,735	558	2,844,057	1,088	4,969,792
Feb....	39	150,987	53	276,078	92	427,065							

According to nationality, the American vessels led in number, being 471, only seven more than the 464 British. Vessels of other nations using the Canal were, in the order of their n mbers: Norwegian, 41; Chilean, 35; Danish, 24; Swedish, 18; Dutch, 7; Japanese and Russian, 6 each; Peruvian, 4; French and Honduran, 3 each; Italian, Nicaraguan, and Panamanian, 2 each.

The tolls levied during the fiscal year, not including $80,872.79 levied on vessels of the United States Government, amounted to $4,343,383.69. The current expenses for operation and maintenance during the same period were $4,112,550.48. The excess of toll earnings over expenses was, accordingly, $230,833.21. These figures do not include the interest on the money invested, or a charge to amortize the debt.

The following is a summary of the earnings by months during the year ending June 30, 1915:

July	$7,598	December	$410,043	May	$547,054
August	88,401	January	419,037	June	541,181
September	266,513	February	383,904		
October	375,787	March	560,784	Total	$4,424,256
November	381,533	April	442,415		

The force report of June 23, 1915, showed the actual working force of the Panama Canal on that date to have been 21,677; of the Panama Railroad, 4,845; and of contractors, 375, a total effective working force of 26,897.

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, former route, 13,135 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,262 miles. New York to Hawaii, former all-water route 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, former route, 17,800 miles; by Canal, 12,000 miles.

The Canal brings Callao 4,320 miles nearer Liverpool by steamer, reducing the distance from 10,230 miles to 5,910 miles and saving about 14 days in time. To Valparaiso the shortening in distance is 1,813 miles, making it 7,185 instead of 8,998, and the saving in time is about 6 days. By its means the United States has an all-sea route, which is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles shorter than routes from Europe. New York, via the Canal, is 3,779 miles from Callao, instead of 9,769 as formerly, while New Orleans is only 3,264 miles from Callao.

Between New York and Yokohama the reduction is 3,729 miles, and that Japanese city is brought nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles. Shanghai is 1,629 miles nearer to New York. Sydney, Australia, is 3,806 miles nearer to New York, and the distance between the two cities is 2,382 miles less than the distance between Sydney and Liverpool. Wellington, New Zealand, is 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them is 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool. Between New Zealand and Europe there is an average saving of 1,600 miles.—(From United States Consular Report.)

PANAMA CANAL TOLL RATES.

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

The Panama Canal act of 1912, providing for the permanent government of the Canal Zone and other regulations, was amended in a bill signed by the President on June 15, 1914, known as the "Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal bill," whereby the clause exempting American coastwise vessels from paying tolls was repealed. Full text of the Panama Canal act of 1912 was printed in the 1914 edition of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRAL.

ALL NAVIES OF THE WORLD MAY USE IT DURING WAR.

It is provided by treaties that the Panama Canal, like the Suez Canal, shall remain absolutely neutral. It "shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations and shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it."

Strict rules of neutrality have been devised for the passage of war vessels of the nations engaged in conflict. The warships will be compelled to pass through with the least possible delay and with only such intermissions as may result from the necessities of the service.

No belligerent may "embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the Canal, except in the case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch."

The treaty provides that no warship will have the right to exercise the law of search on a commercial ship in transit through the Canal and the provision likewise protects all ships within three marine miles of either terminal.

Ships carrying contraband either in the Atlantic or Pacific do so at their own risk, but warships may not remain in the three-mile zone longer than twenty-four hours, and the treaty stipulates that "a vessel of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDITIONS to the original territory of the Union, include Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Samoa and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone. The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783-1817) comprised 892,135 square miles.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table:

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TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

Territorial Division.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles	Territorial Division.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.	Territorial Division.	Year	Area Added. S. Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase...	1853	29,670	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
Florida.....	1819	58,666	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449			
Texas	1845	389,166	Porto Rico..	1898	3,435	Total added area.	..	2851,171
Oregon	1846	296,541	Guam	1898	210	Total United States including original 13 States,		3,743,306
Mexican cession.....	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands ..	1898	114,958			
			Samoa..... ..	1899	77			

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows. Louisiana purchase, $15 440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000.

By treaty of February 2, 1848, a payment of $8,250,000 was made to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in that treaty.

The treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American war, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

A payment of $10,000,000 was made to the Republic of Panama under treaty stipulations governing the control of the Panama Canal strip.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other territories mentioned in the list.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

Insular Possessions of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, extending almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, between longitude 116° 40′ and 126° 34′, and latitude 4° 40′ and 21° 10′ approximately number about 3,141 islands and islets, of which 1,668 are listed by name, while 1,473 are, so far as known, without names. The actual land area is about 114,958 square miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equal area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest, most populous, and wealthiest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. There are two islands with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, namely, Luzon with 40,969, and Mindanao with 36,292. There are nine islands, each of which has an area of more than 1,000 square miles and less than 10,000. There are twenty between 100 and 1,000 square miles, seventy-three between 10 and 100 square miles, and two hundred and sixty-two between 1 and 10 square miles. The remaining number, 2,775, or seven-eighths of all, have areas less than a square mile each. The areas of the largest islands are: Luzon, 40,969; Mindanao, 36,292, Samar, 5,031; Panay, 4,611; Mindoro, 3,851; Leyte, 2,722; Negros, 4,881; Cebu, 1,762.

The islands with large populations are: Luzon, with 3,798,507 inhabitants, of whom 223,506 are uncivilized; Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Cebu, 592,247 (all civilized); Mindanao, 499,634 (252,940 uncivilized); Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Leyte, 357,641 (all civilized); Bohol, 243,148 (all civilized); Samar, 222,690, (688 uncivilized). The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, with 266,943 inhabitants. Other towns are: In Luzon, Bauan (39,094), Lipa (37,934), Laoag (34,454), Batangas (33,131), San Carlos (27,166), Tabaco (21,946); in Samar, Calbayog (15,895); in Panay, Janiuay (20,738), Miagao (20,656), Iloilo (19,054); in Cebu, Argao (35,448), Cebu (31,079), Barili (31,617), Carcar (31,895), Sibonga (25,848), in Leyte, Baybay (22,990), Ormoc (16,128).

A census of the Philippines was taken by the United States Government in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number almost seven millions are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, that religion being introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood is numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The total number of non-Christian peoples is 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the city of Manila. There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands, speaking fifteen or sixteen distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population (3,219,030). The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila (1,460,695), rank second in numbers, and the Ilocanos (803,942) the third. Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The total annual enrolment for the year 1914 was 621,030. The total number of schools is 4,199. One thousand additional primary schools, largely increasing the total enrolment, were opened in 1913. Altogether 748 permanent school buildings of all classes have been completed since the beginning of American occupation, representing a total of 3,950 rooms. 9,940 teachers were employed in December 1914, of whom 539 are Americans and 9,401 Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. Vital statistics are as yet restricted to Manila. Population of Manila is 266,943. The death rate in the city of Manila is 23.21 per thousand. The birth rate is 34.88 per

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thousand. In 1912 there were 70 newspapers and periodicals published in the islands, 19 being in English, 16 in Spanish, 15 in native dialects, 7 in Spanish and English, 11 in Spanish and native dialects, and 2 in Spanish, English, and native dialects. The assessed real estate property value in 1912 was 484,037,327.10 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos. The bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Government, including the bonded indebtedness of the cities of Manila and Cebu, is $16,125,000.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35′. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

AGRICULTURE.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support a population equal to that of Japan.

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting 43 per cent. of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in many of the islands, especially Luzon and Negros.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the year ending June 30, 1915, the imports of domestic merchandise from the United States into the Philippines were $22,617,367, and the total exports from the Philippines for the same period to the United States were $23,001,275.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending June 30, 1915, were $21,862,494, and the exports were $27,809,058. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago, except that portion inhabited by Moros, comprising part of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Civil Governor by the President, the title being subsequently changed to that of Governor-General. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in December, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, W. Cameron Forbes in 1909, and Francis Burton Harrison in 1913. The Government was composed of a Civil Governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the commission was increased by one member, to be appointed by the President, making the commission nine members in all, including the Governor-General, who is President of the Philippine Commission. The Philippine Commission is now composed of five Filipinos and four Americans. There are four executive departments—Interior, Finance, and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-eight provinces, each with a Governor, a Treasurer, and prosecuting attorney (provincial fiscal). Local governments have been established in about 725 towns. The officials consist of a President, Vice-President, and Councilmen (the latter varying in number according to the population) and are elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serve for four years. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, with seven Judges; Courts of First Instance, and Justice of the Peace Courts. There are twenty-six Judicial Districts. In each province there is a Court of First Instance and a Court of the Justice of the Peace in each organized municipality in every province where there is a Court of First Instance. In March, 1907, the President in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 30, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. It was politically divided as follows: Nacionalists, 31; Progresistas, 16; Independents, 20; Immediatistas, 7; Independistas, 4; Nacional Independiente, 1; Catolico, 1. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 104,000, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the population. The second election was held on November 2, 1909. The number of persons registered was 208,845 and the number of votes cast 192,975, which is 2.81 per cent. of the population. The third election was held on June 4, 1912. Incomplete returns showed 248,154 registered voters and 235,786 votes cast. By act of February 15, 1911, the members of the Philippine Assembly are elected for four years from the 16th day of October following their election, and the resident commissioners for four years, their term of office beginning on March 4 following their election. The next election will take place about June 1, 1916. At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress an act was passed and approved August 5, 1909, readjusting the customs duties on imports from all countries, including the United States, on the basis generally of reductions. By an act of Congress approved March 23, 1912, section four of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," was amended to read as follows:—"That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That the Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of other insular possessions of the United States, and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States, under the laws of the United States if residing therein."

The Philippine Constabulary, which is distributed throughout the Archipelago in 119 stations, consists of 327 officers and 4,768 enlisted men.

There are in operation 685 post-offices, free delivery municipal letter-carrier service in 447 municipalities, 302 money-order offices, and 439 postal-savings banks, with 48,876 accounts. Of the 48,876 depositors, 41,414 are Filipinos.

The total kilometreage of telegraph and cable lines on December 31, 1914, was 9,794.60, and the number of telegraph offices 303. There are also four wireless stations operated. There are in operation about 732 miles of railroad, of which about 600 miles are in Luzon, 70 miles in Panay, and 60 miles in Cebu. Manila has an urban and suburban electric railway system operating about 40 miles of line. Already more than 9,400 miles of public roads have been built.

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Of the legislation recently enacted by the legislative authority in the islands might be mentioned those revising the insurance laws and regulating the insurance business in the islands; those concerning the grading and shipping of hemp; those authorizing the additional investment of the Gold Standard Fund and of the deposits of the Postal Savings Bank, that regulating the creation and operation of rural Agricultural co-operative associations, and that providing Government aid for the erection of sugar centrals.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,604 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 is 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 260 to the square mile in 1900; 83.2 per cent. of the population could not read. The population in 1910 is reported as 1,118,012.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar The next is tobacco. Other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 16,939, Ponce, 35,027 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 48,716. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1915, were $30,149,764. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $42,306,-350. The foreign trade, year ending June 30, 1915, was: Imports, $2,954,465; exports, $7,044,987. Exports of sugar to United States in year ending June 30, 1915, $27,277,839.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans, and a bill was introduced in the Sixty-second Congress providing for the same but failed to reach a final vote.

Under this act a civil government was established, which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "upper house," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "lower house," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

The Legislature in 1914 authorized the issue of bonds in the amount of $1,000,000 for the construction of public improvements and a further issue of bonds in the sum of $150,000 for additional work on the irrigation systems, and provided for secondary railroads subventioned by the Government of Porto Rico.

In 1915 it made women eligible for membership on school boards, designated a Mothers' Day, established a system of juvenile courts, authorized the sale to laborers of certain public lands; granted to former owners of real property sold for taxes subsequent to July 1, 1901, or to any one interested therein, the right of redemption and provided for the protection of Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,044 miles from San Francisco and 1,506 miles from Manila. It is about 30 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of 12,517. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Mariana Islands being nearly extinct. The prevailing language is English. Spanish and Chamorro are also spoken. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane. The island of Guam was discovered by Hernando de Magallanes on March 6, 1521.

The island was captured by the U. S. S. Charleston, Capt. Henry Glass commanding, June 21, 1898, the American flag raised over Fort Santa Cruz, and a salute fired. Later the island was made a naval station, and Commander E. D. Taussig, of the U. S. S. Bennington, took possession February 1, 1899. The Governor is a naval officer, and the island has a marine garrison as well as a station ship.

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, fifty-five square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." Capacity of coaling station, 4,200 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. Tutuila is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

The civil government is administered by a Governor, a naval officer nominated by the Navy Department and appointed by the President. All civil affairs are under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department,

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WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United Stat s, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the city of Honolulu was 39,306. The population of Hawaii according to the 1910 census, made by the United States Census Bureau, was 191,909, Honolulu City having a population of 52,183. Estimated population in 1914 (by United States Consular Report), 207,743.

POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY ISLANDS, 1910.

Hawaii	55,382	Lanai	131	Molokai	1,791
Kahoolawe	2	Maui	28,623	Niihau	208
Kauai	23,744	Midway	35	Oahu	81,993

BY COLOR OR RACE.

Hawaiian	26,041	Spanish	1,900	Black	158
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	Other Caucasian	14,867	Mulatto	537
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	Chinese	21,674	All other	2,736
Portuguese	22,303	Japanese	79,674		
Porto Rican	4,890	Korean	4,533		

The exports of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1915, were valued at $61,831,381. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $20,295,829. Exports of sugar from Hawaii in year ending June 30, 1915, was $52,949,697.

The value of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, aggregated $73,649,795, the imports valued at $32,055,970, and exports $41,593,825. (The imports from the United States have almost doubled during the last six years. The exports of pineapples have increased almost fivefold, or from about $800,000 to about $4,000,000, during the last five years. The customs receipts were $1,869,513.89.)

The Territorial bonded indebtedness was $6,844,000, or 4.25 per cent. of the assessed value of property, which is $161,187,226.

Bank deposits aggregated $16,647,665, of which commercial deposits were $10,371,874 and savings deposits $6,275,790.

There are 93 post-offices. There are powerful wireless stations for transmitting and receiving messages to and from San Francisco and Japan and with vessels at sea.

The number of schools is 219. There are 1,020 teachers and the number of pupils has increased during the 14 years of Territorial government from 15,537 to 33,288.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Boards of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Territorial Courts comprise a Supreme Court of three members, five Circuit Courts, of which one has three members, who sit separately, and the others one member each, and 29 District Courts. The Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judges are appointed by the President, and the District Magistrates by the Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. The Circuit Courts are the courts of general original jurisdiction. They try law, equity, probate, and divorce cases. The First Circuit Court acts also as a court of land registration. The Circuit and District Courts act also as Juvenile Courts. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with a District Judge, District-Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judge has all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

CUBA.

The island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,360 miles of railway lines and 200 miles of electric railways.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in consid-

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arable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. The ground has no rival for fertility, and when duly cultivated gives marvellous results. The sugarcane when planted in superior ground is cut during 50 years without being planted again. Cuba is superior to the rest of the tropical lands, with the possible exception of Porto Rico. The whole land is mantled with rich soils, fertile calcareous loams, which, under constant humidity, yield in abundance every form of useful vegetation of the tropical and temperate climes. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads and highways. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92. Value of farms, plantations, etc., $120,000,000; tobacco crop, calculated at $32,000,000, and although there are but few plantations, oranges, grapefruit, etc., produce annually $10,000,000, while pineapples, cocoa, molasses, asphalt, iron, nickel, mahogany, cedar, etc., produce $10,000,000 also. Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds $130,000,000.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one Representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

POPULATION OF CUBA.

A census of Cuba was taken by the United States Provisional Government in 1907, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The results, of which the following is an abstract, were published in Spanish and English in 1909.

In 1907 Cuba had a population of 2,048,980, an increase from 1899 of 476,183, or 30.3 per cent. (In 1913, total population, 2,500,000.) The population of the provinces of Cuba based on the 1907 census was as follows: Habana, 538,010; Santa Clara, 457,431; Oriente, 455,086; Pinar del Rio, 240,-372; Matanzas, 239,812; Camaguey, 118,269. Over half the population lived in the rural districts, the 134 towns and cities containing 899,667 inhabitants, or 43.9 per cent. of the total. The population of the six large cities was as follows: Habana, 297,159; Santiago de Cuba, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,009; Cienfuegos, 30,100; Camaguey, 29,616; Cardenas, 24,280.

The density of population in 1907 was 46.4 per square mile.

Males were more numerous than females, the numbers being 1,074,882 and 974,098, respectively.

Of the total population, 1,369,476, or 66.8 per cent., were single or divorced; 423,537, or 20.7 per cent., were married; 176,509, or 8.6 per cent., were consensually married; and 79,458, or 3.9 per cent., were widowed. The average number of persons to a family was 4.8.

In 1907 over two-thirds, 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent., of the inhabitants were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed, and 11,837 Chinese. Of the whites, 1,224,539 were native and 203,637 foreign born. Of the latter class, Spain contributed 185,393 and the United States 6,713.

Of the total population, 1,780,628, or 86.9 per cent., were of Cuban and 228,138, or 11.1 per cent., of Spanish citizenship. Of the 551,639 males of voting age, 430,514 were Cuban citizens, and of these, 212,-930, or less than one-half, were literate, while 217,584 were illiterate; among those of other citizenship the proportion of literates was much greater, 89,217 being literate and 31,908 illiterate. Among the white males of voting age the literates were in the majority, the numbers being 161,742 literates and 130,944 illiterates for Cuban citizens, and 84,937 literates and 23,056 illiterates for all the others.

Almost one-third, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent., of the children attended school; the corresponding percentage for 1899 was only 15.7. In the six large cities 55,336, or 49.9 per cent. of those of school age, attended school.

Of the population at least ten years of age, 837,958, or 56.6 per cent., could read. For the large cities the percentage was 82.6; for the rest of Cuba it was 47.9.

In 1907, 772,502 persons were engaged in gainful occupations. The 698,982 male breadwinners formed 65 per cent. of all the males, while the 73,520 females gainfully employed formed 7.5 per cent. of all the females. Of the wage-earners, 374,969, or 48.5 per cent., were engaged in agriculture, fishing and mining; 136,419, or 17.6 per cent., in trade and transportation; 126,021, or 16.3 per cent., in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 122,288, or 16 per cent., in domestic and personal service; and 12,805, or 1.6 per cent., in professional service.

The principal trade is with the United States, which takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco. Trade with Spain has fallen off greatly.

The total trade of Cuba for the calendar year 1914: Imports, $134,008,000; exports, $170,797,000. Imports into the United States from Cuba, $136,936,039; exports from the United States to Cuba, $91,420,042.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

President..(Salary, $25,000).....GEN. MARIO G. MENOCAL.
Vice-President.....ENRIQUE JOSÉ VARONA.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Dr. Pablo Desvernine.
Secretary of the Treasury—Leopoldo Cancio y Luna.
Secretary of Government—Aurelio Hevia.
Secretary of Justice—Cristobal de la Guardia.
Secretary of Public Works—José Ramón Villalón.
Sec'y of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor—Emilio Núñez.
Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts—Ezequiel García Enseñat.
Secretary of Health and Charities—Enrique Núñez
Secretary of the Presidency—Dr. Rafael Montoro.

LEGISLATIVE.

President of the Senate—Dr. Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte.
President (Speaker) of the House of Representatives—Dr. Orestes Ferrara.

The Isle of Pines, which under the generally accepted survey is supposed to have an area of 614.34 square marine miles, or about 521,381 acres, is situated off the south coast of Western Cuba, its nearest point to the larger island being about 34 1-2 statute miles distant, while the island itself and its adjacent keys form the southern barrier of the Gulf of Batabano, a bight which extends northward to an extent sufficient to make Habana Province, to which the Isle of Pines is officially attached, the narrowest part of Cuba. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 850 miles; it is 230 miles almost due east of Cape Cartuche, Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of the island of Jamaica.

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NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE National parks and reservations mentioned below are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or from the superintendents of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The superintendent's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance to the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The superintendent's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railroads by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary, and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from 10 miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are about 80 glaciers between 5 square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in number and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. The address of the superintendent is Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about September 15.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres. The superintendent's address is Ashford, Wash. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres. The address of the superintendent is Three Rivers, Cal. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The address of the superintendent is given above. The park may be reached from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence by auto stage or private conveyance, a distance of 46 miles to the park, also from Cuttler Station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, thence 39 miles by stage or private conveyance by way of Orosi and Badger to the park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the superintendent during the tourist months (June 15 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by stage or automobile from Klamath Falls, Medford, Chiloquin, or Ashland, Ore., on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,522 acres. The superintendent's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyances from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the superintendent is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon, or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the superintendent. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, under the organic act approved June 29, 1906, contained an area of 42,376 acres, and the 5-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, provided for by the act, abutting the park, contained 175,360 acres. The 5-mile strip was eliminated from park supervision by the act of June 30, 1913, and the boundaries of the park proper were changed so as to make the present aggregate area 76.51 square miles, or 48,966.4 acres. The address of the superintendent is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about 25 miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to September 30.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, a reservation; has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, created by the act of January 26, 1915, is in Colorado, about 45 miles in an air line northwest of Denver. It has an area of approximately 229,000 acres, and is on both sides of the Continental Divide in the neighborhood of Longs Peak. The park may be reached from Lyons, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Loveland, on the Colorado and Southern Railroad; and from Granby, on the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and twelve in the city of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the superintendent is Hot Springs, Ark.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES—Under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming;

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NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Mukuntuweap, Utah; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka National Monument, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro National Monument, Arizona.

Ten other National monuments within National forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other National monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

(Report of year ending June 30, 1915).

OUR forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the Northern, the Southern, the Central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the lake States are nearing exhaustion and heavy inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas. Among the soft woods the production of yellow pine lumber amounts to about fifteen billion feet, the Douglas fir of the Northwest holding second place with more than five and one-half billion feet, while white pine with two and one-half billion feet ranks third; oak comes first among the hardwoods, with three and one-fifth billion feet, and is followed in order by maple, red gum, yellow poplar, chestnut, birch, and beech.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, more than 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,375,000,000.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 135,000,000 ties, nearly 1,700,000,000 staves, 440,000,000 board feet for veneer, over 130,000,000 sets of heading, over 350,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

About 4,333,000 cords of wood are used in the manufacture of paper, of which about 1,000,000 cords are imported practically all from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. Tests by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that pulp suitable for use in the manufacture of news and wrapping paper can be made from some ten species of native woods, including Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, red fir, white fir, and lodgepole pine.

A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supplies of chestnut, cedar, and cypress are dwindling. In place of these highly durable woods, cheaper and more plentiful ones, such as Southern pine, Douglas fir, tamarack, and hemlock, are coming into use, largely in consequence of the introduction of treatment by preservatives which retard decay. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the National forests and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information.

The work of the Government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and in 1905, when the care of the National forests was given to this bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of National forests had been in the hands of the Department of Interior.

A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891, but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "National forests" was made in 1906 to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The National forests were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. Since early in 1909 a careful readjustment of the boundaries has been going on. In consequence President Taft added to the National forests 4,333,847 acres and eliminated from them 11,680,578 acres, while to June 30, 1915, President Wilson has added 445,363 acres and eliminated 3,081,063 acres. Acts of Congress prohibit any additions by the President to the National forest area in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The present net area of the National forests, including Alaska and Porto Rico, is 162,672,802 acres, with an additional 348,276 acres acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for National forest purposes.

The expenditures upon the National forests for protection, administration, and improvement at present exceed the revenues from the forests by about $3,000,000 a year, depending partly on the severity of the fire season and partly on the activity of the general lumber market. The normal gross cost of administration and protection is approximately $4,750,000, while from $300,000 to $600,000 yearly is invested in the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other permanent improvements. The cost of administration includes the cost of handling much free-use business, while the cost of protection is chiefly the cost of protecting water supplies and future timber supplies.

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FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1915 AND 1914.

Fiscal Year.	Timber.		Grazing.		Special Uses, Etc.		All Sources.	
	Total.	Per Acre	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1915	$1,174,473.35	.....	$1,130,495.00	.....	$176,501.00	.....	$2,481,469.35	.....
1914	1,304,053.56	$0.0070	1,002,347.59	$0.0054	131,309.06	$0.0007	2,437,710.21	$0.0132

Under the law 25 per cent. of the receipts are paid to the States in which the National forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the States in this way from the receipts in 1915 is about $610,797.75.

By the acts of Congress organizing them as States, Arizona and New Mexico also receive for their school funds an additional share of the receipts based on the proportion that their school lands within the National forests bear to the total National forest area in the States. The approximate amounts due on account of the receipts for 1915 are $28,966.46 to Arizona, and $9,311.87 to New Mexico.

Congress has also provided that 10 per cent. of the receipts shall be set aside as an appropriation to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in National forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise. The amount thus appropriated on account of fiscal year 1915 receipts is $244,319.10. This, added to the amount carried over from 1914 receipts fund, $155,939.46, and the amount appropriated for improvements, in the regular agricultural bill, $400,000, makes the total available for the construction of roads, trails, cabins, bridges, telephone lines, etc., on the National forests for the fiscal year 1916, $800,258.56.

The total regular appropriation for salaries, general expenses, and improvements for the fiscal year 1916 is $5,553,256.00, as against $5,548,256.00 for 1915.

The grazing receipts for 1915 were paid by the holders of 25,641 permits to graze 1,727,046 cattle, horses, and swine, and of 4,968 permits to graze 7,283,685 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 11,000 purchasers to cut the equivalent of 565,754,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 46,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

FREE USE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Permittees.	Cut.	Value.
		Board Feet.	
1915	40,015	123,168,000	$206,464.13
1914	39,427	120,575,000	182,774.20

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits, power-houses and transmission lines for commercial power development the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land.

The total stand of timber on the National forests is estimated at nearly six hundred billions board feet. The following table shows the local cut of timber from the National forests in the fiscal year 1915:

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS.

State.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.	State.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.
	Board Feet.	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*		*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*
Idaho	100,793,000	24,848,000	125,641,000	Nevada	2,803,000	1,959,000	4,762,000
Montana	101,384,000	18,378,000	119,762,000	Minnesota	1,545,000	286,000	1,831,000
Oregon	49,414,000	12,122,000	61,536,000	Virginia	1,383,000	91,000	1,474,000
Colorado	42,609,000	10,587,000	53,196,000	North Carolina	828,000	2,000	830,000
Washington	42,378,000	2,462,000	44,840,000	Michigan	83,000	109,000	192,000
Arizona	40,076,000	4,255,000	44,331,000	Oklahoma	.....	175,000	175,000
California	37,115,000	6,778,000	43,893,000	Florida	99,000	33,000	132,000
Wyoming	34,114,000	9,337,000	43,451,000	North Dakota	.....	98,000	98,000
Utah	24,394,000	13,969,000	38,363,000	Tennessee	34,000	9,000	43,000
Alaska	37,160,000	.....	37,160,000	Nebraska	.....	5,000	5,000
New Mexico	17,819,000	13,131,000	30,950,000				
South Dakota	19,959,000	4,350,000	24,309,000	Total	565,754,000*	123,259,000	689,013,000
Arkansas	11,764,000	275,000	12,039,000				

* Includes 19,246,000 board feet cut under sales at cost

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over two billion dollars.

The great areas contained in the National forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use and the protection of stream flow are the means of sustaining many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation, James B. Adams in charge; Lands, E. A. Sherman in charge; Silviculture, W. B. Greeley in charge; Grazing, A. F. Potter in charge; Research, including Forest Products Laboratory, Earle H. Clapp in charge; Acquisition of Lands under the Weeks law, William L. Hall in charge.

The 159 National forests are grouped in seven districts, with a District Forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northwestern South Dakota, and Southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., F. A. Silcox, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Western Kansas, Northern Michigan, and Northern Minnesota), Denver, Col., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona and New Mexico), Albuquerque, N. Mex., A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern and Central Nevada, and a small portion of Northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, L. F. Kneipp, District Forester; District 5

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FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

(California and Southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., Coert Du Bois, District Forester; District 6 (Washington, Oregon, and Alaska), Portland, Ore., Geo. H. Cecil, District Forester; District 7 (Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Porto Rico), Washington, D. C., William L. Hall, District Forester.

On July 1, 1915, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,875. Of these 3,225 were employed upon the National forests and 650 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employés on the National forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,310 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 399; Assistant Forest Rangers, 861; Forest Guards, 1,049; Game Warden 1. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

BRANCH OF SILVICULTURE.

The branch of silviculture directs the management of the National forests as regards both the cutting of mature timber and the work of forest planting; co-operates with States in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements, and co-operates with private forest owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands.

The chief problems encountered in the management of the National forests, after fire protection, are to secure the removal of mature timber without cutting more than the forest is actually producing, and to replace this timber as it is sold and cut, by young growth of valuable species. Detailed plans are prepared for each forest on the basis of careful estimates of the present stand and its rate of growth, which specify the amount of timber that can be cut safely each year without impairing the permanent supply. This timber is then advertised for sale at prices which secure to the Government its full market value and at the same time allow a fair profit to the operator.

The replacement of old stands by new growth is accomplished mainly by regulating the cutting through the insertion of special provisions in timber sales contracts in such a way as to insure natural reproduction. On completely denuded areas, however, artificial reforestation by planting or sowing is generally necessary for the establishment of a new growth of trees. The object of such work is usually to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases the reforesting of denuded watersheds is undertaken primarily to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ending June 30, 1915, over 15,000 acres in National forests were planted or sown to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Western white pine, white pine, and lodgepole pine. There are 29 Government nurseries which supply the National forests. These have a present stock of about 34,000,000 plants and are capable of supplying 15,000,000 a year.

At the request of the States the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions and conducts other studies needed to frame forest legislation and formulate a forest State policy adapted to the special requirements of each State. The cost of such work is shared by the State and the service. The service co-operates with private owners, especially small owners, in States which have no State Forester, by furnishing advice, with or without field examinations, concerning the best methods for managing and protecting their holdings. The cost of such examination is borne by the owner.

BRANCH OF GRAZING.

The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of live stock upon the National forests, the principal lines of work being the allotment of grazing privileges; the issuance of grazing permits; the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners, and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges; and the development of the forage-producing capacity of the National forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them or by artificial means, through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with Federal and State authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the National forests have been practically freed from infection or contagious diseases fatal to live stock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals, destructive to live stock, the annual loss from this source within the National forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The number of stock grazed during the past season (1915), under permit, was 1,727,046 head of cattle, horses, and swine, and 7,283,685 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $30,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze live stock during the past year was 30,610.

About 15 per cent. of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the National forests.

BRANCH OF RESEARCH.

The Branch of Research supervises the investigative work of the service. This includes studies of the principal tree species, of the best methods of forest planting, and of State forest conditions; and investigations of the lumber and wood-using industries and lumber prices. It also has supervision over the Forest Products Laboratory maintained at Madison, Wis., in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the physical properties of woods, to ascertain cheap and effective methods to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses, to develop practical uses for sawmill, woods, and factory waste, and to discover processes to obtain valuable chemical by-products from the waste which cannot otherwise be utilized. Experiments in the manufacture of pulpwood from woods heretofore little used are also carried on.

EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS.

The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provides for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means are afforded of extending the National forest system to regions where the Government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation.

The original appropriation was $2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years, beginning with the last half of the fiscal year 1911. The Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 made the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended.

In order to concentrate the purchases where they will be of the greatest benefit from the standpoint of watershed protection, certain areas in the Appalachian region have been designated, aggregating 6,966,304 acres, to which purchases will be for the present confined. The United States Geological Survey has examined the greater part of this land, as required by law, in order to determine whether or not the forest cover exercises a beneficial influence in regulating the flow of navigable streams. Up to July 1, 1914, 6,013,103 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey.

The Forest Service has been designated as the bureau to receive proposals of land and to examine and value lands for purchase. The National Forest Reservation Commission considers the recommendations of the Forest Service and approves the lands to be purchased and fixes the price to be paid.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1915, proposals were received covering 4,097,405 acres, of which

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3,337,727 acres were within the general areas which had been selected for purchase in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

During the same period 1,980,941 acres were examined, and 1,317,551 acres were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. These are located as follows: Georgia Area, 61,021 acres, in Fannin, Union, Gilmer, and Lumpkin Counties, Ga. Massanutten Area, 59,168 acres, in Shenandoah, Warren, Page, and Rockingham Counties, Va. Mount Mitchell Area, 71,672 acres, in McDowell, Buncombel and Yancey Counties, N. C. Nantahala Area, 36,385 acres, in Macon and Swain Counties, N. C. Natura, Bridge Area, 79,286 acres, in Amherst, Augusta, Rockbridge, Bedford, and Botetourt Counties, Va. Smoky Mountain Area, 41,265 acres, in Blount and Sevier Counties, Tenn. White Mountain Area, 256,467 acres, in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties, N. H. White Top Area, 83,439 acres, in Carter, Johnson, and Sullivan Counties, Tenn., and Washington County, Va. Cherokee Area, 135,686 acres, in Polk and Monroe Counties, Tenn. Monongahela Area, 52,610 acres, in Randolph and Tucker Counties, W. Va. Potomac Area, 76,431 acres, in Hardy County, W. Va., Shenandoah and Frederick Counties, Va. Savannah Area, 97,760 acres, in Rabun County, Ga., Oconee County, S. C., Macon and Jackson Counties, N. C. Shenandoah Area, 123,537 acres in Augusta, Highland, Rockingham Counties, Va., and Pendleton County, W. Va. Unaka Area, 19,756 acres, in Unicoi County, Tenn. Pisgah Area, 86,700 acres, in Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, and Haywood Counties, N. C. Booner Area, 36,386 acres, in Avery and Caldwell Counties, N. C.

As these lands are acquired they are administered along the same lines as are the National forests in the West, and the above-named areas will, as title is obtained and plans for handling them are prepared, be given formal designation as National forests.

FOREST POLICY OF THE STATES.

The movement for National forestry has been followed by a widespread development of State forest activities. New York and Pennsylvania, the pioneers in this field, inaugurated State policies before the work of the National Government had awakened general interest in forestry, but in most of the States forest work has been either a direct outgrowth of Federal activities or indirectly due to them. Ten or twelve years ago few States were giving their forest problems any serious consideration; to-day 32 have forest departments, 23 employ professionally trained foresters, and practically all show recognition of the need for a State forest policy.

State work has comprised activities along the lines of (1) education of public sentiment regarding the value of the State's forest resources and importance of their conservation; (2) the giving of technical advice to private owners regarding the application of forestry on their holdings; (3) the development of a systematic State forest fire protective system; (4) the provision of forest planting stock for citizens; (5) the modification of tax systems to lessen the burdens imposed on those who plant forests or otherwise apply forestry with a view to permanent timber production; (6) the formation of State forests or reserves. Each State has developed its own forest movement along its own lines, largely determined by varying natural and economic conditions.

In general, the Northeastern States have paid most attention to encouraging the actual practice of forestry by private owners, with a view to the production of a new forest crop. Men of professional training have been employed as State foresters, to give advice to applicants and to carry on educational work; provision for planting material has been made; and in several States tax laws have been modified. Protection of forests against fire has been advocated and largely provided by State action, with special reference to its need to prevent destruction of young growth. In the far West attention has been centred mainly on fire prevention to protect the vast supplies of mature timber now standing in the virgin coniferous forests of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions. In the lake States fire protection has, on the whole, had first place in importance, but with recognition of the need to protect both young growth and mature timber because of their commercial value. In the lake States also, and in New York and Pennsylvania, State-owned forests take a very prominent place. The South has, on the whole, been slow to see the need for State action, although the States of Maryland and North Carolina were among the first to have State foresters. Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas have recently followed their lead. While Maryland also was among the first States to establish a forest fire protective system, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Texas are only just developing theirs. Louisiana has enacted a State law with some very advanced features, but has yet to take steps to put it in operation; as also has Delaware.

The appropriations for the yearly support of the several State forest departments vary greatly. The smallest is $500; the greatest approximately $315,000. Those which appropriate over $25,000 are: Pennsylvania, $315,000; New York, $178,000; Minnesota, $118,000; Michigan, $105,000; Massachusetts, $78,000, in addition to $175,000 for the suppression of gypsy and brown-tail moths; Maine, $73,000; New Hampshire, $39,000; Washington and Wisconsin, $35,000 each; Oregon, $30,000, and New Jersey, $29,000.

Systematic forest fire protection by the States has been greatly stimulated by the operation of the so-called Weeks law, under which the Federal Government co-operates through the Forest Service with individual States for protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, the Federal Government bearing in no case more than half the cost nor contributing more than $8,000 to any State in any one year. Under this law more than one hundred million acres of private and State-owned lands are fairly well protected against forest fires, at an average cost of less than two cents per acre. The States which have entered into co-operative agreements under this law are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, and California have organized fire-warden systems, but do not appropriate State funds for fire protection. Maine, by means of a timber land tax, supports an efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the State; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an ex-officio warden system. The Forest Service of Minnesota covers 20,000,000 acres by systematic patrol and maintains a permanent field force of rangers and patrolmen, with ex-officio town fire-wardens as an auxiliary force. Idaho has adopted a co-operative system of protection with private owners, under which the State pays its pro rata share of the cost, on the basis of State-owned area within the area protected by a privately organized system. Throughout the Northwest and in Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky an important feature in fire protection is the organization of private timberland owners into associations supported by assessments on an acreage basis and maintaining as a rule a system of private protection similar to that maintained on the National forests by the Government; the land thus privately protected is now estimated at approximately 25 million acres.

In the fifty years preceding 1913, forest fires had caused an average annual loss in the United States of about 70 human lives and at least $25,000,000 worth of timber, besides the loss of live stock, crops, buildings, and various kinds of improvements worth many millions more. Added to this are the enormous losses from the destruction of young tree growth, soil deterioration, damage to water courses and water supplies, interruption of business, and depreciation of property.

New York has a State-owned "Forest Preserve" of 1,825,882 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, under fire protection, but not under forest management, which the State Constitution forbids. The entire central portion of these two mountain regions, comprising 7,200,000

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acres, is protected from fire by a State ranger system; in the rest of the State, town officers are depended on to keep fires down. Private owners are furnished tree seedlings at cost from the State nurseries, which also grow material for reforesting denuded portions of the Preserve. Three laws give forest lands reduction of, or exemption from, tax assessment under certain conditions. Pennsylvania has more than 1,000,000 acres of State-owned forests and practises forestry on them, maintaining a State ranger training school at Mont Alto. These forests are chiefly in the mountains of the central part of the State, and protect streamflow as well as supply timber. Additional lands may be purchased at not more than $10 per acre. Private lands are protected under a fire-warden system. The State distributes planting material and gives advice concerning forest management. The same is true of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Idaho.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have large holdings of State forests. Minnesota has approximately 1,000,000 acres of school lands which are to be retained for State school forests, besides 43,000 acres now in State forests. Wisconsin has 400,000 acres reserved, and Michigan 589,000, of which 312,000 acres are used for exchange to add to the 277,000 acres permanently reserved in several large blocks in different parts of the State. South Dakota has 75,000 acres of State forest in the Black Hills. Massachusetts 15,000 acres, New Jersey 13,720 acres, and New Hampshire, Vermont, California, Connecticut, Indiana, and Maryland from 7,000 to 2,000 acres each.

In Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan the tax on forest land may be levied chiefly on yield or income.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States.

In a booklet explaining the objects of the association is the following:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set for itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

The association is maintained by annual dues from membership, ranging from $1.00 to $2[illegible].00.

Gifford Pinchot, President; Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President; Harry A. Slattery, Secretary.

The National Conservation Congress is the National clearing-house for the State Conservation Commissions and Conservation Committees of National associations and all organizations concerned in the conservation of the country's natural resources. It is the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. Its chief object is "to afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources, to be put into effect by their respective representatives in the State and Federal Governments."

The Congress holds annual meetings "to provide for discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people." The Congress also undertakes "to furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use, and preservation."

Membership dues range from $1 a year to $100 or more, according to classification.

The Congress is managed by its officers and an Executive Committee, and by an Advisory Board, consisting of one member from each National association having a Conservation Committee.

President—E. Lee Worsham, Atlanta, Ga. *Executive Secretary*—Thomas R. Shipp, 711 Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Norman C. McLoud, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE American Forestry Association, with headquarters at 1410 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1897. It is devoted to the conservation of private, State and National forests and to public education in the knowledge of trees, their care and development. It is a voluntary organization for the inculcation and spread of a forest policy on a scale adequate for our economic needs, and any person is eligible for membership. It is independent, has no official connection with any Federal or State department or policy, and is devoted to a public service conducive to National prosperity. It asserts that forestry means the propagation and care of forests for the production of timber as a crop; protection of watersheds; utilization of non-agricultural soil; use of forests for public recreation.

It declares that forestry is of immense importance to the people; that the census of 1913 shows our forests annually supply over one and a quarter billion dollars' worth of products; employ 735,000 people; pay $367,000,000 in wages; cover 550,000,000 acres unsuited for agriculture; regulate the distribution of water; prevent erosion of lands, and are essential to the beauty of the country and the health of the nation. It recognizes that forestry is an industry limited by economic conditions; that private owners should be aided and encouraged by investigations, demonstrations, and educational work, since they cannot be expected to practise forestry at a financial loss; that Federal and State Governments should undertake scientific forestry upon National and State forest reserves for the benefit of the public. It will devote its influence and educational facilities to the development of public thought and knowledge along these practical lines.

It supports these policies: Federal administration and management of National forests; adequate appropriations for their care and management; Federal co-operation with the States—especially in forest fire protection. State activity by acquirement of forest lands; organization for fire protection; encouragement of forest planting by communal and private owners; non-political departmentally independent forest organization, with liberal appropriations for these purposes. Forest fire protection by Federal, State and fire protective agencies, and its encouragement and extension, individually and by co-operation; without adequate fire protection all other measures for forest crop production will fail. Forest planting by Federal and State Governments and long-lived corporations, and acquirement of waste lands for this purpose; and also planting by private owners where profitable, and encouragement of natural regeneration. Forest taxation reforms removing unjust burdens from owners of growing timber. Closer utilization in logging and manufacturing without loss to owner; aid to lumbermen in achieving this. Cutting of mature timber where and as the domestic market demands it, except on areas maintained for park or scenic purposes, and compensation of forest owners for loss suffered through protection of watersheds, or on behalf of any public interest. Equal protection to the lumber industry and to public interests in legislation affecting private timberland operations, recognizing that lumbering is as legitimate and necessary as the forests themselves. Classification by experts of lands best suited for farming and those best suited for forestry; and liberal National and State appropriations for this work.

The membership of the association is close to 10,000 in every State in the Union, every Province in Canada and every civilized and semi-civilized country in the world. The subscribing membership is $3.00 a year; contributing membership is $10.00 a year; sustaining membership is $25.00 a year and life membership is $100.00. Members receive each month the *American Forestry Magazine* which contains articles on everything pertaining to trees.

President—Dr. Henry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem, Pa. *Treasurer*—John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C. *Executive Secretary*—Percival S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

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AMERICAN WOOD-PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—J. H. Waterman, Galesburg, Ill. *First Vice-President*—H. S. Loud, New York City. *Secretary-Treasurer*—F. J. Angier, Baltimore, Md.

The objects and purposes of the association shall be to advance the wood-preserving industry in all its branches; to afford its members opportunities for the interchange of ideas with respect to improvements in the wood-preserving industry, and for the discussion of all matters bearing upon the industry of wood preserving; to maintain a high business and professional standard in all respects, and to standardise specifications for wood preservatives and their introduction into the materials to be preserved.

The means to be employed for these purposes shall be meetings for the presentation and discussion of appropriate papers, and for social and professional intercourse; the publication of such papers and discussions as may be deemed expedient; co-operation with other societies, associations and organizations in the work of standardizing specifications affecting the wood-preserving industry, and all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the association or any of them, and as the members may from time to time consider advisable

Next annual convention will be held in Chicago, January 18, 19 and 20, 1916.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

THE Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention. It studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition and distributes cultures of nitrogen-gathering bacteria for the inoculation of the seed of leguminous crop plants. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection and the acclimatization and adaptation of new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of drug-producing crops and other special crops, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. In co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Forest Service it is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the vast stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fibre and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of grain. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in the devising of methods for the improvement of forest-grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seeds for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. It is conducting extensive work in the breeding and testing of the principal field crops, such as the small grains, corn, cotton, tobacco, forage crops, and sugar-producing plants, with special reference to the improvement of these crops. It is engaged in the operation of testing stations in the semi-arid regions for the co-operative investigation of the problems encountered in crop production under the conditions existing in those areas. The adaptation and breeding of crops is a special feature of this work, which also includes physical determinations of the factors influencing plant growth in those regions.

It is conducting horticultural studies of gard en crops and maintains an experimental farm for this and other lines of the work of the bureau. It is eng aged in investigations of the transportation and storage of fruits, and in the general upbuilding of the fruit industry. It maintains greenhouses and trial grounds for the work of plant propagation and improvement. It is engaged in the introduction of seeds and plants from foreign countries and in the operation of plant introduction and testing gardens to aid in the development of new plant industries. It is also engaged in the Congressional distribution of seeds and plants.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

RUPERT BLUE, SURGEON-GENERAL.

THE United States Public Health Service is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The head of the bureau is a commissioned medical officer, with the title of Surgeon-General. The work of the service is administered, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, by seven bureau divisions—Personnel and Accounts, Scientific Research, Foreign and Insular Quarantine, Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, Sanitary Reports and Statistics, Marine Hospitals and Relief and Miscellaneous.

The commissioned corps of the service consists of medical officers of the following grades: Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeons-General (chiefs of divisions of the bureau), Senior Surgeons, Surgeons, Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons. Appointments in the corps are made to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, after successful examination. Qualifications for examination are graduation from a reputable medical college, one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work after graduation, and testimonials from responsible persons as to professional and moral character. Applicants for examination must be between the ages of 23 and 32 years.

The Public Health Service maintains twenty-three marine hospitals and 120 other relief stations throughout the country. Fifty-one quarantine stations in the United States and twenty-five stations in its insular possessions are also operated, and eighty-five stations for the medical inspection of immigrants. Eighteen officers are stationed at American consulates abroad to assist in the administration of quarantine and the inspection of immigrants.

At the Hygienic Laboratory, located in the city of Washington, research work in connection with investigations of disease, sanitation and water pollution is carried on, and tests are made of the purity and potency of viruses, serums and toxins, with the supervision of the manufacture and sale of which the Public Health Service is charged by law.

The Public Health Service co-operates with State and local Boards of Health in the eradication of epidemic diseases, such as plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox and leprosy. Details of officers are also made, on request from State and municipal health authorities, to assist in the suppression of typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other diseases. The Public Health Service has supervision of measures for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in interstate traffic; the administration of matters in relation to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations regarding the prevention of the use of the common towel and commom drinking cup on vehicles or vessels operating in interstate traffic and the certification of water and ice furnished by common carriers for passengers in interstate traffic. Among the signal achievements of the service in recent years in the field of public health work have been the eradication of bubonic plague in California and Porto Rico, and the suppression of yellow fever in the South.

The personnel of the Public Health Service consists of 186 commissioned medical officers, 262 acting assistant surgeons (physicians appointed locally and not subject to change of station), 50 pharmacists, 1,418 attendants and 129 other employes, a total of 2,045 persons. During the fiscal year 1915 53,331 patients were treated—14,329 in hospitals and 39,005 as dispensary or out-patients.

Owing to conditions in Europe the fiscal year 1915 witnessed a considerable decrease in the number of vessels inspected at quarantine stations, a total of 10,397 such inspections having been made, as compared with 14,128 in 1914. These vessels carried 612,026 passengers and crews, as compared with 1,549,570 in 1914. Fumigations to the number of 2,731 were made in 1914, as compared with 1,680 in 1915.

The same reasons caused a great reduction in the number of medical inspections of immigrants. The total inspections reached 562,263, as compared with 1,485,957 in 1914, and the number certified for rejection on account of physical or mental defect was 17,840, whereas in 1914 41,250 such certifications were made.

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THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

TABULAR statement showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land States and Territories, July 1, 1915.

State or Territory.	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved.			State or Territory.	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	47,940	.....	47,940	Montana	10,804,819	8,260,302	19,065,121
Alaska*	.....	.....	.....	Nebraska	179,961	12,397	192,358
Arizona	10,686,788	26,123,539	36,810,327	Nevada	29,834,403	25,583,343	55,417,746
Arkansas	258,115	20,040	278,155	New Mexico	19,483,811	8,304,546	27,788,357
California	16,244,018	4,391,905	20,635,923	North Dakota	493,667	.....	493,667
Colorado	15,328,580	1,907,534	17,236,114	Oklahoma	42,177	.....	42,177
Florida	136,793	131,691	268,484	Oregon	13,604,733	1,837,445	15,442,178
Idaho	8,490,825	7,721,448	16,212,273	South Dakota	2,880,828	53,781	2,934,609
Kansas	75,214	.....	75,214	Utah	13,545,395	19,818,442	33,363,837
Louisiana	62,619	38,397	101,016	Washington	932,837	211,768	1,144,605
Michigan	76,030	.....	76,030	Wisconsin	6,758	.....	6,758
Minnesota	943,831	.....	943,831	Wyoming	28,789,965	2,140,004	30,929,969
Mississippi	36,882	.....	36,882				
Missouri	923	.....	923	Grand Total	172,987,912	106,556,582	279,544,494

* The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 20,898,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 300,000 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system within the past five years.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915: From disposal of public lands, $3,782,053.65; sales of Indian lands, $1,556,630.97; leases of power sites, etc., $1,116.21; depredation on the public lands, $31,241.87; copies of records and plats, $19,639.61; and sales of Government property, etc., $3,231.61. Total receipts for the year, $5,393,918.92.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 16,861,214.69 acres; area of lands patented, 13,025,427.976 acres.

The total number of entries, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1915, entries, 102,919; acres, 13,289,906.97; amount, $33,630,183.83.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES AND OFFICERS AS OF JULY 1, 1915.

State.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.	State.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.
Ala.	Montg'ery	Cato D. Glover	John S. Hunter.	Neb.	Alliance	T. J. O'Keefe	J. C. Morrow.
Alaska	Fairbanks	J. E. Clark	Lewis T. Erwin.		Brok'n Bow	John Reese	D.M.Amsberry.
	Juneau	C. B. Walker	F. A. Boyle.		Lincoln	H. A. Meier	G. G. Beams.
	Nome	G. A. Adams	E. R. Jordan.		N. Platte	John E. Evans	Ira L. Bare.
Arizona	Phoenix	T. F. Weedin	John J. Birdno.		O'Neil	B.E.Sturdevant	S. Parker.
Arkan's.	Camden	R. D. Newton	O. B. Gordon.		Valentine	Luke M. Bates	Elof Olson.
	Harrison	B. B. Hudgins	W. F. Eatman.	Nevada.	Carson City	S. J. Rogers	Edmund James.
	Little Rock	John W. Allen	A. M. Ward.		Elko	J. E. Robbins	A. G. Dawley.
Cal.	Eureka	F. P. Wheeler	G. D. Little.	N. Mex.	Clayton	Paz Valverde	Thos. E. Owen.
	Inde'd'nce	O. C. Harper	A. T. Force.		Ft. Sumner	A. J. Evans	R. Harrison.
	Los Angeles	J. D. Roche	Alex. Mitchell.		Las Cruces	J. L. Burnside	S. P. Ascarate.
	Sac'mento	H. P. Andrews	Sam. Butler.		Roswell	Emmett Patton	Wm. G. Cowan.
	S. Fran'co.	J. B. Sanford	Mrs.G.B.Caukin		Santa Fé	F. Delgado	Juan N. Vigil.
	Susanville	James Wylie	J. B. Alvord.		Tucumcari	R. P. Donohoo	F. S. y Baca.
	Visalia	Frank Laning	Joseph Allen.	N. Dak.	Bismarck	P. E. Byrne	F. L. Brant.
Col.	Del Norte	James. A Kelly	Lee A. Ruark.		Dickinson	W. B. Dickson	E. J. Hughes.
	Denver	Mrs. M. Dargin	W. A. Maxwell.		Minot	F. F. Fritz	V. A. Corbett.
	Durango	G. H. Charlton	George Weaver.		Williston	T. B. Murphy	C. A. Mansfield.
	Glenw'd S.	D. C. Weyand	F. H. Selhorst.	Okla.	Guthrie	J. Lot Calvert	A. X. Campbell.
	Hugo	J. R. Beavers	J. J. Missemer.		Woodward	J. Y. Callahan	J. E. Terral.
	Lamar	A. L. Beavers	R. J. McGrath.	Oregon.	Burns	Wm. Farre	S. Mothershead.
	Leadville	E. J. Hoefnagels	Mrs. A. Rogers.		La Grande	F. C. Bramwell	Nolan Skiff.
	Montrose	O. C. Skinner	Sam. B. Berry.		Lakeview	J. F. Burgess	F.P.Cronemiller
	Pueblo	G. M. Dameron	J. B. Orman.		Portland	N. Campbell	G. I. Smith.
	Sterling	A. F. Browne	John W. Cloyd.		Roseburg	J. M. Upton	R. R. Turner.
Florida.	Gainesville	R. W. Davis	P. M. Colson.		The Dalles	H. F. Woodcock	L. A. Booth.
Idaho.	Blackfoot	J. T. Carruth	C. E. Harris.		Vale	Thomas Jones	M. N. Fegtly.
	Boisé	F. S. Heer	F. V. Tinker.	S. Dak.	B'lefourche	John A. Ross	K. E. Baxter.
	C. d'Alene	Frank Langley	F. A. McCall.		Gregory	E. M. Starcher	D.F.Burkholder
	Hailey	J. E. Williams	Wm. U. Hews.		Lemmon	E. G. Coleman	S.W.Runt'gton
	Lewiston	H. Heitfeld	B. F. Hoar.		Pierre	John E. Kelley	L.E.Cummings.
Kansas.	Dodge City	R. R. Wilson	J. V. Killion.		Rapid City	John L. Burke	W.H.Tompkins
	Topeka	A. P. T. Wilson	J. E. Barrett.		Timberlake	Paul D. Kribs	J. L. Parrott.
L'isiana.	Bat. Rouge	E. D. Gianelloni	W. W. Ventress.	Utah.	S. L. City	G. B. Blakely	H. C. Jex.
Mich.	Marquette	Ozro A. Bowen	P. H. Dawson.		Vernal	Peter Hanson	S. L. Page.
Minn.	Cass Lake	A. G. Swindleh't	Fred A. King.	Wash.	N. Yakima	R. Strobach	C. E. Rusk.
	Crookston	P. M. Ringdal	J. P. O'Connell.		Seattle	G. A. Rochester	Albert Saylor.
	Duluth	J. Winczewski	J. L. Travers.		Spokane	H. J. Cole	W. F. Page.
Miss.	Jackson	W. F. Cummins	H. C. Sharkey.		Vancouver	G. N. Ranck	C. Kalahan.
Miss'ri.	Springfield	J. H. Bowen	(Abolished.)		Walla W'lla	F. M. Heiger	W. A. White.
Mont.	Billings	F. H. Foster	E. J. McLean.		Waterville	Benj. Spear	S. S. Beggs.
	Bozeman	F. W. Appleton	J. P. Bole.	Wis.	Wausau	H. Schmidt	H.G.McCrossen
	Glasgow	T. R. Jones	E.C.Hargadine.	Wyo.	Buffalo	Ralph R. Read	Grant T. Stahl.
	Great Falls	R. N. Sutherlin	Thos. Corbally.		Cheyenne	W. E. Chaplin	Luke Voorhees.
	Havre	M. W. H'chins'n	J. A. Mayer.		Douglas	W. H. Fowler	Harry H. Price.
	Helena	Jos. Binnard	F. F. Steele.		Evanston	Alex Nisbet	J. P. Folger.
	Kalispell	F. O. Williams	O. E. Thomas.		Lander	John W. Cook	Wm. H. Edley.
	Lewiston	H. J. Kelly	A. Hogeland.		Sundance	Wm. J. Wood	C. R. Yoeman.
	Miles City	G. W. Myers	J. T. Hamilton.				
	Missoula	F.M.MacHaffie	W.E.McMurry.				

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THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.

THE "Torrens System" or "Torrens Law" is a system of "Registration of Titles to Real Estate." It was devised in its present general form by Robert R. Torrens, and first promulgated in the form of law in South Australia in 1858. The "Registration of Titles to Land," however, was in use as early as 1811 in Austria and in 1855 in Hungary. Denmark registered such titles by judicial decree as early as 1550. The provisions of the later acts, however, differentiate the "Torrens" laws from these earlier forms. From South Australia the law spread to Queensland (1861), Tasmania (1862), New South Wales (1862), Victoria (1862), New Zealand (1870), Western Australia (1874), Fiji (1876), and New Guinea (1889). In all of these the registration of titles is compulsory on the alienation of crown lands, otherwise voluntary; only fee simple titles may be registered. The title obtained by registration is indefeasible.

Almost immediately after the launching of the system in Australia it was adopted in British Honduras (1858), followed by British Guiana (1880) the Leeward Islands (1886), Jamaica (1888). The system was also adopted in Central America, Tabago, Trinidad, Turks Island, Wales, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Austria. In England a similar law was passed (1862) and Ireland (1865). In these leaseholds for life or for twenty years were brought in. Absolute, qualified or possessory titles may be registered in England; only absolute titles in Ireland.

In Canada the system was adopted in British Columbia (1871), Ontario (1885), Manitoba (1885), Nova Scotia (1904), Alberta (1906), and Saskatchewan (1906). Throughout Canada the act is compulsory on alienation of crown lands, except in British Columbia, and voluntary otherwise except in Ontario. It is wholly voluntary in Ontario and permissive only in parts of that province. An estate of any kind is entitled to registration except in Ontario, which is open only to fee simple and life or twenty-one-year leaseholds, and Alberta and Saskatchewan, which excludes any estate for less than three years.

The registration of land titles under statutes either known as "Torrens acts" or such in fact, has been adopted in many of the States; Illinois was the first to adopt it in 1895, the act, however, being held unconstitutional because under its provisions judicial powers were conferred on the examiners of titles and the recorders. In 1897, however, the law was substantially re-enacted with the objection obviated, and this latter act has stood the test of the courts.

The Ohio law of 1896 was attacked and repealed in 1898. This checked further legislation until in 1913, when the Constitution was amended. The California statute (1897) has obtained a favorable decision from the final court of that State, in what has proved a leading case—Robinson vs. Kerrigan. The system was adopted in Massachusetts in 1898 and from its adoption proceedings have been very active under it and a large number of decisions have fixed its principles there. Minnesota adopted the system in 1901, applying it arbitrarily only to counties of over 75,000 inhabitants. Oregon followed in the same year, shortly followed by the Philippine Islands (1902), Colorado (1903), Hawaii (1903), and the State of Washington (1907). New York, see statement below, adopted the system in 1908.

In all of these States the law is voluntary except in the Philippines (Government grants, compulsory); Hawaii (lands owned by corporations compulsory) and Illinois (decedent's estates). The unit of registration is the county and generally the Register of Deeds or similar officer is the recorder. The operation of the act is confined to estates in fee simple absolute except in Hawaii, which, like the English law, includes qualified and possessory titles. In all there is a judicial proceeding which is heard, except in Massachusetts, the Philippines, and Hawaii, in the local court having equity jurisdiction. The "suit" is analogous to one to quit title. In Hawaii the law was changed in 1914 so as to admit of registration of the estate or interest of a person instead of the possessory title being registered. Massachusetts has a special "Land Court," and the Territories 'Courts of Land Registration." The proceedings are declared to be "*in rem*" in the three latter and in California. The facts are prepared for the court (based upon the petition or other pleadings) by officials generally known as examiners of title. These in California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Washington must be lawyers. The complaint or petition must set forth the names and addresses of all persons interested—jurisdiction over whom is obtained by service of summons either personally or by publication (the proceeding being "*in rem*"), and the allegations of the complaint may be traversed by any defendant. The local procedure varies widely, being generally conformed to the general procedure of the locality. In addition to the usual forms of service, the summons must be posted upon the property except in California, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, and Washington If there be a contest—a hearing is had in the usual form and in due course a decree is entered by the court directing (or denying) registration of the title subject to whatever encumbrances may have been found existent, and a certificate and duplicate is thereupon issued by the Registrar. The decree after a varying period becomes absolute and conclusive. The time is thirty days in Massachusetts and the Philippines; ninety days in Colorado and Washington; six months in Minnesota; two years in Illinois and Oregon, and five years in California. The title so registered is, generally speaking, indefeasible, the exceptions being by private parties for fraud, for varying periods and under varying conditions becoming absolutely indefeasible for this cause in Massachusetts, the Philippines, and Hawaii after one year. It is indefeasible as to boundaries except in Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, and Washington, and in those States where the adjacent property owners have been "brought in." It is also defeasible as to unrecorded leases not required by the law to be recorded. Such a title is defeasible in actions by the State or Federal Government, as for eminent domain, taxes, etc. It is stated to be indefeasible as to adverse possession in Oregon and the Philippines and by implication in the others.

In order to protect the indefeasible quality of the title held under registration, provision has been generally made for an "Assurance Fund," the proceeds of which are used for the reimbursement of any one injured (that is deprived of his property or his rights) by reason of the decree upon which the registration was based. Such a person must bring suit within a fixed period—in Hawaii and Massachusetts within six years; in Minnesota, the Philippines, Colorado, and Washington, six years, and in case of any disability an additional two years after its removal; in Illinois and Oregon within ten years, with the same disability clause. North Carolina and Indiana have also adopted the system. Constitutional amendment submitted in 1915 in Pennsylvania provided that new courts be established for carrying the system into effect. The Torrens bill was before the Legislature in Michigan in 1915.

THE LAW IN NEW YORK.

Chapter 444 of the laws of 1908, known as the "Land Title Registration law," became a law May 20, 1908, with the approval of the Governor. It became effective February 1, 1909. Stated in brief, it prescribes: Sec. 2. Any property or interest therein permitted to be registered may be brought under the operation of the act by filing a complaint, as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; a natural person, a corporation, or person *non sui juris* may apply under the usual representation. Sec. 3. The application shall be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term (of the county where the land is situated), and the proceedings shall be "*in rem*." On an issue raised, trial is had in Special Term, but an issue of fact may be tried by a jury as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; should the business require a "Part" may be assigned as the "Title Part" of the Special Term, the Appellate Division shall formulate rules of practice before such part. Sec. 4. The various county clerks, or where there are "registers" then those officials shall be "Registrars" of titles in their respective counties. The Registrars shall be county officers. Sec. 9. Before application is made for the registration of a title it must be examined and certified by an "official examiner of title," who must be a duly admitted attorney and counsellor-at-law in the courts of record of the State or a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State and duly authorized to guarantee or insure titles to real property in this State. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe rules for ascertaining

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THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

the fitness of applicants for the office of examiners. An applicant is licensed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He may be required to give a bond. In counties of not over 300,000 the examiner's certificate may be based upon searches and abstracts made by a domestic corporation organized to make and certify to searches and abstracts of title, such corporation to be not less than two years old.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons holding or claiming a fee simple or some right therein, or holding or claiming a contract to purchase such an estate, or who have or claim the power of appointing or disposing of such an estate, may make application for registry of his title. No lien upon an estate and no estate less than a fee may be registered unless the fee is first registered. All lesser estates to which the fee is found subject must be noted on the certificate.

Sec. 11. The complaint must name all parties having or claiming an interest or lien upon the property as shown by the examiner's certificate of title and such other parties as the court may direct, with their addresses; facts as to marriage age, etc., must be shown; "the People of the State of New York" must be made a defendant; the examiner's certificate is attached to the complaint as an exhibit.

Sec. 12. The examiner's certificate must be sworn to and if the examiner be a corporation, a policy of insurance of the title must accompany it, and shall be recoverable upon for ten years because of any error, fraud, omission or misdescription in the certificates. The certificate shall set forth the exact state of the title to be registered, with names and addresses and rights and interests of all persons in the property or in that adjoining same. Miniments of title must be filed, those affecting property not to be registered being subsequently withdrawn on filing certified copies. The certificate shall include a description, which, after approval by the court, shall be used in the summons, etc. Sec. 13 provides also for a map by a competent surveyor showing adjacent lands and highways; it must be verified.

Sec. 14 provides for the filing of the usual "*lis pendens*" or notice of pendency of the action, with the usual effect of that notice. Sec. 15. Any person may file a "caution" (in the Registrar's office) requiring notice to him of any application for registration of the title to any piece of property showing his claimed right, in which case he must be served. The Registrar shall keep a locality index of all "cautions" so filed. Sec. 16. A non-resident may apply through an agent duly appointed.

Sec. 17. On the application and the examiner's certificate, if the court determines that plaintiff's title should be registered (for which determination he may require another examination of the title), it shall make an order directing the issuance of a summons and notice, which shall be served in manner as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure. Sec. 21. Any person interested may appear and defend, whether named as a defendant or not. Sec. 22. The court may find and decree in whom the title is vested; may remove clouds from the title; may determine as to the validity of liens, etc., etc, and may direct the Registrar to register such title either absolutely or as subject to any encumbrance. Sec. 23. The title to be registered must be free from reasonable doubt and the judgment is conclusive against the world, including infants, lunatics and those not yet in being. Sec. 24. Any registration may be set aside for fraud (except in the hands of an innocent purchaser) within ten years, but otherwise not after six months.

Sec. 25. The Registrar after final judgment shall register the title and issue a certificate and (Sec. 27) enter same in his records, issuing a duplicate (Sec. 28) to the owner.

Sec. 32. The person holding such a certificate, holds the property described free from all encumbrances except those noted thereon and any of the following: Liens, etc., of the United States not required to be of record; taxes, water rates, etc., laid after initial registration; leases not over one year and actual occupation; easements or servitudes accruing after initial registration and not requiring record. Property registered shall not be subject to adverse possession (33). When once registered property must remain registered. Registered property is transferred by ordinary deed to be filed with the Registrar and a "memorial" agreed on by vendor and vendee entered upon the original certificate, and he shall make out a new original and duplicate certificate certifying the ownership in the vendee; where the parties fail to agree on a statement to the Registrar, he shall not issue a new certificate. Provision is made (39) for the sale of a part only. A fee having been duly registered a mortgagee (48) may present a subsequently executed mortgage and have it registered (upon an agreed statement between the mortgager and himself) upon the proper certificate in the registration book and upon the owner's duplicate. Judgments, decrees, attachments, executions, mechanics' or other liens must, on filing a transcript with the Registrar (49), be memorialized by the Registrar.

Assignments of mortgages, leases, etc., and releases are similarly treated (50-51). Procedure in foreclosure remains practically the same. Upon the death of the registered owner his heirs-at-law or devisees may obtain a new certificate on a final decree establishing the will or the intestacy and a proceeding, analogous to that for initial registration but relating back only to the time of the death of the former owner (Sec. 55).

The law establishes an assurance fund (Sec. 58) and upon each original registration there shall be paid to the Registrar one-tenth of one per centum of the value as shown by last local taxation, but if applicant takes registry without recourse to such fund, such tax shall not be exacted. Any person damaged (Sec. 59) by the order of registration may bring an action to recover from this fund; such action to be brought within six years (Sec. 61). To fraudulently procure or assist in procuring the registry of a title (or anything incident thereto) is made a felony, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for five years, or both. The fees of the Registrar are not greatly in excess of the usual court fees in New York County. The Court of Appeals, in addition, requires a bond of $5,000, to run ten years, from the Examiners of Title. Up to this but few applications have been made for registration.

BRITISH INCOME-TAX PAYERS.

(American Consular Report, May, 1915.)

It is probable that the total number of income-tax payers in Great Britain is somewhat under 1,000,000, many workingmen escaping payment of the tax because of the difficulty of obtaining an accurate record of individual earnings. In 1914 there were 709,356 assessments on individuals with incomes between £160 and £10,000 ($780 and $48,665) and 390 whose incomes exceeded the latter figure, the gross income of the 709,746 individuals being $1,228,226,600. Classified by incomes these tax payers numbered:

Income.	Number of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	Income.	Number of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
$780 to $975	257,499	$230,059,500	$4,380 to $4,865	7,445	$35,199,100
$975 to $1,460	237,434	286,987,400	$4,865 to $9,735	16,363	110,137,900
$1,460 to $1,945	85,557	147,357,500	$9,735 to $14,600	3,381	40,748,000
$1,945 to $2,435	46,063	102,762,600	$14,600 to $19,465	1,231	20,916,800
$2,435 to $2,920	23,411	63,537,800	$19,465 to $24,330	678	15,155,100
$2,920 to $3,405	13,383	42,772,100	$24,330 to $48,665	882	30,320,100
$3,405 to $3,895	10,250	37,844,200	$48,665 and over	390	40,440,400
$3,895 to $4,380	5,779	23,988,100			

The foregoing schedule does not indicate the returns made by 55,949 firms nor the returns on incomes of public companies and local authorities.

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UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1915.

Regular Establishment—Invalids or survivors, 15,242; widows and dependents, 4,488.

Service—Act of May 11, 1912, invalids or survivors, 347,081; act of February 6, 1907, invalids or survivors, 2,872.

Civil War, General Law—Invalids or survivors, 45,336; widows and dependents, 56,020.

Civil War, Act of June 27, 1890—Invalids or survivors, 1,081; widows and dependents, 3,854.

Civil War, Act of April 19, 1908—Widows and dependents, 235,087.

War with Spain—Invalids or survivors, 24,370; widows and dependents, 4,542.

War of 1812—Widows and dependents, 134.

War with Mexico—Invalids or survivors, 680; widows and dependents, 4,253.

Indian Wars—Invalids or survivors, 786; widows and dependents, 2,046.

Army nurses (women), 275.

Total pensioners on roll June 30, 1915, 748,147.

Total number of original applications during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, 73,521.

Total number of original claims allowed for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, 17,112.

Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1915—Invalids or survivors, 437,723; widows and dependents, 310,424; total, 748,147.

Paid pensioners during 1915, $165,518,266.

(For number of pension claims, pensioners and disbursements, by years, from 1867 to 1912, see WORLD ALMANAC for 1913, page 166.)

Expenses for the Pension Bureau and Disbursing Office in disbursing pension fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, $1,779,860.

All the pension agencies have been consolidated, and all pensioners are now paid by the Commissioner of Pensions through the Disbursing Office of the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT TO JUNE 30, 1915.

War of the Revolution (estimate), $70,000,000; war of 1812 (service pension), $45,972,895; Indian wars (service pension), $13,315,227; war with Mexico (service pension), $49,618,948; civil war, $4,614,643,267; war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands, $49,944,441; regular establishment, $35,472,408; unclassified, $16,508,447. Total disbursements for pensions, $4,895,475,637.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama...	2,949	Idaho.....	2,049	Minnesota..	11,596	N. Dakota..	2,675	Vermont...	5,970
Alaska.....	73	Illinois.....	51,542	Mississippi..	3,660	Ohio.....	70,768	Virginia....	7,950
Arizona....	817	Indiana....	45,613	Missouri....	36,031	Oklahoma..	10,404	Washington.	9,075
Arkansas...	8,040	Iowa.....	25,397	Montana...	2,158	Oregon.....	7,119	W. Virginia.	9,693
California...	26,441	Kansas.....	29,562	Nebraska...	13,113	Penn'a.....	69,011	Wisconsin..	18,053
Colorado...	7,347	Kentucky...	19,491	Nevada....	364	R. Island...	4,092	Wyoming...	766
Connecticut	9,132	Louisiana...	4,902	N. Hamp...	5,988	S. Carolina.	1,547	Canal Zone.	1
Delaware...	2,374	Maine.....	13,018	New Jersey.	18,813	S. Dakota..	4,922	Insular Pos.	159
Dist. of Col.	8,203	Maryland...	11,355	New Mexico	1,731	Tennessee..	15,477	Foreign....	4,660
Florida.....	4,642	Mass.....	31,143	New York..	62,303	Texas.....	7,670		
Georgia....	2,734	Michigan...	31,302	N. Carolina.	3,315	Utah.....	937	Total....	748,147

The following are the rates for total disability from causes incident to the service:

Army—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain, provost marshal, and chaplain, $20; first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy provost marshal, $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Navy—Captain and officers of higher rank, commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, $30; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, $25; master, professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, clerks of admirals, paymasters, or other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

Marine Corps—Lieutenant-colonel and officers of higher rank, $30; major, $25; captain, $20; first lieutenant, $17; second lieutenant, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Pension at certain ages on account of service in the civil and Mexican wars. Act of May 11, 1912.

Any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, on making proof of such facts is entitled to receive a pension as follows: Age sixty-two years—For a service of 90 days, $13.00 per month; 6 months, $13.50; 1 year, $14.00; 1½ years, $14.50; 2 years, $15.00; 2½ years, $15.50, and 3 years and more, $16.00. Age 66 years—For a service of 90 days, $15.00 per month; 6 months, $15.50; 1 year, $16.00; 1½ years, $16.50; 2 years, $17.00; 2½ years, $18.00, and 3 years and more, $19.00. Age 70 years—For a service of 90 days, $18.00 per month; 6 months, $19.00; 1 year, $20.00; 1½ years, $21.50; 2 years, $23.00; 2½ years, $24.00, and 3 years and more, $25.00. Age 75 years—For a service of 90 days, $21 per month; 6 months, $22.50; 1 year, $24.00; 1½ years, $27.00, and 2 years and more, $30.00. And such pension shall commence from the date of filing the application in the Bureau of Pensions. Any person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to $30.00 per month. Any person who was wounded in battle or in line of duty in the civil war, and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, is entitled to $30.00 per month.

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PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officers of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States." The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

2. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those Islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

3. FEE—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

4. APPLICATIONS—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued, and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal or State Court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship. He is also required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and the objects of his visits thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, thus: "Commercial business;" (*) "to attend to the settlement of an estate;" "to bring wife and children to this country."

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, ——; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——; special identifying marks, if any (scars, birthmarks, etc.).

The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of the application by the clerk of court before whom it is made, with an impression of the seal of the court so placed as to cover part of the photograph, but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department (†). Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.

The application must be supported by an affidavit from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness' knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court before whom the application is executed, and the witness must be an American citizen, who resides within the jurisdiction of the court. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court before whom the application is executed, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the *bona fides* of the application.

5. NATIVE CITIZENS—An application containing the information indicated by rule 4 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be expected to submit a birth certificate with his application.

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must obtain from the Commissioner of Immigration or Chinese inspector in charge at the port through which he proposes to leave the country a certificate upon his application, under the seal of such officer, showing that there has been granted to him by the latter a return certificate in accordance with rule 16 of the Chinese Regulations of the Department of Labor. For this purpose special blank forms of application for passports are provided.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

6. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

7. NATURALIZED CITIZENS—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

8. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband (thus: Mary Doe, not Mrs. John Doe). A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

9. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

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10. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other Government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the department of an insular passport.

11. EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF PASSPORT—A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application accompanied by the old passport, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the department may have it renewed for a period of six months upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States when it is about to expire, with a sworn statement of the names of the countries which he expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto. No passport shall be renewed more than twice.

12. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid-servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For a man-servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid-servant under the above-named conditions. (The term "maid-servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

13. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

14. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts.

15. ADDRESS—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

16. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS—The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of granting and issuing passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

* An applicant who states that he is going abroad on commercial business must submit with his application a letter from the head of the concern which he represents. † The loose photograph must be signed across its face by the applicant, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 1, 1915.

PASSPORTS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES NOW AT WAR.

The department, since the outbreak of the European war, has received many inquiries from American citizens concerning the matter of obtaining passports for their wives and children residing in foreign countries now at war. An American citizen, temporarily abroad, should apply for a passport through an embassy, legation, or consulate of the United States, which will forward the application to the department. In cases of urgent necessity emergency passports, good for six months, may be obtained from embassies or legations, or from consulates situated in countries in which there are no American diplomatic representatives. A person claiming citizenship through naturalization in his own right, or through naturalization of husband or parent, should be provided with the certificate of naturalization to accompany the application. A person claiming citizenship through his own birth in this country, or through the birth in the United States of husband or parent, should submit a birth certificate with the application. If it is impossible to obtain a birth certificate, the department will consider affidavits of two or more reputable American citizens who have knowledge of the birth in this country of the applicant abroad or the person through whose American origin citizenship is claimed. In cases of urgent necessity, if the husband in this country so desires, and will forward to the department documentary evidence of his American citizenship, as indicated above, it will consider the matter of sending telegraphic instructions to the appropriate American diplomatic or consular officer abroad, informing him of the American citizenship of the husband and instructing him to advise the wife to apply through his office for a passport. The department should be informed of the names of any minor children with the wife abroad, and the dates and places of their births, and should be furnished with the birth certificates of such of them as may have been born in the United States. In the cases of foreign-born children of naturalized American citizens, the department should also be informed concerning the periods, if any, of their residence in the United States.

A telegram in a case of the kind mentioned above must be sent at the expense of the person making the request, who will be informed of the cost of the telegram after it has gone out. The department cannot undertake to say in advance what the cost of such a telegram will be.

It is understood that passports are ordinarily required of persons entering or leaving Russia, and that those who enter with Russian passports are required to use the same documents in leaving.

The department cannot, of course, give an assurance that diplomatic or consular officers will be able to reach, by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, persons who are residing in places at or near which military operations are now being carried on.

It is not customary for the department to accept funds for transmission abroad. Such funds should be sent by postal money order or through a bank or express company carrying on an international exchange business.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 9, 1915.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS UPON TRAVEL IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

American citizens going directly to France from the United States are required to bear passports visaed by French diplomatic or consular officers in the United States. An application for a visa should be made to the French consulate in this country within the jurisdiction of which the applicant resides. The application should be made at least three days before it is necessary to obtain the visa. An American citizen who does not go directly from this country to France, but sojourns in some other foreign country before visiting France, should inquire of the American or French diplomatic representative in such foreign country concerning the special formalities which it will be necessary for him to fulfil before entering French territory.

It is understood that German military authorities now require that each person, except a minor under 10 years of age accompanied by his parents, entering Germany be supplied with an individual passport, and that a wife or minor child over 10 years of age cannot enter upon a passport held by husband or parent. A servant, accompanying his employer, is also required to have a separate passport.

Under British regulations all persons over 14 years of age accompanying an alien into Great Britain, and included in his passport, must have their photographs attached thereto. This includes the wife and minor children of the bearer. All persons entering the United Kingdom are required to register with the appropriate local authorities within 28 days after arrival.

The department has also been informed that rigid restrictions have been placed upon all travel between England and the Continent of Europe.

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PASSPORT REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

Admission to Belgium from Holland is understood to be practically forbidden to travellers from England.

The department is informed that the Italian authorities now require that each person entering Italy, who is over 16 years of age, be supplied with an individual passport. Thus a wife or a child over 16 years of age cannot enter Italy on the passport of the husband or parent.

For further and more authentic information concerning restrictions upon travel in foreign countries, it is necessary to apply to diplomatic or consular representatives of those countries.

The Department of State cannot undertake in general to advise Americans as to the routes which they should follow in travelling abroad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 12, 1915.

NOTE—The Department of State has been recently informed that passports are required of all persons entering Newfoundland, but are not required of persons entering Canada.

LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Department of State has recently received numerous inquiries from foreign-born persons residing in this country as to whether they may be compelled to perform military service in their native lands and as to what penalties, by way of fines, confiscation of property, or imprisonment in case of return, they will incur if they fail to report to the authorities of their countries of origin for military service. Some of the inquiries refer to persons who have obtained naturalization as citizens of the United States, others to persons who have made declarations of intention to become American citizens, and still others to persons who have taken no steps toward acquiring American citizenship. Misconception and confusion concerning this matter appear to be current.

The United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country may be compelled to return to their countries of origin for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into foreign armies against their will so long as they remain in the United States.

The department cannot undertake to give authentic, official information either, in general, as to the requirements of the military service laws of foreign countries and the penalties provided therein for evasion of military service, or, in particular, as to the status and present or future liabilities of individuals under such laws. Information of this kind must be obtained from officials of the foreign countries concerned.

The department issues printed circulars concerning the status in their native lands of naturalized citizens of the United States, natives of certain European countries, and these will be furnished to interested persons upon request. It is specifically stated in these circulars that the information contained in them is not to be considered as official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of foreign countries.

The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with the following European countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, the German States, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden. Copies of these treaties are to be found in "Treaties, Conventions, etc., between the United States of America and Other Powers" (Government Printing Office, 1910), and separate copies may be furnished by the department upon request. Under these treaties the naturalization of persons concerned as citizens of the United States and the termination of their former allegiance are recognized, with the reservation, in most of them, that such persons remain liable to trial and punishment in their native lands for offences committed prior to emigration therefrom, including offences of evasion of military duty. The United States holds that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which the United States has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The latter countries may hold that naturalization of their citizens or subjects as citizens of other countries has no effect upon their original military obligation, or may deny the right of their citizens or subjects to become naturalized as citizens of other countries, in the absence of express consent or without the fulfilment of military obligations. More specific information as to the department's understanding of the laws of these countries concerning nationality and military obligations may be found in the department's circulars mentioned above.

It is important to observe that an alien who declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States does not, at the time of making such declaration, renounce allegiance to his original sovereign, but merely declares that he intends to do so. Such person does not, by his declaration of intention, acquire the status of a citizen of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 14, 1914.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was formed in 1910 for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a judicial tribunal which would perform for the nations of the civilized world a similar service to that which is given by ordinary courts to individuals, and of encouraging recourse to such a tribunal after its establishment.

During this period annual conferences have been held, the printed proceedings of which have been a valuable acquisition to libraries and to all interested in the development of judicial settlement and of international law; men of distinguished ability and unquestioned influence contributed the papers, some of which have been voluntarily translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Quarterly pamphlets, each containing an appropriate monograph by some acknowledged authority on subjects tending to advance the purpose of the society, have been issued, not only to members, but to a carefully selected list of 30,000 names, including the leading law schools and universities throughout the world.

A copy of all publications is sent to the foreign office of every nation and to the heads of foreign legations in Washington.

There is a widespread and growing interest in the work of the society; hardly a day passes without requests, not only from America but from many parts of the world for copies of the pamphlets, which are always sent free of charge. The officers and Executive Committee are much gratified at the interest awakened by their efforts, but are obliged to issue an earnest appeal for contributing members in order to continue the work on the present scale.

The object of the founders of the society was to give it a large following, and so there were three classes of membership established (life, sustaining, and annual), with equal privileges, leaving each member to determine what he would give, and in order that it might be beyond the reach of none, the subscription for annual membership was fixed at one dollar. At the same time, in order to obtain a more adequate income, a sustaining membership at ten dollars a year was established.

President—Theodore Marburg, Baltimore Md. *Vice-President*—Elihu Root, New York. *Secretary*—James B. Scott, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—Tunstall Smith, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Life membership, $100; sustaining membership, $10 a year; annual membership, $1 a year.

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NATURALIZATION.

THE following paraphrase and condensation of the naturalization laws of the United States have been revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, and includes such minor changes in the law as were provided by the amendments embodied in the acts of Congress, approved June 25, 1910, and June 30, 1914.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States District Courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize, conferred upon the above mentioned courts, is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits over which their respective jurisdiction extends.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or African descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of any court having jurisdiction over the place in which he lives, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen years. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Aliens of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who have been honorably discharged from service in the armies of the United States, either regular or volunteer, are not required to make a declaration of intention.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has served five consecutive years in the United States Navy or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, may be admitted to citizenship (under the act of July 26, 1894) without any previous declaration of intention.

Under the act approved June 30, 1914, any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who may under existing law become a citizen, who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the Revenue Cutter Service, and received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, is admissible to citizenship, upon his petition, without a previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore.

The widow and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are also exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States continuously and who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith exercised the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States because of wrongful information and belief, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts above stated which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

Any alien who has borne an hereditary title or been a member of an order or nobility must renounce such title or position expressly before becoming naturalized. No alien may become naturalized, if physically capable, who does not speak the English language.

Aliens who are admitted to citizenship by order in open court will be required to take the oath of allegiance and thereafter will be entitled to a certificate of naturalization.

The law also provides as to those persons, who though not citizens owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any State or organized Territory of the United States, that they may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the law, except that they will not be called upon to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty.

At the time of filing his declaration of intention an alien is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar. At the time of filing a petition for naturalization a petitioner is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of four dollars. This latter fee is for the cost of recording the petition and hearing the case, as well as for the issuance, if the petition is granted, of the certificate of naturalization.

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by sec. 14, chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

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THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW.

THE Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, is entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." It took effect by its terms on January 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the first offence, and not less than $1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

Sec. 2 of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any State from any other State, and from or to any foreign country.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

Sec. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District-Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec 5. That it shall be the duty of each District-Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

The sections descriptive of the articles which come within the scope of the act are as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the term 'drug,' as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:"

In case of drugs:

"First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

"Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

In the case of confectionery:

"If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or

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vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

"Sec. 8. That the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded."

In case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

In the case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

"Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: Provided, however, That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this act. (The act of March 3, 1913, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provisions as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to eighteen months after its passage.)

"Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading, in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

"Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term 'blend' as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

"Sec. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it."

The remaining provisions of the act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(Bureau of Chemistry, Carl L. Alsberg, Chief, Washington, D. C.)

During the fiscal year 1914, 11,911 samples of foods and drugs shipped in interstate commerce were collected and examined; 436 cases were transmitted to the Department of Justice for prosecution, in 87 of which criminal proceedings, and in 349 of which seizure proceedings were recommended; 407 criminal cases and 369 seizures, in all 776 cases, were terminated in the courts; 14,275 import shipments were examined at the Import Laboratories and 4,524 were denied entry.

ABOLISHING GUARANTY LEGEND AND SERIAL NUMBER ON FOOD AND DRUGS.

The legend "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs act" is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on food and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1916, by a food inspection decision signed May 29, 1914, by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce. The new regulation will take effect May 1, 1916, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up their present stocks of labels. After that date guaranties of compliance with the law should be given by manufacturers directly to dealers, and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guaranty should not appear on the label or package of the product.

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1906 TO 1915, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.	Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.
1906....	$143,394,055	$48,422,997	$55,641,859	.....	1911....	$155,279,858	$67,005,950	$64,367,777	.....
1907....	156,336,902	51,811,070	59,567,818	.....	1912....	156,391,487	70,590,151	63,268,770	.....
1908....	140,158,807	49,862,754	59,807,617	.....	1913....	163,879,342	76,789,424	66,266,989	.....
1909....	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	.....	1914....	159,098,177	79,986,639	67,081,512	$71,381,274
1910....	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	.....	1915....	144,619,699	a79,957,373	79,328,946	*80,190,694

Of the miscellaneous receipts received in 1915 (total $1,454,760), $673,847 was from playing cards, and $379,288 from penalties, etc. Receipts from oleomargarine $1,695,256. (a) Including $193,302 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1909.
* Income tax from corporations $39,144,529, from individuals $41,046,165.

INCOME TAX.

The receipts of income tax from individuals for year ending June 30, 1915 as classified to conform to provisions of the act, were as follows:

Income tax, normal	$16,577,089.33
Income tax, additional, from net incomes exceeding:	
$20,000 and not more than $50,000...	4,098,073.45
$50,000 and not more than $75,000...	2,496,496.77
$75,000 and not more than $100,000..	2,099,634.48
$100,000 and not more than $250,000.	$5,943,797.67
$250,000 and not more than $500,000.	3,328,423.78
$500,000	6,439,004.54
Accepted offers in compromise	63,645.59
Total	$41,046,165.61

Supplemental statement showing the receipts under act of October 3, 1913, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States, Etc.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.	States, Etc.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama	$177,127.39	$84,633.40	Nebraska	$232,638.07	$128,735.25
Alaska	4,412.49	4,556.11	Nevada	51,843.57	31,246.39
Arizona	74,935.76	51,624.12	New Hampshire	96,944.33	71,023.29
Arkansas	89,149.52	38,177.09	New Jersey	1,395,098.46	1,278,169.92
California	1,620,250.50	1,240,501.03	New Mexico	37,240.58	16,278.53
Colorado	333,683.28	226,735.74	New York	10,221,206.65	17,417,537.60
Connecticut	634,804.71	648,891.26	North Carolina	257,825.38	123,553.96
Delaware	143,955.10	138,835.94	North Dakota	71,340.70	26,155.98
District of Col.	134,767.04	378,673.72	Ohio	2,538,058.60	1,489,401.11
Florida	108,141.60	121,368.22	Oklahoma	273,203.26	133,685.76
Georgia	320,617.52	119,983.61	Oregon	184,435.06	121,305.87
Hawaii	198,610.97	45,211.04	Pennsylvania	4,725,139.26	4,642,557.08
Idaho	71,202.56	24,567.89	Rhode Island	278,658.26	432,453.37
Illinois	2,983,527.31	2,670,630.34	South Carolina	118,032.23	43,369.72
Indiana	644,147.38	345,653.92	South Dakota	58,966.15	15,071.31
Iowa	469,173.05	264,315.64	Tennessee	244,305.05	165,904.45
Kansas	460,043.69	94,975.59	Texas	622,646.16	425,631.57
Kentucky	467,638.45	163,191.46	Utah	216,234.83	44,975.43
Louisiana	316,364.74	209,813.20	Vermont	53,645.86	141,428.77
Maine	325,168.99	150,094.51	Virginia	430,379.24	197,559.27
Maryland	385,539.58	636,340.03	Washington	316,322.33	198,579.39
Massachusetts	1,853,057.41	2,683,084.53	West Virginia	357,614.85	139,188.47
Michigan	1,379,478.99	1,533,829.14	Wisconsin	602,876.39	272,476.09
Minnesota	1,202,376.98	581,952.84	Wyoming	54,146.91	12,248.68
Mississippi	73,516.09	34,664.57			
Missouri	1,099,384.38	934,139.02	Total	$39,144,529.19	$41,046,165.61
Montana	134,651.53	51,184.39			

NOTE—The receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were as follows: Corporation excise and income taxes, $43,127,739.89; individual income tax (10 months), $28,253,534.85; total, $71,381,274.74.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama	$661,217.64	Maine	$718,084.03	Oregon	$1,160,496.09
Alaska	31,699.46	Maryland	7,766,490.56	Pennsylvania	37,611,791.32
Arizona	208,912.05	Massachusetts	12,094,625.11	Porto Rico*	624,793.60
Arkansas	394,536.43	Michigan	11,085,043.07	Rhode Island	1,797,903.53
California	13,129,026.52	Minnesota	5,195,175.30	South Carolina	453,396.66
Colorado	1,509,773.16	Mississippi	223,965.84	South Dakota	359,551.25
Connecticut	3,222,249.67	Missouri	14,874,845.68	Tennessee	2,375,418.27
Delaware	722,298.66	Montana	752,908.96	Texas	2,841,336.60
Dist. of Columbia	1,438,628.75	Nebraska	2,878,265.06	Utah	576,720.59
Florida	1,562,425.02	Nevada	171,095.06	Vermont	276,446.50
Georgia	1,041,349.35	New Hampshire	783,234.45	Virginia	8,642,358.70
Hawaii	434,582.62	New Jersey	15,358,014.08	Washington	2,329,311.84
Idaho	208,004.69	New Mexico	142,593.08	West Virginia	1,969,473.72
Illinois	56,242,546.12	New York	76,271,908.24	Wisconsin	11,390,243.87
Indiana	25,761,193.45	North Carolina	13,651,937.38	Wyoming	133,509.79
Iowa	2,621,308.38	North Dakota	261,610.05	Philippine Islands	193,302.08
Kansas	1,101,868.00	Ohio	27,424,294.20		
Kentucky	33,653,848.21	Oklahoma	729,323.56	Total	$415,669,876.30
Louisiana	8,604,940.00				

NOTE—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington; Nevada forms a part of the first district of California.

* The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following districts, viz: First district of New York, $114,048.65; second district of New York, $510,744.95; total, $624,793.60.

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WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, etc. on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year are as follows:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1915.	Change from Preceding Year.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....gals..	2,516,054	.....	188,698
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....gals..	121,639,194	.....	14,794,625
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	89,746,701	.....	6,358,744
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	7,058,122,323	.....	612,709,907
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	972,263,280	.....	64,599,790
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	15,703,061	.....	1,715,819
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number..	16,740,476,912	330,809,776	.....
Snuff.....lbs..	29,839,074	.....	2,927,667
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	402,474,945	.....	10,030,968
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	(†) 143,968,780	1,506,195	.....
Adulterated butter.....lbs..	19,737	.....	150,856
Process or renovated butter.....lbs..	39,351,564	7,494,316	.....

NOTE—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.
(†) Includes 4,412,000 pounds at 10 cents and 138,856,794 pounds at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Receipts of tax on Porto Rican products—spirits, cigars, and cigarettes—year ended June 30, 1915, $624,793; on cigars and cigarettes from Philippines, $193,302.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufacturers of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 5 and 10 cents. Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc., in bottles containing not more than one pint, per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents; and, at the same rate for any larger quantity for such merchandise. Grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of sweet wines, per gallon, 55 cents.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1.50. (And at a proportionate rate for any other quantity or for fractional parts of a barrel authorized by law.)

WINES, LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, ETC., DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED.

Still wines, per pint, 1 cent (in bottles containing less than pint in proportion); quart, 2 cents; gallon, 8 cents. Champagne and other sparkling wines and artificially carbonated wines, per half pint or less, 5 cents; more than half pint and not more than one pint, 10 cents; more than one pint and not more than one quart, 20 cents (larger quantities same rate). Liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds, per half pint, 1½ cents; more than half pint and not more than one pint, 3 cents; more than one pint and not more than one quart, 6 cents; larger containers, per gallon, 24 cents.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents.

Cigars weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3; cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 75 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3.60; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $1.25.

OLEOMARGARINE, ADULTERATED BUTTER AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.

Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter, per lb., 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., ¼ of 1 cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents; process or renovated butter, per lb., ¼ of 1 cent.

FILLED CHEESE.

Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 98 lbs., 4 cents; half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs., or more than 24½ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ lbs. or less, ½ cent.

TAX ON INCOMES.

Normal tax (assessed annually) 1 per cent. on net income. Exemption allowed individuals—if single, $3,000; if married, $4,000. Income tax, additional—Net incomes exceeding $20,000 and not more than $50,000, 1 per cent.; exceeding $50,000 and not more than $75,000, 2 per cent.; exceeding $75,000 and not more than $100,000, 3 per cent.; exceeding $100,000 and not more than $250,000, 4 per cent.; exceeding $250,000 and not more than $500,000, 5 per cent.; exceeding $500,000, 6 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Playing cards, per pack, 2 cents. Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes, per lb., $300. White phosphorous matches, per hundred, 2 cents.

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INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

District.	Collector.	Address.	District.	Collector.	Address.
Alabama	John D. McNeel	Birmingham.	New Hamp.	Seth W. Jones	Portsmouth.
Arkansas	Jack Walker	Little Rock.	1st N. Jersey	Samuel Iredell	Camden.
1st Cal.	Joseph J. Scott	San Francisco.	5th N. Jersey	Charles V. Duffy	Newark.
6th Cal.	John P. Carter	Los Angeles.	New Mexico	Lewis T. Carpenter	Phoenix, Ariz.
Colorado	Mark A. Skinner	Denver.	1st N. York	Henry P. Keith	Brooklyn.
Connecticut	James J. Walsh	Hartford.	2d N. York	John Z. Lowe, Jr.	New York City.
Florida	Henry H. Lewis	Jacksonville.	3d N. York	Mark Eisner	New York City.
Georgia	Aaron O. Blalock	Atlanta.	14th N. York	Roscoe Irwin	Albany.
Hawaii	John F. Haley	Honolulu.	21st N. York	Neal Brewster	Syracuse.
1st Illinois	Julius F. Smietanka	Chicago.	28th N. York	Vincent H. Riordan	Buffalo.
5th Illinois	Edward D. McCabe	Peoria.	N. & S. Dak.	James Coffey	Aberdeen, S. D.
8th Illinois	John L. Pickering	Springfield.	4th N. Car.	Josiah W. Bailey	Raleigh.
13th Illinois	John M. Rapp	East St. Louis.	5th N. Car.	Alston D. Watts	Statesville.
6th Indiana	Peter J. Kruyer	Indianapolis.	1st Ohio	Andrew C. Gilligan	Cincinnati.
7th Indiana	Isaac R. Strouse	Terre Haute.	10th Ohio	Frank B. Niles	Toledo.
3d Iowa	Louis Murphy	Dubuque.	11th Ohio	Beriah E. Williamson	Columbus.
Kansas	Wm. H. L. Pepperell	Wichita.	18th Ohio	Harry H. Weiss	Cleveland.
2d Kentucky	Josh T. Griffith	Owensboro.	Oklahoma	Hubert L. Bolen	Oklahoma.
5th Kentucky	Thomas S. Mayes	Louisville.	Oregon	Milton A. Miller	Portland.
6th Kentucky	Charlton B. Thompson	Covington.	1st Penn.	Ephraim Lederer	Philadelphia.
7th Kentucky	Ben Marshall	Lexington.	9th Penn.	Benjamin F. Davis	Lancaster.
8th Kentucky	John W. Hughes	Danville.	12th Penn.	Fred C. Kirkendall	Scranton.
Louisiana	John Y. Fauntleroy	New Orleans.	23d Penn.	C. Gregg Lewellyn	Pittsburgh.
Maryland	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.	S. Carolina	Duncan C. Heyward	Columbia.
3d Mass.	John F. Malley	Boston.	Tennessee	Edward B. Craig	Nashville.
1st Michigan	James J. Brady	Detroit.	3d Texas	Alex. S. Walker	Austin.
4th Michigan	Emanuel J. Doyle	Grand Rapids.	2d Virginia	Richd. C. L. Moncure	Richmond.
Minnesota	Edward J. Lynch	St. Paul.	6th Virginia	John M. Hart	Roanoke.
1st Missouri	George H. Moore	St. Louis.	Washington	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
6th Missouri	Edgar M. Harber	Kansas City.	West Virginia	Samuel A. Hays	Parkersburg.
Montana	William C. Whaley	Helena.	1st Wisconsin	Paul A. Hemmy	Milwaukee.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Loomis	Omaha.	2d Wisconsin	Burt Williams	Madison.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

President—Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla. *First Vice-President*—Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. *Second Vice-President*—Albert P. Bush, Mobile, Ala. *Managing Director*—Clarence J. Owens, Riverdale Park, Md. *Treasurer and Resident Director*—William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C.

The headquarters of the Congress is at the Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, D. C.; Clarence J. Owens, Managing Director.

Among the purposes of the organization are the following:

(*a*) To promote and develop the interests of the following sixteen States of the United States known as the "Southern States," to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(*b*) To collect and disseminate information regarding the resources and conditions of the said States and the opportunities and advantages offered in them for the safe and profitable investment of capital; the attractions offered in the South to the homeseeker, artisan and laborer, and the importance to the National Government of enacting proper legislation looking to the conservation of the natural resources of the South and the improvement of its rivers, harbors and transportation facilities.

(*c*) To encourage, promote and foster the development of the resources of the South with its own capital and by its own inhabitants.

(*d*) To encourage and obtain the establishment in the South of commercial, manufacturing, industrial and other enterprises, and to foster those already existing therein.

(*e*) To encourage, foster and promote the creation and establishment of institutions and organizations whose energies shall be principally directed toward the development of the material resources of the South.

(*f*) To promote and develop proper immigration to the South and to promote and foster the establishment of such organizations as may bring about the development of desirable immigration to the South.

(*g*) To encourage the movement for the construction of good roads and for the extension of railroad and trolley transportation.

(*h*) To encourage, foster and develop patriotic and National sentiments throughout the South and elsewhere in the nation, and particularly to promote, encourage and foster the feeling and desire for a greater nation through a greater South.

(*i*) To promote the improvement of educational and other conditions which tend to develop the material resources and happiness of the residents of the South.

INTERNATIONAL POLAR COMMISSION.

Organized at Brussels, Belgium, May 29, 1908. *President*—————. *Vice-President*—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Sweden. *Secretary*—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary (U. S. N.).

Members—Prof. E. Bruckner, Prof. G. Trabert, Prof. E. Oberhummer and Prof. A. Grund, Austria; Baron Roland Eötvös, Rear-Admiral A. Gratzl, Prof. R. de Kövesligethy, and Dr. J. Kepes, Hungary; Capt. A. de Gomery de Gerlache, Brussels, and Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium; Rear-Admiral Louis A. Goul, Chile; Capt. Holm, Capt. Koch, Capt. Amdrup, and Dr. la Cour, Denmark; Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and Herbert L. Bridgman, United States; Admiral Umberto Cagni, R. N.; Prof. G. Cora, Capt. Marquis Giovanni Roncagli, and Cavalier Petro Molinelli, Italy; Dr. Van der Stok, Capt. J. M. Phaff, Dr. Van Everdingen, and J. L. H. Luymes, Netherlands; Prof. Mehedinti, Prof. Coculesco, and Prof. Stefan Popescu, Roumania; Prof. Rudmose Brown, Dr. William S. Bruce, Dr. Bartholomew, and Dr. Richardson, Great Britain; Gen. Lieut. Jules de Schokalsky and Dr. Knipovitch, Russia; Dr. Baron de Geer, Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Dr. Hamberg and Dr. Andersson, Sweden; Prof. Erich Von Drygalski, Prof. Albrecht Penck, Dr. Supan and Dr. Wiechert, Germany; M. M. Maurice Zimmerman, and Ernest Gourdon, France.

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PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the invention is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without

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PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending, patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches, for fifteen cents per sheet. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1914, were $2,251,892, and expenditures $2,000,770. Receipts over expenditures, $251,122. Total net surplus to December 31, 1914, $7,548,175.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1914:

Number of applications for patents	67,774
Number of applications for design patents	2,454
Number of applications for reissue patents	176
Total	70,404
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	8,851
Number of applications for registration of labels	988
Number of applications for prints	434
Number of disclaimers filed	22
Number of appeals on the merits	1,840
Total	12,135

Number of patents issued, excluding designs	39,945
Design patents issued	1,715
Patents reissued	190
Total	41,850
Number of trade-marks registered	6,817
Number of labels registered	719
Number of prints registered	338
Total	7,874
Number of patents expired	22,098
Number of applications forfeited for non-payment of final fees	10,222
Number of applications allowed awaiting final fees	19,152
Number of trade-mark applications passed for publication	7,948

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy-nine years, 1836-1914, was 2,066,780; number of patents granted, including designs and reissues, 1,123,211.

There is now no law permitting the filing of a caveat, the old law having been repealed July 1, 1910. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted August 8, 1911, to F. H. Holton, of Akron, Ohio, for an automobile tire.

The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1914 according to residence of patentees: Alabama, 206; Alaska, 5; Arizona, 75; Arkansas, 134; California, 1,870; Canal Zone, 10; Colorado, 445; Connecticut, 1,176; Delaware, 63; District of Columbia, 340; Florida, 143; Georgia, 241; Hawaii, 30; Idaho, 84; Illinois, 3,954; Indiana, 820; Iowa, 759; Kansas, 430; Kentucky, 243; Louisiana, 198; Maine, 150; Maryland, 398; Massachusetts, 2,437; Michigan, 1,423; Minnesota, 664; Mississippi, 115; Missouri, 1,154; Montana, 149; Nebraska, 335; Nevada, 32; New Hampshire, 124; New Jersey, 1,893; New Mexico, 45; New York, 5,972; North Carolina, 189; North Dakota, 162; Ohio, 2,643; Oklahoma, 292; Oregon, 337; Pennsylvania, 3,469; Philippine Islands, 9; Porto Rico, 4; Rhode Island, 349; South Carolina, 92; South Dakota, 149; Tennessee, 254; Texas, 619; Utah, 131; Vermont, 80; Virginia, 299; Washington, 563; West Virginia, 238; Wisconsin, 947; Wyoming, 45; U. S. Army, 10; U. S. Navy, 11. Total, †37,009.

Foreign countries: Austria-Hungary, 152; Belgium, 56; Canada, 667; Cuba, 20; Denmark, 32; England, 1,033; France, 379; Germany, 1,475; Ireland, 25; Italy, 70; Japan, 13; Mexico, 26; Norway, 38; Russia, 37; Scotland, 93; Sweden, 82; Switzerland, 122; other countries, 275. Total foreign, 4,595.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1915. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries to December 31, 1913, and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1914:

Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1913.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1913.	Total.
Austria	.....	81,692	81,692	Russia	1,464	30,844	32,308
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Spain	.....	51,993	51,993
Belgium	35,044	236,000	271,044	Sweden	1,629	37,693	39,322
Canada	4,081	152,199	156,280	Switzerland	.....	63,944	63,944
France	103,934	384,620	488,554	All other foreign countries	8,363	197,995	206,358
Germany	9,996	275,974	285,970	Total foreign	238,437	2,222,088	2,460,525
Great Britain	53,408	425,063	478,471	United States	120,573	972,650	*1,093,223
Hungary	.....	57,988	57,988	Grand total to 1914	359,010	3,194,738	3,553,748
India	445	12,653	13,098	United States, 1914	.....	.....	39,945
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	120,825	125,548				
Japan	.....	25,022	25,022				

* Including 9,957 patents issued prior to July 1, 1836, on which date the present series began. † Not including 190 reissues and 56 patents withdrawn.

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada number 150 groups. The officers of the federation are: *Honorary President*—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador. *President*—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore. *Vice-Presidents*—M. Alexander, T. Mason, New York; H. Kirke White, Detroit; G. Desaulniers, Montreal; A. Legallet, San Francisco, Cal.; B. E. Young, Nashville, Tenn. *Secretary*—M. Louis Delamarre. *Treasurer*—M. T. Tileston Wells. Office, 147 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant; Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a

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REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trade-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge, or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10.00 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trade-mark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trade-mark be determined to be registrable.

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan (including China and Korea), Luxemburg, Mexico, Roumania, Servia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

IRRIGATION, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROJECTS.

Approved projects commenced, area to be reclaimed, with expenditure to and percentage of completion on December 31, 1914, listed by States. (Source: The Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.)

State.	Project.	Estimates December 31, 1914.		
		Area.	Expenditures *a*	Per Cent. of Completion. *b*
		Acres.	Dollars.	
Arizona	Salt River	211,366	12,323,780	96
Arizona-California	Yuma	129,000	7,581,562	70
California	Orland	20,300	783,985	79
Colorado	Grand Valley	53,000	1,630,964	39
	Uncompahgre Valley	140,000	5,821,641	65
Idaho	Boisé	255,000	10,488,329	82
	Minidoka	120,100	5,885,802	91
Kansas	Garden City	10,677	379,959	100
Montana	Huntley	32,688	1,614,545	98
	Milk River	219,557	3,267,263	32
	Sun River	174,046	2,065,449	20
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	60,116	3,249,394	96
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	129,270	6,862,926	94
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	206,000	5,838,112	80
New Mexico	Carlsbad	20,261	1,060,283	100
	Hondo	10,000	384,004	98
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	155,000	3,972,463	40
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	26,314	1,006,468	50
Oklahoma	Lawton	2,500	5,311	Preliminary
Oregon	Umatilla	36,300	2,031,705	72
Oregon-California	Klamath	70,700	2,658,841	84
South Dakota	Bellefourche	100,000	3,534,967	92
Utah	Strawberry Valley	50,000	2,474,109	73
Washington	Okanogan	10,099	795,474	90
	Yakima	*d*144,831	7,886,007	*e*90
Wyoming	Shoshone	164,122	4,397,862	51
Total		2,551,247	98,001,205	.....

a The amounts in this column include the total amounts paid out for construction and operation and maintenance without deducting amounts that have been collected for services rendered, operation and maintenance assessments, etc. *b* The percentages noted in this column represent the approximate ratio which costs of construction to date bear to present estimate of total construction cost. *c* 25,000 acres additional in Mexico. *d* Sunnyside unit, 110,828 acres; Tieton unit, 34,003 acres. *e* Storage unit, 30 per cent.; Sunnyside, 99 per cent.; Tieton, 99 per cent.

On December 31, 1914, there had been constructed numerous dams and over 9,000 miles of irrigation canals and ditches, involving excavation of over 122,000,000 cubic yards of material. The value of irrigated crops grown on the reclamation projects under operation in 1914 was about $16,500,000.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A FEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZED at the National Commercial Conference called by the President of the United States and held at Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1912.

President—John H. Fahey, Boston, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore., for Western States; Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga., for Southern Central States; Samuel MacRoberts, New York, N. Y., for Eastern States, and Joseph H. Defrees, Chicago, Ill., for Northern Central States. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C. *Chairman Executive Committee*—R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C. *General Secretary*—Elliot H. Goodwin, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—D. A. Skinner, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSES—To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business in all parts of the country. To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their respective trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency. To advocate the standardization of association methods and of association effort, and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions.

To study the work performed by all Government Bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation measures for their further development, and to utilize the data which they gather by directing it into the channels to which it is immediately applicable.

To carefully analyze all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our manufactures at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become a source of information with respect to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

When debatable policies affecting our National commerce are advocated by the Federal authorities, there should be a recognized organization capable of expressing the business opinion of the entire country available for conference, alike to the executive and legislative branches of the Government. It is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to act in this capacity—not to originate legislation, nor to be unnecessarily critical of legislation proposed by others, but rather to assume that the National Government desires to act in harmony with the commercial interests of the country and will accept our co-operation in an endeavor to make all business legislation constructive.

There are three great wealth-producing factors in our National life—Commerce, labor, and agriculture. Labor, through its State and National organizations, strives for legislation in its own interest and presents its demands with the united voice of two million union workers. Agriculture likewise presents its demands through its National organization, and these are heeded in both State and National Legislatures. Commerce has been organized into local and trade groups, but not as an effective National unit, and it is to provide such a unit, as powerful as those enjoyed by labor and agriculture, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is now organized. These three great factors, through their National organizations, may find a means for co-operation on many subjects in which there is a vital joint interest.

ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP—Every commercial or manufacturers' association not organized for private purposes shall be eligible for membership in the chamber. Such associations shall be of two classes:

First—Local or State commercial or business organizations whose chief purpose is the development of the commercial and industrial interests of a single State, city or locality.

Second—Local, State, interstate or National organizations whose membership is confined to one trade or group of trades.

REPRESENTATION—Each member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote for the first twenty-five members, and one delegate and one vote for each additional two hundred members in excess of twenty-five, but no member shall be entitled to more than ten delegates and ten votes. Organizations having less than twenty-five members may be admitted to membership if in the judgment of the Board of Directors their importance would justify their admission, and these shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote.

The organization membership at the present time consists of over 650 commercial and trade organizations representing over 275,000 corporations, firms, and individuals, among which every State in the Union is represented, as well as Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the American Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP—Persons, firms, and corporations who are members in good standing of any organization admitted to the chamber are eligible for election as individual members. Individual members receive the regular publications of the chamber and they may avail themselves of the facilities of the National headquarters; may attend all regular and special meetings of the chamber and, subject to the rules of such meetings, may have the privilege of the floor, but they are not entitled to vote except as duly accredited delegates of organization members. Individual membership is limited to 5,000, and at the present time consists of more than 2,700 individuals, firms, or corporations representing merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, bankers, engineers, railroad officials, and other business men in all parts of the country.

SERVICE—The Legislative Bulletin, issued weekly during the sessions of Congress, constitutes a thorough digest of current and National legislation published for business men.

The Business Bulletins give members prompt and accurate notice of all Government activities affecting the business of the country, announcements regarding the Federal Reserve Board, the income tax, the Interstate Commerce Commission, moratoria, contraband, embargo, etc.

The Federal Trade Commission bulletins contain accurate information regard to the activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

The Nation's Business, published monthly, contains up-to-date facts in regard to National questions affecting commerce and industry.

The Division of Information is maintained under the direction of business and legal experts. Through this division members are furnished direct with advice or data from official or other first-hand sources available in the Government departments, the Library of Congress, or elsewhere in Washington.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

President—F. E. Doty, Los Angeles, Cal. *Vice-Presidents*—J. E. Campbell, Pueblo, Col.; Henry Moskowitz, New York City; Joseph C. Mulholland, Minneapolis, Minn. *Secretary-Treasurer*—John T. Doyle, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The assembly was organized in 1906. The objects are to enable all those charged with the administration of civil service laws to become acquainted and exchange ideas. To promote co-operation, uniformity and perfection of methods of the different commissions. To enable the commissions to profit by exchange of ideas with officers who are directing departments and to give such officers broader opportunity to inform themselves on the methods of the merit system.

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UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

The purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns, and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There were on June 30, 1914, 482,721 positions in the Executive Civil Service, 60 per cent. of which, or about 292,460, were subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 41,206 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 2,595 were rural letter-carriers, 7,030 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Three hundred and sixty-four of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the commission, showing its work. These annual reports may be consulted at public libraries.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

THE objects of the association are: First, to unite fraternally all letter carriers in the United States for their mutual benefit. Second, to obtain and secure rights as Government employés and to strive at all times to promote the welfare of every member. Third, to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, as defined in the Constitution and General Laws governing said association. Fourth, in conjunction with the Post-Office Department, to strive for the constant improvement of the service. Fifth, to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association. The association has a membership of 35,000. The dues are $1.50 per annum.

President—Edward J. Gainor, Muncie, Ind. *Vice-President*—Al. Tharp, New York, N. Y. *Secretary*—Edward J. Cantwell, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Charles D. Duffy, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL OFFICES, CLASSIFIED.

(Prepared in the office of the United States Civil Service Commission.)

Department and Subdivision of the Service.	Competitive Positions, June 30, 1914.	Excepted and Non-competitive Positions.	Unclassified Positions, June 30, 1914.	Total Positions on June 30, 1914.		
				Presidential.	All Others.	Total.
(In Washington, D. C.)						
White House	.....	34	3	.....	37	37
State Department	190	80	4	5	274	279
Treasury Department	7,208	41	543	25	7,792	7,817
War Department	2,139	32	88	7	2,259	2,266
Navy Department	1,141	9	2	2	1,152	1,154
Post-Office Department	1,446	10	167	6	1,640	1,646
Department of the Interior	4,632	131	269	20	5,032	5,052
Government Hospital for the Insane	631	3	.....	.....	634	634
Miscellaneous	113	.....	77	4	190	194
Department of Justice	236	277	34	862	547	1,409
Department of Agriculture	3,340	288	315	3	3,943	3,946
Department of Commerce	2,005	24	729	10	2,758	2,768
Department of Labor	17	.....	5	.....	22	22
Interstate Commerce Commission	699	114	18	10	831	841
Civil Service Commission	219	1	4	5	224	229
Smithsonian Institution and Bureaus	448	4	299	.....	751	751
State, War, and Navy Departments Building	115	1	110	.....	226	226
Isthmian Canal Commission	133	15	13	.....	161	161
Government Printing Office	3,639	5	387	1	4,031	4,032
Total	28,368	1,069	3,067	960	32,504	33,464
(Outside Washington, D. C.)						
Treasury Department:						
Assistant Custodian and Janitor Service and Contingent Force on Public Buildings	2,226	50	2,596	.....	4,872	4,872
Mint and Assay Service	667	30	129	26	826	852
Sub-Treasury Service	418	.....	1	9	419	428
Public Health Service	1,809	1,196	130	133	3,135	3,268
Life-Saving Service	2,264	1	2	.....	2,267	2,267
Customs Service	6,114	242	611	112	6,967	7,079
Internal Revenue Service	3,042	1,142	6	67	4,190	4,257
Miscellaneous	176	250	6	242	432	674
War Department:						
Quartermaster Corps	4,692	1,178	2,649	.....	8,519	8,519
Ordnance Department (at large)	4,162	89	1,278	.....	5,529	5,529
Engineer Department (at large)	8,370	749	6,087	.....	15,206	15,206
Miscellaneous	951	676	722	.....	2,349	2,349
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trades and labor positions	2,960	5	1	.....	2,966	2,966
Trades and labor positions	16,000	.....	4,000	.....	20,000	20,000
Post-Office Department	491	.....	.....	.....	491	491
Post-Offices, except Fourth-Class Postmasters	73,000	98,484	1,351	8,650	172,835	181,485
Fourth-Class Postmasters	48,502	.....	.....	.....	48,502	48,502
Rural Carrier Service	43,653	1	.....	.....	43,654	43,654
Railway Mail Service	22,679	.....	.....	.....	22,679	22,679
Department of the Interior:						
Land Service	1,057	24	16	223	1,097	1,320
Pension Agency Service	.....	4,641	.....	.....	4,641	4,641
Indian Service	2,483	4,280	793	33	7,556	7,589
Reclamation Service	2,726	5	5	.....	2,736	2,736
Miscellaneous	568	229	1	8	798	806
Department of Justice	722	1,527	6	172	2,255	2,427
Department of Agriculture	7,725	4,587	601	.....	12,913	12,913
Department of Commerce:						
Lighthouse Service	3,011	2,400	1,194	.....	6,605	6,605
Immigration Service*	1,420	243	188	7	1,851	1,858
Steamboat-Inspection Service	306	6	.....	10	312	322
Miscellaneous†	542	683	1,628	.....	2,853	2,853
Interstate Commerce Commission	376	22	.....	.....	398	398
Civil Service Commission	39	.....	.....	.....	39	39
Isthmian Canal Service	941	127	.....	.....	1,068	1,068
Total	264,092	122,867	24,001	9,692	410,960	420,652
Grand total of table	292,460	123,936	27,068	10,652	443,464	454,116
Isthmian Canal Commission, unclassified and excepted working force, June 30, 1914‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,605
Grand total						482,721

* It has not been found practicable to separate the employés of the Department of Labor from those under the Department of Commerce. † Includes field employés of the Bureaus of Census, Fisheries, Manufactures, Navigation, Standards, and Coast and Geodetic Survey. ‡ On June 30, 1914, the total force on the Isthmus was 29,673, of which number 1,068 is carried in the table as classified and excepted, leaving an unclassified working force of 28,605.

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CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the civil service of the city of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the city of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the civil service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications are received only for such positions and during such dates as advertised in the "City Record."

Applications of competitors for positions must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City," and must set forth:

First—The affidavit of the applicant showing his age, whether a citizen of the United States, giving his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; the place, nature, and extent of his education, and of his business training and experience, and stating whether he has ever been in the civil service of the city of New York, or in the military or naval service of the United States, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement whether such application is limited to any particular office in the service.

Third—The certificate of four reputable persons of the city of New York, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each of them is willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will upon request give such further information concerning the applicant as he may possess.

In examinations for positions requiring experience, applicants must file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark on this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applicants for the following positions must, before being admitted to examination, present satisfactory evidence as to the following facts:

First—If the position to be filled be that of physician, surgeon, medical officer, medical superintendent, or medical inspector, that the applicant is duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to practise medicine and surgery.

In positions where the duties are professional, technical, or expert, the candidates will be required to present evidences of the preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for such situations before they can be admitted to examination.

In all examinations for professional positions, or positions requiring technical knowledge, no person shall be placed on the eligible list who obtains a rating in technical knowledge of less than 75.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.
Armory, Board of.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Service.
Board of Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
Bridges, Dept. of.
Buildings, Bureau of.
Charities, Dept. of Public.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York
Coroners.
Correction, Dept. of.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court House Board.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Examiners, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Law Dept.
Licenses, Dept. of.
Mayor's Office.
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Police Dept.
Public Recreation Commission.
Public Works Bureau.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assess'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

(Officers appointed by the President.)

*Governor-General**—Francis Burton Harrison, $13,500. *Vice-Governor**—Henderson S. Martin, $9,450. *Secretary Finance and Justice**—Victorino Mapa, $9,450. *Secretary Commerce and Police**—Clinton L. Riggs, $9,450. *Secretary of the Interior**—Winfred T. Denison, $9,450. *Members of Philippine Commission*—Rafael Palma, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre, and Vicente Singson Encarnacion, $6,750 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Chief Justice—Cayetano S. Arellano. *Associate Justices*—E. Finley Johnson, Florentino Torres, Adam C. Carson, Sherman Moreland, Grant T. Trent, and Manuel Araullo, $10,000 each.

* Also member of Philippine Commission, with additional salary of $4,500.

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SEAMEN'S ACT.

An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea. (Approved March 4, 1915.)

Copies of the act and circulars concerning its several sections, with regulations, will be issued from time to time by Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., and may be had on application.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

Works of art in the Capitol Building, Washington, have been acquired by gift from private individuals interested in the preservation of the historical, biographical, or pictorial art of the nation; by the gift from States, as instanced by the statues of distinguished citizens forming the collection in Statuary Hall, and by purchase by the Government. A general supervision of the art works of the Capitol is exercised by the Joint Committee on the Library. This committee also has charge of accessions to the art works of the Capitol Building, except as otherwise provided by law.

Statuary Hall, formerly the hall of the House of Representatives, was established as Statuary Hall by act of Congress of July 2, 1864. By this legislation a National Hall of Statuary was created, and the President was authorized to invite each State to contribute to the collection to be formed; two statues, in either marble or bronze, of deceased citizens of the State whom "for historic renown or from civil or military services" the State should consider as worthy of commemoration in this National Hall of Statuary.

The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

State.	Name.	Date.	State.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	"	Daniel Webster	1894
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	"	Philip Kearny	1875
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
Illinois	James Shields	1893	"	George Clinton	1873
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	"	William Allen	1887
"	Lew Wallace	1909	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	"	Robert Fulton	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	Rhode Island	Nathanael Greene	1869
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	"	Roger Williams	1870
"	George W. Glick	1914	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maine	William King	1877	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
"	John Winthrop	1872	Virginia	Washington	1908
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	"	R. E. Lee	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
"	Thomas H. Benton	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1916.

Regents' Examinations under the control of the University of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1916 at the following times and places: Jan. 17-21, inclusive, at New York, and about 900 academies and high schools; June 19-23, inclusive, at New York, and about 900 academies and high schools. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents', and August 7-11, Sept. 11-13, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock. For conditions governing examinations, see World Almanac for 1913, page 161.

University Credentials—Preliminary (preacademic) certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and elementary United States history with civics. Students from countries where English is not the mother tongue must pass an examination in second year English for any one of the professional certificates.

Law, Medicine, Dentistry, etc.—Sixty counts qualifying certificate. All candidates taking Regents' examinations for qualifying certificates in law, dentistry, veterinary science, for admission to examination for certified public accountant, and for certified shorthand reporter, must earn counts upon examination as follows:

English, three years, 10 counts; elementary algebra, 5 counts, plane geometry, 5 counts; physics and chemistry, 10 counts, or physics and biology, 10 counts, or chemistry and biology, 10 counts (for a medical student certificate, physics, chemistry and biology, 15 counts); any second year foreign language, 10 counts; American history with civics, 5 counts; electives, 15 counts (for a medical student certificate, 10 counts).

The electives shall be: English fourth year, 3 counts; Latin second year, or Greek second year, or French second year, or German second year, or Spanish second year, or Italian second year, or Hebrew second year, 10 counts; advanced algebra, 5 counts; advanced arithmetic, 2 counts; physical geography, 5 counts; ancient history, 5 counts; *history of Great Britain and Ireland, 5 counts; *modern history 1, 3 counts; *modern history 2, 3 counts; economics, 2 counts; elementary bookkeeping and business practice, 3 counts; advanced bookkeeping and office practice, 5 counts; shorthand 1, 5 counts; shorthand 2, 5 counts; †elementary representation, 2 counts; †advanced design, 2 counts; †advanced representation, 2 counts.

Professional Certificates Without Examination—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the University of the State of New York.

Medical Examinations—Examinations for license to practise medicine in this State will be held as follows: Jan. 25-28, May 16-19, June 27-30, September 19-22, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

Pharmacy and Druggist Examinations—Jan. 26-27, May 17-18, June 28-29, September 20-21.

Chiropody Examinations—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations.

Dental Examinations—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above, except that no examination is given in May. The practical examination is held on the Saturday morning following the regular examinations.

Veterinary Examinations—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above.

Certified Public Accountants—Dates of examinations: Jan. 25-27, June 27-29, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

Certified Shorthand Reporters—Examinations on the first two days of the other regular professional examinations, when there are applicants, in January and June of each year.

Registration of Nurses—Two examinations will be held annually in January and June respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to the University of the State of New York, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y. Dates: Jan. 25-27, June 27-29, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

Optometry Examinations—Examinations Jan. 25-27, June 27-29, Sept. 19-21. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.) Application should be made at least one week in advance to the University of the State of New York, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y.

*Candidates who have credit in history of Great Britain and Ireland (3 or 5) may receive credit for modern history 2 but not for modern history 1. Candidates who have credit in European history may not have credit in modern history 1 or 2.
†Candidates who have credit in elementary drawing based on the 1905 syllabus will receive no additional counts for passing elementary representation, but will receive two counts for passing advanced design and two counts for passing advanced representation. Candidates who have credit for advanced drawing general based on the 1905 syllabus can obtain no additional counts in drawing.

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PROSECUTION OF TRUSTS BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE following is the status on October 1, 1915, of the cases brought by the United States under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust act:

United States vs. Great Lakes Towing Company et al.—Petition filed June 19, 1910, in the Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, against an alleged combination of towing facilities on the Great Lakes. A decision in favor of the Government was handed down February 11, 1913. Final decree entered February 13, 1915, from which the Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company et al.—Petition filed November 28, 1910, in the Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, alleging a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution. Demurrer was overruled December 11, 1911. Taking of testimony formally closed April 3, 1915. After argument of motion to have case set for hearing, the Court fixed the first Monday in October, 1915.

United States vs. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft and others—Petition filed January 4, 1911, in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, to dissolve a combination of steamship lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Demurrers were overruled December 20, 1911. The case was argued in April, 1914, and a decision adverse to the Government was handed down on October 13, 1914. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court. Set for argument October 12, 1915.

United States vs. Edward E. Hartwick et al.—Petition filed August 31, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Michigan, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade on the part of members of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, The Scout Publishing Company, and the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information. Issues joined and taking of testimony completed. Trial deferred, awaiting decision in case against Hollis and others.

United States vs. The Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and The Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information—Petition filed September 25, 1911, in the Circuit Court, District of Colorado, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy to restrain trade in lumber and its products. The taking of testimony has been completed. Trial deferred, awaiting decision in case against Hollis et al.

United States vs. Willard G. Hollis et al.—Petition in equity filed October, 1911, in the Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, against the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, the Lumberman Publishing Company and certain individuals, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade. The taking of testimony has been completed. Case argued in December, 1914, and decision of Supreme Court awaited.

United States vs. United States Steel Corporation and others—Petition filed October 27, 1911, in District Court for District of New Jersey, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in iron and steel and their products and an attempt to monopolize the same. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued before the Circuit Judges in October, 1914. Decision adverse to Government handed down June 3, 1915. Decree dismissing petition entered September 10, 1915, from which the Government will appeal to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. National Cash Register Company et al.—Petition filed December 4, 1911, in Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, alleging conspiracy and monopoly in the manufacture, sale and shipment of cash registers and other registering devices. Issue joined and taking of testimony pending. Delay due to prosecution of criminal case against Patterson et al.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company et al.—Petition in equity filed December 12, 1911, in Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade in shoe machinery, and praying for perpetual restraining order, dissolution of company and restoration of normal conditions. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued in June, 1914. Decision adverse to the Government and dismissing petition handed down March 18, 1915. Case appealed to Supreme Court.

United States vs. The Keystone Watch Case Company et al.—Petition filed December 20, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging unlawful contracts, combinations, and conspiracies to monopolize trade in filled watch cases and watches, and praying for a permanent decree ordering the dissolution of the company and enjoining defendants from further committing the unlawful acts complained of. Argued in June, 1914, and on January 2, 1915, a decision partly favorable and partly adverse to the contentions of the Government was handed down. Decree entered June 4, 1915, from which the Government will appeal to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. John H. Patterson et al.—Indictment returned February 22, 1912, in the Southern District of Ohio, against John H. Patterson, President, and 29 other officials and employés of the National Cash Register Company, alleging a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in cash registers, resulting in an unlawful monopoly of the industry. Demurrer overruled June 26, 1912. Trial resulted in a verdict of guilty as to 29 of the 30 defendants and fines aggregating $135,000 and jail sentences ranging from nine months to one year were imposed, from which the defendants appealed. In a decision handed down March 13, 1915, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court. The Government made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which was denied on June 14, 1915.

United States vs. American-Asiatic Steamship Company et al.—Petition in equity filed March 30, 1912, in Southern District of New York, charging defendants with combining and conspiring, entering into unlawful contracts and pooling agreements, and allowing rebates, for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the business of transporting freight between ports on the Atlantic Coast of the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, and the Far East. Issue joined. Taking of testimony completed. A decision in the main adverse to the contentions of the Government was handed down on February 3, 1915. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. International Harvester Company et al.—Petition filed April 30, 1912, in the District Court, District of Minnesota, alleging the acquisition and maintenance of a monopoly in harvesting and agricultural machinery and implements and twine. Testimony taken, expediting certificate filed, and case argued before three Circuit Judges at St. Paul during November, 1913. Decision favorable to the Government filed August 12, 1914. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case was argued during the early part of April, 1915. June 2, 1915, restored to docket for re-argument at Fall term of court, 1915.

United States vs. Prince Line (Limited) et al.—Petition filed June 5, 1912, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, charging defendants, as common carriers of freight and passengers, between ports of the United States and ports in the Republic of Brazil, with acquiring and maintaining a substantial monopoly by means of contracts, rebates, and other unlawful acts, and praying for an annulment of said contracts and agreements. Issue joined and taking of testimony completed. A decision in the main adverse to the contentions of the Government was handed down on February 3, 1915. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada et al.—Petition filed August 3, 1912, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy to place unlawful restraints upon inter-

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state and foreign trade and commerce in posters. Demurrer overruled. Trial completed in July, 1915, and the decision of the Court is awaited.

United States vs. Motion Picture Patents Company et al.—Petition filed August 15, 1912, in the District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to remove the restraints which defendants have imposed upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in machines, appliances, and apparatus relating to the motion-picture art, and upon persons engaged in such trade and commerce. The taking of testimony completed. Case argued in December, 1914, and a decision is awaited.

United States vs. Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company et al.—Petition filed December 26, 1912, in the Eastern District of Michigan, alleging that the business policy of the defendant company in fixing and enforcing resale prices on Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is unlawful and tends to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in said product. The defendants filed a motion to strike out and dismiss, and the Government filed a motion to amend. The several motions were argued in July, 1914, and a decision favorable to the Government was handed down April 14, 1915. The department is not advised as to whether the defendants will appeal.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey et al.—Petition filed February 8, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., seeking to have annulled an alleged unlawful contract involving "inseam trimming machines." Pending.

United States vs. Board of Trade of the city of Chicago et al.—Petition filed February 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., attacking rule 33 of the Chicago Board of Trade, by virtue of which it is alleged the price of all corn, oats, wheat, and rye arriving in Chicago at times when the Board of Trade is not in session is arbitrarily determined. Motion to strike out certain portions of defendants' answer has been granted. Argued in January, 1915. Decided in favor of the Government September 8, 1915, and the form of decree to be entered is now under consideration.

United States vs. The Cleveland Stone Company et al.—Petition filed February 12, 1913, in the District Court at Cleveland, Northern District of Ohio, charging defendants with establishing and maintaining a practical monopoly of the stone business. Case awaiting trial.

United States vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company—Petition filed February 13, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., charging defendants with transporting coal in which it had an interest in violation of the commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce act, and with entering into an unlawful contract whereby the coal company acquired a monopoly of the sale of anthracite coal produced along the line of the railroad company, in violation of the Anti-Trust act. Taking of testimony completed. Argued in January, 1914, and a decision adverse to the Government was handed down April 7, 1914. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court and the case was argued in December, 1914. Decided in favor of Government June 21, 1915. Final decree entered August 11, 1915.

United States vs. Corn Products Refining Company et al.—Petition filed March 1, 1913, in the District Court at New York City, charging defendants with monopolizing interstate trade and commerce in corn products, and praying for the dissolution of the combination. Issue joined, and taking of testimony is in progress.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 4, 1913.

United States vs. Eastman Kodak Company et al.—Petition filed June 9, 1913, in the District Court at Buffalo, Western District of New York, alleging that defendants have acquired a monopoly of the business of manufacturing, selling, and distributing photographic supplies. Issue joined. Taking of testimony completed and case tried at Buffalo in May, 1915. Decision favorable to the Government handed down August 24, 1915.

United States vs. The Quaker Oats Company et al.—Petition filed June 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., alleging combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in oatmeal products and by-products. Issue joined. Taking of testimony is in progress.

United States vs. Reading Company et al. (anthracite coal combination)—Petition in equity filed September 2, 1913, in the District Court at Philadelphia, Pa., against a combination consisting of Reading Company and affiliated corporations, charging it with restraining and monopolizing trade in anthracite coal. Issue joined. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued in June, 1914. Decided adversely to the Government July 3, 1915.

United States vs. American Can Company et al.—Petition filed November 29, 1913, in the District Court at Baltimore, Md., alleging monopolization of the business of making tin cans. Taking of testimony completed and case awaiting trial.

United States vs. Southern Pacific Company, Central Pacific Railway Company et al.—Petition in equity filed February 11, 1914, in the District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, to compel the Southern Pacific to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific. Taking of testimony completed. Case set for trial in December, 1915.

United States vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company et al.—Petition filed March 18, 1914, in the District Court at New York City, charging the defendants with having monopolized the production, transportation, and sale of anthracite coal from mines tributary to Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in violation of the Anti-Trust act, and charging the said railroad company with transporting in interstate commerce coal in which it has an interest, in violation of the commodity clause of the act to regulate commerce. Argued in November, 1914. Opinion adverse to Government and dismissing petition handed down December 21, 1914. The Government has appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. Knauer et al.—Indictment returned June 4, 1914, at Des Moines, Southern District of Iowa, charging defendants with having entered into a combination in restraint of trade in plumbing supplies. Motion to quash and demurrer overruled November 25, 1914. Trial commenced February 10, 1915, and verdict of guilty returned February 24, 1915. Four defendants fined amounts aggregating $3,000, and writ of error granted as to them. Case to stand on motion for new trial as to thirty-one defendants pending decision on writ of error by Court of Appeals.

United States vs. Booth Fisheries Company et al.—Indictment returned July 20, 1914, in the District Court at Seattle, Wash., charging defendants with entering into a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in fresh fish. Pending.

United States vs. Western Cantaloupe Exchange et al.—Indictment returned August 7, 1914, in the District Court at Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with having entered into a combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade in cantaloupes. Pending.

United States vs. Collins et al.—Indictment returned September 4, 1914, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, against thirty-one commission merchants, charging them with engaging in a combination to fix arbitrarily and without competition the prices at which country produce is dealt in in the District of Columbia. Argued on demurrer during December, 1914. Demurrer overruled and case awaiting trial.

United States vs. McCoach et al.—Indictment returned October 5, 1914, in the District Court at Pittsburgh, Western District of Pennsylvania, against thirty-three individuals, each a master plumber and retail dealer in plumbing supplies, charging them with entering into a combination to secure monopoly of the business of selling and installing plumbing supplies. Awaiting trial.

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PROSECUTION OF TRUSTS BY THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

United States vs. Irving et al.—Indictment returned October 31, 1914, in the District Court at Salt Lake City, District of Utah, against fourteen individuals, each a master plumber and retail dealer in plumbing supplies, charging them with entering into a combination to secure a monopoly of the business of selling and installing plumbing supplies. Argued on demurrer in January, 1915. Demurrer overruled and motion to quash denied January 25, 1915. Awaiting trial.

United States vs. William Rockefeller et al.—Indictment returned November 2, 1914, in the District Court at New York, Southern District of New York, against twenty-one individuals, each at some time a director or officer, or both, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, charging them with conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Numerous demurrers and pleas in abatement argued. Superseding indictments returned February 26, 1915.

United States vs. Carl C. King et al.—Indictment returned March 4, 1915, in the District Court at Boston, Mass., charging defendants (Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association) with entering into a conspiracy in restraint of trade in potatoes. Pending on demurrer.

United States vs. Isaac E. Chapman, William L. Chapman, and Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company—Indictment returned January 27, 1915, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, charging a combination and conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in the derrick, lighterage, and wrecking business in New York Harbor and its environs and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Demurrer sustained April 13, 1915.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

CONVINCED that something should be done to arouse the public to a realization of our unpreparedness a group of prominent citizens of New York decided to call a public meeting for the purpose of devising the best means of placing before the people the facts concerning the condition of our defences.

The meeting was held in New York, December 1, 1914, in response to a call issued by S. Stanwood Menken, Herbert Barry, George Haven Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Charles E. Lydecker and Franklin Q. Brown. Ways and means of bringing home to the people the lessons of the European War and a realization of our own defencelessness were discussed, and it was decided to organize a new league on grounds broad enough to embrace all branches of our military establishment and on strictly non-political and non-partisan lines. Officers were elected and resolutions were adopted defining the purpose of the league as follows:

"*Whereas*, It has been the general policy of our Government to avoid entering into entangling alliances or international relations that would be likely to involve war responsibilities; and, with a natural reliance upon our geographical position and the well tested courage and public spirit of our citizens to rest the defence of the country upon a minimum of military and naval forces and upon the calculation that it should prove possible in an emergency to bring into organization with sufficient promptness a citizens' defensive force; and

"*Whereas*, It is the opinion of the citizens here assembled that, under the changed conditions of international relations, it may not be wise to continue to intrust our National defence to hurried emergency measures;

"*Now*, To the end that popular sentiment may be aroused and public opinion may be organized throughout the entire breadth of the land for the purpose of insuring the enactment by Congress and by other legislative bodies of the measures required for National security, and as the first step toward such general action, to procure a proper inquiry on the part of the Administration and of Congress, and to make preparations for whatever action the results of such inquiry may seem to render essential:

"*Resolved*. I. That we now constitute an association which shall be called "The National Security League."

"II. That a Committee of Fifty be appointed by the Chairman, with power to add to its members; to create an executive committee and such other committees as may be found advisable; to adopt suitable by-laws for the governance and for the extension of the league; to take steps to secure the creation of branch leagues or associated leagues throughout the United States, with a central body which shall have the general control of the business of the league; and to take all measures that may be found desirable for the purpose of maintaining the security of the Nation and for developing the opinion of our citizens in regard to the conditions on which National security must be based; and to secure such legislation as may be required for those patriotic purposes.

"III. To enroll in its membership, with such conditions as may be found advisable, all citizens who are in accord with the purposes and the work of this league."

The following principles were adopted: 1. There is no assurance that we will not again become involved in war. 2. That a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, and that the United States cannot safely intrust the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to them. 3. That until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations with proper guarantees of good faith, the United States must maintain adequate military preparations for its defence. 4. That we are not adequately prepared to maintain our National policies. 5. That the present defenceless condition is due not only to the failure to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice.

In the first place, it is the purpose of the league to lay before the country the plans of defence which have been carefully and scientifically prepared by our military advisers—the General Staff of the Army and the General Board of the Navy—and which have been approved by the successive administrations of the War and Navy Departments; and then it is purposed to urge citizens to co-operate in insisting that Congress enact such legislation as may be necessary:

1. For correcting the present wasteful methods of military appropriations and disbursements.
2. For the adoption of a definite military policy.
3. For a stronger and better balanced navy.
4. For a larger standing army.
5. For a larger and better National Guard.
6. For the creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service.

Early in May, 1915, an open letter, signed by Messrs. Choate, Parker, Stimson, and Menken, was made public, calling upon the public to support the programme of the league. On June 14 and 15 a nation-wide congress was held, under the auspices of the league, in New York City. This congress was attended by delegates from more than twenty-five States, and speakers included the leading civilian experts of the country, and was attended by over 10,000 people.

The league has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the following officers chosen: *Honorary President*—Joseph H. Choate. *Honorary Vice-President*—Alton B. Parker. *President*—S. Stanwood Menken. *Secretary*—Herbert Barry. *Treasurer*—E. H. Clark. *Executive Secretary*—Henry L. West. Headquarters, 31 Pine Street, New York City.

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THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text of the Sherman law concerning Trusts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form or trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in sec. 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

NOTE—Two or more sections of the Clayton Trust bill (of 1914) amend the Sherman law; the other sections of the bill, as well as sec. 5 of the Federal Trade Commission law, are supplemental to the Sherman act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Joseph E. Davies, Wisconsin. *Vice-Chairman*—Edward N. Hurley, Illinois; William J. Harris, Georgia; Will H. Parry, Washington; George Rublee, New Hampshire. *Secretary*——————.

THE Federal Trade Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed by the President. Not more than three of the Commissioners can be members of the same political party. The first Commissioners appointed continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors will be appointed for terms of seven years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed, and no Commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. A vacancy in the commission does not impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission. The Commissioners receive a salary of $10,000 a year, and the secretary $5,000.

SEC. 3 provides: That upon the organization of the commission and election of its Chairman, the Bureau of Corporations and the offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Corporations cease to exist; and all pending investigations and proceedings of the Bureau of Corporations are continued by the commission.

The principal office of the commission is in Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

SEC. 5 provides: That unfair methods of competition in commerce are declared unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce.

Whenever the commission shall have reason to believe that any such person, partnership, or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition in commerce, and if it shall appear to the commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interest of the public, it shall issue and serve upon such person, partnership, or corporation a complaint stating its charges in that respect, and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least thirty days after the service of said complaint. The person, partnership, or corporation so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the commission requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint. Any person, partnership, or corporation may make application, and upon good cause shown may be allowed by the commission, to intervene and appear in said proceeding by counsel or in person. The testimony in any such

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—*Continued.*

proceeding shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the commission. If upon such hearing the commission shall be of the opinion that the method of competition in question is prohibited by this act, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such person, partnership, or corporation an order requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from using such method of competition. Until a transcript of the record in such hearing shall have been filed in a Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, as hereinafter provided, the commission may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any report or any order made or issued by it under this section.

If such person, partnership, or corporation fails or neglects to obey such order of the commission while the same is in effect, the commission may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, within any circuit where the method of competition in question was used or where such person, partnership, or corporation resides or carries on business, for the enforcement of its order, and shall certify and file with its application a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including all the testimony taken and the report and order of the commission. Upon such filing of the application and transcript the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, partnership, or corporation and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside the order of the commission. The findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by testimony, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 6 provides: To investigate, from time to time, trade conditions in and with foreign countries where associations, combinations, or practices of manufacturers, merchants, or traders, or other conditions, may affect the foreign trade of the United States, and to report to Congress thereon, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

SEC. 10 Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce documentary evidence, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirement of the commission, shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act, approved September 26, 1914, shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the enforcement of the provisions of the Anti-Trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce, nor shall anything contained in the act be construed to alter, modify, or repeal the said Anti-Trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce or any part or parts thereof.

The commission is authorized to enforce compliance with sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the act approved October 15, 1914 (the Clayton act, as printed in vol. 1915 of THE WORLD ALMANAC), by persons and corporations respectively subject thereto, except common carriers, banks, banking associations, and trust companies.

THE PILGRIMS.

THE Pilgrims was organized in London during coronation year, 1902. It was born of a desire on the part of a few Anglo-Americans, who foregathered in London at that time, to have a society that would stand for the promotion of good fellowship and friendship between Britons and Americans as individuals.

The British Pilgrims has a membership of 400. The American Pilgrims was organized in 1903 and has a membership of 600, which is the limit specified in the rules. There is a long waiting list of applicants.

The society takes no part in politics or affairs of state or church, but simply and solely the cementing of friendship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and the subjects of the British Empire. It exists for the one purpose of fostering by social means a friendly understanding between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain, and to bring distinguished visitors from Great Britain into contact with leading citizens of New York and the most eminent men of the country.

The citizens of the United States and its dependencies and subjects of the British Empire, and others prominent for their sympathy with the objects of the society, are eligible for membership, and membership in one society *ipso facto* constitutes membership in the other.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of Great Britain are as follows:

President——————.

Vice-Presidents—The Archbishop of Canterbury; Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. B.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton Meux, K. C. V. O.

Honorary Treasurer—J. Wilson Taylor.

Honorary Secretary—Harry E. V. Brittain, M. A.

Executive Committee—Harry E. V. Brittain, M. A., Chairman.

Lord Alverstone, G. C., M. G.
J. Arthur Barratt.
Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.
Harry E. V. Brittain.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Robert M. Collins.
Viscount Deerhurst.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C., M. G.
Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. B.
Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K. C., M.G., K. C. I. E., C. B.
Hon. Kenneth Kinnaird.
Irwin Boyle Laughlin.
H. C. Levis.
James McDonald.
Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton Meux, K. C. V. O.
J. Wilson Taylor.
Joseph Temperley.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of the United States are as follows:

President—Joseph H. Choate.

Vice-Presidents—Chauncey M. Depew; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.; Nicholas Murray Butler; F. Cunliffe-Owen; George T. Wilson.

Treasurer—Wm. Curtis Demorest, 60 Liberty Street, New York.

Secretary—George W. Burleigh, 52 Wall Street, New York.

Executive Committee—George T. Wilson, Chairman, 120 Broadway, New York.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.
George W. Burleigh.
Nicholas Murray Butler.
William Allen Butler.
Joseph H. Choate.
E. F. Darrell.
Wm. Curtis Demorest.
Chauncey M. Depew.
R. H. Ewart.
Samuel W. Fairchild.
Lawrence L. Gillespie.
Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.
John W. Griggs.
Louis C. Hay.
A. Barton Hepburn.
Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D.
Herbert Noble.
F. Cunliffe-Owen.
Alton B. Parker.
Herbert L. Satterlee.
R. A. C. Smith.
James Speyer.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
George Gray Ward.
Frederic W. Whitridge.
Frank S. Witherbee.
Hunter Wykes.

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INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws. Legal Rate.	Interest Laws. Rate Allowed by Contract.	Statutes of Limitations. Judgments, Years.	Statutes of Limitations. Notes, Years.	Statutes of Limitations. Open Accounts, Years.
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3
Alaska	8	12	10	6	6
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	10	4	4	3
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	4
Colorado	8	Any rate.	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	(k)	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10 (h)	6	3
Dist. of Col.	6	6 (g)	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5	3
Georgia	7	8	7	20	6
Hawaii	8 (a)	12	20	6	6
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	(d)	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	2
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Mass	6	Any rate.	6 (c)	6	6
Michigan	5	7	6	6	6
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	12	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	2
Nevada	7	12	6	6	4
N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6††	20 (f)	6	6§
N. Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
N. Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6
Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5 (f)	6‡	6
Porto Rico	6	12 (e)	5	3	3
Rhode Island	6†	Any rate.	20	6	6
S. Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	3
Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	(m)	8	6 (n)	6
Virginia	6	6	20	5*	5
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20 (b)	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	21	10	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years. †† New York has legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. § Six years from last item. (a) Judgments, 6 per cent. (b) Justice Court judgments, 6 years. (c) Witnessed, 20 years. (d) Twenty years from time when new suit may be brought, which is 15 years after first judgment. (e) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. (f) Ceases to be a lien after the period unless revived. (g) Licensed money lenders may receive 12 per cent. (h) Subject to renewal. (j) Not of record, 6 years. (k) No limit. (m) No statute. (n) Except witnessed promissory note, 14 years.

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), Montana and Nevada have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Oklahoma, Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire (three times), New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment.

WORLD'S DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION, PRODUCTION, VESSEL TONNAGE, AND COMMERCE—1800 TO 1913.

Year.	Population.	Commerce. Total.	Commerce. Per Cap.	Nominal Tonnage of Vessels. Sail.	Nominal Tonnage of Vessels. Steam.	Railways	Telegraphs	Cables.	Production of Cotton, Coal & Pig Iron. Cotton.	Production of Cotton, Coal & Pig Iron. Coal.	Production of Cotton, Coal & Pig Iron. Pig Iron.	Gold Production. Decade Ending Year Named.
	Millions.	Million dollars.	Dols.	Thous. tons.a	Thous. tons.a	Th'd mls.a	Th'd miles	Thous. miles.	Million lbs.a	Million tons.	Mil. tonsa	Million dollars.b
1800	c640	1,479	2.31	4,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	11.6	0.8	128.5
1820	d780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	.....	.....	.....	630	17.2	1.0	76.1
1830	d847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	0.2	.....	.....	820	25.1	1.8	94.5
1840	e950	2,789	2.93	9,012	368	5.4	.....	.....	1,310	44.8	2.7	134.8
1850	e1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	864	24.0	5	1-40	1,435	81.4	4.7	363.9
1860	e1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	1,710	67.4	100	1½	2,551	142.3	7.2	1,334.0
1870	f1,310	10,66	8.14	12,900	3,040	139.9	281	15	2,775	213.4	11.9	1,263.0
1880	g1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	224.9	440	49	3,601	340.0	18.0	1,150.8
1890	h1,488	17,519	11.80	9,166	8,295	390.0	768	132	5,600	466.0	27.2	1,060.1
1900	1,543	20,105	13.02	6,674	13,857	500.0	1,180	200	6,247	800.0	40.4	2,100.0
1910	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,624	22,046	637.0	1,307	291	k9,356	l1,141.6	65.8	3,780.3
1911	1,630	35,909	21.71	4,366	23,932	666.0	1,356	m318	k11,149	l1,164.1	62.4	3,981.7
1912	1,643	39,570	24.08	4,083	24,978	683.4	1,400	m320	k10,771	l1,363.9	o71.4	4,151.0
1913	1,652	40,420	24.47	3,891	26,517	690.2	1,462	m330	k10,611	l1,443.4	o77.4	4,283.3

a Mulhall's estimates except for 1830, 1890, 1900, 1906, and later years. b Soetbeer's estimates prior to 1860. c Malte-Brun's estimate for 1804. d Based on Balbi's estimate for 1828. e Based on Michelet's estimate for 1845. f Based on Behm-Wagner estimate for 1874. g Levasseur's estimate for 1878. h Royal Geographic Society's estimate. i Figures of the Berne International Institute. k Figures of the Bureau of the Census, representing net weight for mill consumption. l Figures of the Geological Survey. m Estimate of the Imperial Post-Office of Germany. o Partly estimated.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, 1915.

Class.	Employment.						Total.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Fisheries.			
	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.
Steam	1,107	1,349,846	14,244	4,578,574	597	15,390	15,948	5,943,810
Sail	581	389,563	5,048	978,792	237	16,119	5,866	1,384,474
Canal	.....	.....	560	61,979	.....	.....	560	61,979
Barges	1,106	132,134	3,221	867,032	.....	.....	4,327	999,166
Total	2,794	1,871,543	23,073	6,486,377	834	31,509	26,701	8,389,429

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1906, was $507,973,121. The statistics of the table above are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number	Tons.
Sailing vessels	95	21,221	73	29,085	51	13,749	51	8,021
Steam vessels	1,051	153,493	1,003	243,415	778	224,225	751	154,990
Canal boats	27	2,978	39	4,641	25	2,558	40	4,457
Barges	332	54,977	359	69,021	297	75,718	315	57,654
Total	1,505	232,669	1,474	346,162	1,151	316,250	1,157	225,122

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1884-1915.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1884	4,432	31,200	35,632	1900	28,903	167,948	196,851
1885	731	43,297	44,028	1901	26,571	236,128	262,699
1886	692	14,215	14,907	1902	9,430	270,932	280,362
1887	92	34,261	34,353	1903	18,112	240,107	258,219
1888	746	35,972	36,718	1904	18,773	222,307	241,080
1889	33	53,479	53,512	1905	12,336	170,304	182,640
1890	4,975	75,402	80,377	1906	8,276	289,094	297,370
1891	6,309	99,309	105,618	1907	15,039	333,516	348,555
1892	5,282	46,092	51,374	1908	7,392	442,625	450,017
1893	13,104	81,428	94,532	1909	13,781	123,142	136,923
1894	4,649	46,821	51,470	1910	15,636	234,988	250,624
1895	5,975	42,619	48,594	1911	6,009	195,964	201,973
1896	16,832	96,388	113,220	1912	16,700	119,181	135,881
1897	46,158	78,236	124,394	1913	25,988	175,677	201,665
1898	13,765	48,501	62,266	1914	9,840	192,709	202,549
1899	28,361	103,018	131,379	1915	†1,858	129,024	130,882

*COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1906 TO 1915.

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
American	6,674,969	6,938,794	7,365,445	7,388,755	7,508,082	7,638,892	7,714,183	7,886,521	7,926,698	8,389,429
British	17,555,867	18,325,628	18,866,560	19,031,571	19,133,970	19,344,487	19,240,517	19,541,206	19,799,119	20,874,309
French	1,781,794	1,779,214	1,952,669	2,011,332	1,899,625	1,958,645	1,941,327	2,068,065	2,173,544	2,294,693
Norwegian	1,902,966	1,960,589	1,937,978	2,008,017	2,021,103	2,038,462	2,187,544	2,286,037	2,425,476	2,474,165
Swedish	883,506	921,024	941,927	963,625	1,015,591	1,012,137	994,945	1,053,965	1,114,046	1,167,717
Danish	699,165	750,404	754,413	776,020	757,076	763,236	750,302	788,637	778,970	825,719
German	3,932,109	4,016,175	4,202,553	4,289,736	4,301,421	4,397,098	4,326,723	4,593,095	4,892,410	5,516,088
Dutch	768,688	882,636	898,760	920,608	1,016,577	1,072,715	1,084,729	1,185,535	1,297,409	1,558,895
Belgian	167,904	185,680	233,565	238,795	276,895	302,516	280,583	256,591	323,018	358,500
Italian	1,269,174	1,321,131	1,340,179	1,347,264	1,407,508	1,359,298	1,412,495	1,452,549	1,549,887	1,707,273
Austro-Hungarian	619,866	674,960	721,832	768,176	735,989	771,041	899,225	887,692	998,130	1,025,629
Greek	522,329	572,748	628,638	630,732	690,022	642,271	722,009	791,335	828,639	976,335
Russian	.....	.....	.....	1,361,706	1,288,377	1,379,952	1,363,810	1,399,991	1,419,216	1,559,707
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	1,265,269	1,290,454	1,348,328	1,373,664	1,456,857	1,674,964	1,866,319
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	775,604	757,576	806,296	788,531	785,718	855,261	906,549

The above tables have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.
*From Bureau Veritas; gross for steam vessels, net for sailing. † All barges.

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TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Includes only regular passenger lines from New York. Owing to the European war this list is liable to change.

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York and Liverpool, Pier foot W. 23d St.			**AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)**				**Established 1892.**	
St. Louis	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	17500	554	63	42
St. Paul	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	17500	554	63	42
Philadelphia	1889	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	10786	16800	560	63.3	42
New York	1888	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	10798	16000	560	63.3	42
New York and Glasgow, Pier foot W. 24th St.			**ANCHOR LINE. (Office, 17 Broadway.)**				**Established 1852.**	
Cameronia	1911	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	10963	11000	535	62	36
Columbia	1901	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	8292	8400	500	56	36
Caledonia	1904	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9222	10200	515	58	36
California	1907	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	8661	7000	490	58	36
Transylvania	1914	Glasgow	Scott & Co.	14315	14000	567	66.6	45
Tuscania	1914	Glasgow	Stephens Co.	14348	14000	567	66.6	45
New York and London, Pier foot W. 16th St.			**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)**				**Established 1892.**	
Minneapolis	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13543	9500	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnehaha	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13528	9500	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnetonka	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13440	9500	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnewaska	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	14317	9500	616	66	44
Minnekahda	1915	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	..	...	620	66	..
New York and Liverpool, Piers foot W. 14th St.			**CUNARD LINE. (Office, 21 State Street.)**				**Established 1840.**	
Caronia	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	650	72.6	63.9
Carmania	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	650	72.6	63.9
Mauretania	1907	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	32000	70000	790	88	60.6
Aquitania	1914	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	47000	60000	901	97	92.6
New York, Mediterranean-Adriatic Service, Pier ft. W. 14th St.			**CUNARD LINE. (Office, 21 State Street.)**				**Established 1904.**	
Carpathia	1903	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	13600	.	540	64.5	49
Franconia	1911	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	18150	..	625	72	40
Ivernia	1900	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	14278	..	682	65	41½
Laconia	1912	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	18150		625	72	40
Pannonia	1904	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	10000	..	486	59	35
Saxonia	1900	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	14270	.	580	65	41½
Ultonia	1898	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	10400		500	57.4	38.1
New York, Bordeaux or Havre, Pier foot West 15th St.			**FRENCH LINE. (Office, 19 State Street.)**				**Established 1860.**	
La Touraine	1890	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	12380	12000	536	55	38
La Lorraine	1889	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Savoie	1900	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Provence	1906	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	19200	30000	624	66	42
Chicago	1908	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	14200	9300	524	57	43
Niagara	1908	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	13100	8250	496	53	36
France	1910	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	29000	45000	720	75	69
Rochambeau	1910	St. Nazaire	Cie Gle Transatlantique	17300	13000	604	62	49
Lafayette	1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Boulogne, Hamburg, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa, Pier ft. 1st St., Hoboken.			**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 41 and 45 Broadway.)**				**Established 1847.**	
Victoria Luise	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	16502	37800	662.9	67	44
Pennsylvania	1896	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13333	5500	557.5	62	41
Pretoria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13234	5400	560	62	41
Graf Waldersee	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13193	5500	560	62	41
Patricia	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	13273	6000	560	62	41
Bulgaria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11077	4000	500	62	38
Batavia	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11464	4000	500	62	38
Moltke	1902	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12335	9500	525	62	39
Blücher	1901	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12334	9500	525	62	39
Amerika	1905	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	22225	15500	668	74	52
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	1906	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	24581	17500	700	77	54
President Lincoln	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68.1	52
President Grant	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68	52
Cleveland	1908	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	18000	9300	600	65	55
Cincinnati	1908	Danzig	Schichau Yards	18000	9300	600	65	55
Imperator	1913	Hamburg	Vulcan S. B. Co.	52117	62000	919	98	63
Vaterland	1914	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	54180	65000	950	100	65
Bismarck	1914	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	55000	61000	955	100	65
New York and Rotterdam, Piers foot 5th St., Hoboken.			**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN S. N. Co. (Office, 24 State Street.)**				**Established 1872.**	
Potsdam	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12506	7500	560	62	43½
Ryndam	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12527	7500	560	62	43½
Noordam	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12531	7500	560	62	43½
New Amsterdam	1906	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	17250	10000	615	69½	48
Rotterdam	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24170	19000	668	77	57
Statendam (bldg)	.....	.....	.....	35000	16500	740	86	48

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TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS—*Continued.*

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen, Pier foot 2d St., Hoboken, N. J — **NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)** — **Established 1857.**								
Friedrich d. Grosse	1898	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10568	7200	546	60	35
Bremen	1896	Danzig	F. Schichau	11570	8000	569	60	35
Grosser Kurfürst	1900	Danzig	F. Schichau	13182	9700	582	65	39
Rhein	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10058	5500	520	58	40
Main	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10067	5500	520	58	40
Prinz Fr. Wilhelm	1908	Geestemunde	J. C. Tecklenborg	17500	14000	613	68	42
Kronprinz Wilh'lm	1901	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14908	35000	663	66	43
Neckar	1901	Geestemunde	J. C. Tecklenborg	9835	6000	520	58	37
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	1903	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	19500	45000	707	72	52.6
Prinzess Alice	1904	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10911	9000	524	60	35
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	1907	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	20000	45000	707	72	52.6
George Washington	1909	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	27000	20000	723	78	54
Columbus	1914	Danzig	F. Schichau	35000	25000	775	85	60
Zeppelin	1914	Vegesack	Vulcan S. B. Co.	15000	9500	600	65	42
München (bldg).		Bremen	Weser S. B. Co.	19200	16500	613	..	..
A steamer (bldg).		.....	.....	18000	16000	...	..	..
New York, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, Pier foot 2d Street, Hoboken, N. J. — **NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)** — **Established 1892.**								
Prinzess Irene	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10881	9000	525	60	38
Königin Luise	1898	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10711	7000	544	60	35
König Albert	1899	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10643	9000	525	60	38
Barbarossa	1896	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10915	7000	546	60	35
Berlin	1908	Bremen	Weser Ship Bldg. Co.	19200	16500	612	70	50
New York and Antwerp via Dover, Pier foot W. 18th St., N. R. — **RED STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)** — **Established 1873.**								
Vaderland	1900	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	12017	10000	580	60	42
Zeeland	1901	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	11904	9800	580	60	42
Lapland	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	18694	14500	620	70	40
Belgenland	1915	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	25000	..	697	78	50
A steamer (bldg.).	1915	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	30000	..	697	83	50
New York, Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, Pier foot 17th Street, Hoboken. — **SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 1 Broadway.)** — **Established 1880.**								
Oscar II	1901	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
Hellig Olav	1902	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
United States	1903	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
Frederik VIII	1913	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	12000	10000	541½	62	41.6
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton and Mediterranean Ports, Piers foot W. 18th and 20th Sts. — **WHITE STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)** — **Established 1870.**								
Celtic	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	20904	14000	697	75	48
Cedric	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	21035	14000	697	75	48
Baltic	1904	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	23876	15000	726	76	49
Adriatic	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24541	17000	726	75.6	57
Olympic	1910	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	46359	50000	882.6	92	64
Britannic	1914	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	50000	..	887.9	94.6	64.3

FUNNEL MARKS AND NIGHT SIGNALS OF TRANSATLANTIC LINES.

Lines.	Funnel Marks.	Night Signals.
American	Black, white band, black top	Blue light forward, red light amidships and blue light aft.
Cunard	Red, with black rings and black top	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French	Red, with black top	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer.	Express service, buff; regular, black	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Holland-Amer.	Green, white, green	Green light forward, white light centre, green light aft.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd	Buff	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
White Star	Buff, with black top	Two green lights simultaneously.

S O S, a signal used in case of accident at sea by vessels fitted with wireless equipment. Means suspend other service.

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FASTEST ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES.

Route	*Steamer.*	*Line.*	*Date.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
Queenstown to New York	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 11-15, 1910	4	10	41
New York to Queenstown	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 15-20, 1909	4	13	41
Cherbourg to New York	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Aug. 19-25, 1908	5	11	9
New York to Southampton	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Nov. 23-29, 1897	5	17	8
New York to Havre	France	French	Aug. 22-28, 1912	5	17	..
New York to Cherbourg	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Jan. 4-10, 1900	5	16	..
New York to Plymouth	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Sept. 14-20, 1909	5	7	25
New York to Naples	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Jan. 20-28, 1904	7	16	44

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour

United States battleship speed record made by the Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials off Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She ploughed the water at the rate of 32.07 knots an hour on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots.

1905 record.—Allen line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days.

On March 19, 1914, the freighter Santa Cruz (oil burner) steamed into San Francisco from New York via the Straits of Magellan. The distance is approximately 13,000 miles and the time consumed was 47 days and 4 hours.

Steamship development as shown in the relative proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Vaterland:

Great Eastern.		Vaterland.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	950 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	100 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	65,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	24 knots.

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*	*Date.*	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
1856	Persia	9	1	45	1884	America	6	10	0
1866	Scotia	8	2	48	1887	Umbria	6	4	42
1869	City of Brussels	7	22	3	1888	Etruria	6	1	55
1873	Baltic	7	20	9	1891	Majestic	5	18	8
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48	1891	Teutonic	5	16	31
1876	Germanic	7	11	37	1892	City of Paris	5	14	24
1877	Britannic	7	10	53	1893	Campania	5	12	7
1880	Arizona	7	7	23	1894	Lucania	5	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	18	37	1908	Lusitania	4	15	0
1884	Oregon	6	11	9	1910	Mauretania	4	10	41

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES IN KNOTS OR NAUTICAL MILES AS ANNOUNCED BY THE VARIOUS STEAMSHIP LINES.

PLACE.	Distance.†	PLACE.	Distance.†	PLACE.	Distance.†
From Ambrose Channel Lightship* to—		Copenhagen	3,850	London (Tilbury Dks)	3,257
Alexandria, Egypt	4,952	Dover	3,190	Nantucket Lightship	193
Antwerp	3,323	Fastnet	2,751	Naples	4,116
Azores (Ponta Delgada)	2,227	Fire Island Lightship	36	Needles	3,073
Bombay	8,160	Flushing	3,278	New'land (Banks of)	925
Bremen	3,563	Genoa	4,021	Plymouth	2,978
Brow Head	2,744	Gibraltar	3,168	Queenstown	2,814
Cape Race	998	Glasgow	2,926	Roche's Point	2,810
Cherbourg	3,073	Halifax	570	Rotterdam	3,327
Christiansand	3,407	Hamburg	3,511	Scilly Islands (Bishop's Rock)	2,880
Christiania	3,572	Havre	3,145	Southampton (Docks)	3,095
		Liverp'l (Landing Stg)	3,033	St. John's, N. F.	1,120
		Lizard Point	2,929		

* New York (Battery) to Quarantine Station 8 miles, Ambrose Channel Lightship 16 miles.
† Distance by short track. For mail time and distances, see Index.

SHIP REGISTRY.

AN act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry" in section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his discretion the needs of foreign commerce may require, to suspend by order, so far and for such length of time as he may deem desirable, the provisions of law prescribing that all the watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States.

Under like conditions, in like manner, and to like extent the President of the United States is also hereby authorized to suspend the provisions of the law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, August 18, 1914.

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IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES

FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.
1900	448,572	1904	812,870	1908	782,870	1912	838,172
1901	487,918	1905	1,027,421	1909	751,786	1913	1,197,892
1902	648,743	1906	1,100,735	1910	1,041,570	1914	1,218,480
1903	857,046	1907	1,285,349	1911	878,587	1915	326,700

Total from 1820 to 1915, inclusive, 32,354,124. (For yearly totals from 1824 to 1899 see 1913 ALMANAC, page 185.) From 1789 to 1822, estimated, 266,038.

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, 178,416 came through the customs district of New York, 3,017 through Baltimore, 15,983 through Boston, 7,114 through Philadelphia, 8,055 through San Francisco, 86,668 through Canadian ports or border, and the balance through other ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1915 were as follows: Laborers, 48,351; servants, 39,774; farm laborers, 24,723; tailors, 5,221; merchants and dealers, 8,562; carpenters and joiners, 5,474; shoemakers, 1,736; clerks and accountants, 8,318; mariners, 3,346; miners, 2,931. The number of professional immigrants (including 1,126 actors, 1,494 engineers, 752 musicians, and 2,070 teachers) was 12,279; of skilled laborers, 55,638; other miscellaneous (including unskilled), 10,790; no occupation (including women and children), 116,940.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1914 AND 1915.

Countries.	1914.	1915.	Countries.	1914.	1915.
Austria-Hungary	278,152	18,511	Other Europe	967	1,180
Belgium	5,763	2,399			
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	9,189	1,403	Total Europe	1,058,391	197,919
Denmark	6,262	3,312			
France, including Corsica	9,296	4,811	China	2,502	2,660
German Empire	35,734	7,799	Japan	8,929	8,613
Greece	35,832	12,592	India	221	161
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	283,738	49,688	Turkey in Asia	21,716	3,543
Netherlands	6,321	3,144	Other Asia	905	234
Norway	8,329	7,986			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	10,898	4,907	Total Asia	34,273	15,211
Roumania	4,032	481	Africa	1,539	934
Russian Empire and Finland	255,660	26,187	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,336	1,282
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	7,591	2,762	Pacific Islands, not specified	110	117
Sweden	14,800	6,585	British North America	86,139	82,215
Switzerland	4,211	1,742	Central America	1,622	1,252
Turkey in Europe	8,199	1,008	Mexico	14,614	12,340
England	35,864	21,562	South America	5,869	3,801
Ireland	24,888	14,185	West Indies	14,451	11,598
Scotland	10,682	4,668	Other countries	136	31
Wales	2,183	1,007	Grand total	1,218,480	326,700

ALIENS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED 1904–1915.

Year Ended June 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.	Year Ended June 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.
1904	812,870	7,994	779	1910	1,041,570	24,270	2,695
1905	1,026,499	11,879	845	1911	878,587	22,349	2,770
1906	1,100,735	12,432	676	1912	838,172	16,057	2,456
1907	1,285,349	13,064	995	1913	1,197,892	19,938	3,461
1908	782,870	10,902	2,069	1914	1,218,480	33,041	4,610
1909	751,786	10,411	2,124	1915	326,700	24,111	2,670

ACCORDING TO RACES, THE FOLLOWING SHOWS AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT BY IMMIGRANTS, AND THE NUMBER DEBARRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1915:

Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.
Chinese	$78,241	268	Hebrew	$1,016,494	1,398	Polish	$284,361	919
English	3,467,458	2,651	Irish	1,651,887	1,207	Russian	335,212	1,247
French	1,000,084	1,203	Italian	2,099,535	3,256	Scandinavian	1,616,504	976
German	1,786,130	1,126	Japanese	384,258	210	Scotch	1,475,319	1,116

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, emigrant aliens, 395,073; non-emigrant aliens, 319,755; total, 714,828. In 1909, emigrant aliens, 225,802; non-emigrant aliens, 174,590; total, 400,392. In 1910, emigrant aliens, 202,436; non-emigrant aliens, 177,982; total, 380,418. In 1911, emigrant aliens, 295,666; non-emigrant aliens, 222,549; total, 518,215. In 1912, emigrant aliens, 833,262; non-emigrant aliens, 282,030; total, 615,292. In 1913, emigrant aliens, 308,190; non-emigrant aliens, 303,734; total, 611,924. In 1914, emigrant aliens, 303,338; non-emigrant aliens, 330,467; total, 633,805. In 1915, emigrant aliens, 204,074; non-emigrant aliens, 180,100; total, 384,174.

NOTE—Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad, and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as non-immigrant aliens on the inward journey and non-emigrant on the outward.

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IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year Ended June 30.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.	
Classes.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	1,639	284	1,756	170	2,171	121	2,201	139	1,990	119
Wives of United States citizens	80	5	88	5	126	9	122	2	106	2
Returning laborers	1,113	19	1,103	1	1,036	5	1,000	7	889	4
Returning merchants	1,092	33	1,093	18	986	13	881	20	960	6
Other merchants	199	28	170	8	105	16	180	7	238	7
Members of merchants' families	559	259	558	133	738	92	807	130	746	96
Students	213	25	413	20	370	11	338	5	344	2
Travellers	52	...	80	7	19	...	29	3	61	2
Teachers	32	...	33	1	33	1	17	...	15	...
Officials	87	...	47	1	38	...	110	...	224	...
Miscellaneous	41	39	33	36	40	116	88	97	88	30
Totals	5,107	692	5,374	400	5,662	384	5,773	410	5,661	268

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915, SHOWING THEIR VARIOUS DESTINATIONS.

State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.	State or Territory.	Immigrant Aliens.
Alabama	430	Maine	4,401	Oregon	2,629
Alaska	693	Maryland	1,883	Pennsylvania	24,596
Arizona	2,100	Massachusetts	27,482	Philippine Islands	16
Arkansas	147	Michigan	17,438	Porto Rico	812
California	20,116	Minnesota	9,115	Rhode Island	3,621
Colorado	1,339	Mississippi	138	South Carolina	132
Connecticut	6,020	Missouri	2,743	South Dakota	1,095
Delaware	245	Montana	3,454	Tennessee	306
District of Columbia	1,087	Nebraska	1,388	Texas	9,447
Florida	4,810	Nevada	387	Utah	1,296
Georgia	356	New Hampshire	2,832	Vermont	1,928
Hawaii	2,934	New Jersey	11,248	Virginia	855
Idaho	1,226	New Mexico	561	Washington	13,093
Illinois	19,062	New York	95,028	West Virginia	2,030
Indiana	2,146	North Carolina	267	Wisconsin	3,850
Iowa	3,407	North Dakota	3,290	Wyoming	430
Kansas	744	Ohio	9,341		
Kentucky	268	Oklahoma	387	Grand total	326,700
Louisiana	1,451				

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner—William L. Chambers. *Assistant Commissioner*—G. Wallace W. Hanger. *Members of Board*—William L. Chambers and Martin A. Knapp.

(Created by act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1913.)

The purpose for which the board was established is to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and their employés, which includes all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, whether the cars upon or in which they are employed are owned or held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract.

The Commissioner is appointed by the President for a term of seven years, salary $7,500, and is the executive officer of the board, which consists of the Commissioner and not more than two other officials of the Government, who are designated by the President. The Assistant Commissioner is appointed by the President, salary $5,000 per annum.

Since the organization of the board and up to September 20, 1915, forty-seven controversies between railroads and their employés engaged in train operation have reached the stage where an appeal for the services of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was made. In all of these cases an adjustment of the controversy was secured by the board, thirty-nine cases having been settled by mediation alone, while eight were settled by arbitration.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

The National Association of Credit Men has for its object the improving and safeguarding of the conditions under which credit is extended through the co-operation of its 18,300 members. It aims to secure the enactment of laws beneficial to the honest debtor and creditor. It strives for better mercantile agency service, the prevention of commercial fraud, the bettering of credit department methods, the dissemination of literature of general interest to credit men and the education of his customers in the use of the financial statement, observance of discount terms, etc.

The work is done through a number of standing committees appointed by the national organization, which work with the co-operation of similar committees appointed by one hundred and twelve affiliated branches. A number of the local branches operate bureaus for the exchange of credit information between their members, and bureaus for the friendly adjustment of insolvent estates.

President—H. S. Moore, Peoria, Ill. *First Vice-President*—Charles D. Joyce, Philadelphia, Pa. *Second Vice-President*—F. B. McComas, Los Angeles, Cal. *Secretary-Treasurer*—J. H. Tregoe, 41 Park Row, New York City.

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FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed. No.	Vessels Employed. Tons.	Persons Employed. (1)	Capital Invested. (2)	Value of Products.
South Atlantic States (1908)	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908)	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908)	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1908)	319	4,499	8,533	4,814,000	3,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1908)	294	15,618	13,855	6,468,000	6,839,000
Alaska Territory (1914)*	471	98,907	21,200	37,038,632	†21,242,975
Total	7,360	227,418	165,081	$79,060,632	$75,273,605

(1) The figures for persons employed are not comparable with those of prior reports compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, as the figures for 1908 do not include those employed in packing and canning establishments. (2) The figures for amount of capital invested are not comparable with prior reports, as the figures for 1908 do not include the investment in packing houses and canneries.

Pacific Fishermen's (January, 1915, issue) estimate of Pacific Coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1914: Chinooks and king, 459,772 cases; sockeye or Alaska red, 2,585,268 cases; cohoes or silversides, 459,779 cases; humpback, 1,001,673 cases; chums, 1,015,959 cases; steelheads, 11,292 cases. Total, 5,533,743 cases.

1 case = 48 pounds.

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.‡

(a) United States (including Alaska)	$75,273,605	Italy (1911)	$4,683,145
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Denmark (1912)	4,506,140
Canada (1913-1914)	33,207,748	Austria-Hungary	1,492,000
Newfoundland (1914)	7,971,355	Belgium (1912)	1,114,375
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	All other European countries	4,800,000
England and Wales (1913)	50,303,497	Japan (1911)	63,147,550
Scotland (1914)	15,625,517	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma and East Indies	20,000,000
Ireland (1913)	1,744,868	China, Korea, and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
France, including Algeria (1913)	33,034,497	Africa	5,000,000
Russia (1911)	50,034,825	Australia, New Zealand, and all other Pacific islands	5,561,000
Norway (1912)	14,645,882		
Spain (1913)	11,580,000		
Portugal (1911)	6,889,328		
Holland (1911)	6,708,942	Total	$490,923,932
Germany (1913)	10,764,605		

* Report of Bureau of Fisheries. † Does not include the value of 2,735 seal skins taken in 1914, none of which have been sold to date. ‡ Estimated. (a) United States figures are for 1908; Alaska for 1914.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*—Hugh M. Smith. *Deputy Commissioner*—Henry F. Moore. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Dunlap. *Chief, Division of Alaska Fisheries*——————. *Assistants in Charge of Division: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Robert E. Coker; *Fish Culture*, Robert S. Johnson; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander. *Architect and Engineer*—Hector von Bayer.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Servia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.
Carter Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Naar-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Heureux, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Servia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.

AMERICA'S TWENTY BEST CUSTOMERS.

(From Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

THE following table is arranged to show the twenty heaviest buyers of American goods, as indicated by the value of exports from the United States during the fiscal years 1914 and 1915.

	1914.			1914.			1915.	
	COUNTRY.	VALUE.		COUNTRY.	VALUE.		COUNTRY.	Value.
1	England	$548,641,399	16	Brazil	$29,963,914	7	Sweden	$78,273,818
2	Germany	344,794,276	17	China	24,698,734	8	Cuba	75,530,382
3	Canada	344,716,981	18	Austria-Hungary	22,718,258	9	Scotland	53,612,156
4	France	159,818,924	19	Panama	22,678,234	10	Australia	43,620,676
5	Netherlands	112,215,673	20	Chile	17,432,392	11	Japan	41,514,792
6	Oceania	83,568,417		1915.		12	Norway	39,074,701
7	Italy	74,235,012		COUNTRY.	Value.	13	Spain	38,112,969
8	Cuba	68,881,428				14	Russia (Europe)	37,474,380
9	Belgium	61,219,894	1	England	$835,585,779	15	Mexico	34,164,447
10	Japan	51,205,520	2	France	369,397,170	16	Argentina	32,549,606
11	Argentina	45,179,089	3	Canada	300,692,405	17	Germany	28,863,354
12	Mexico	38,748,793	4	Italy	184,819,683	18	Brazil	25,629,555
13	Scotland	33,950,947	5	Netherlands	143,267,019	19	Philippines	24,755,320
14	Spain	30,387,569	6	Denmark	79,824,478	20	Greece	23,499,646
15	Russia	30,088,643						

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE United States Coast Guard was created by the act of January 28, 1915, which provided that "There is hereby established in lieu of the existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service, to be composed of those two existing organizations, the Coast Guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace, and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct." The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-Saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department. The officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the Army and Navy. Appointments to cadetships are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard. The cadets are educated at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Ct. The course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Candidates for cadetships must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years old, citizens of the United States, and unmarried. A class of cadets is appointed each year. Appointments as Cadet Engineers are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of engineer officers of the Coast Guard. Candidates for Cadet Engineers must not be less than 20½ years of age and serve a probationary term of not less than one year before being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers. No person can be commissioned Third Lieutenant of Engineers who is less than 21 or more than 26 years of age.

This branch of the Government is under the charge of Captain Commandant E. P. Bertholf; Senior Captain D. P. Foley is the Chief Inspector; Senior Captain Howard Emery is the Superintendent of Construction and Repair; Charles A. McAllister is Engineer-in-Chief; G. H. Slaybaugh, Chief of Division of Material, and O. M. Maxam, Chief of Division of Operations.

CRUISING CUTTERS.

NAME.	Tons.	Headquarters.	Guns.	NAME.	Tons.	Headquarters.	Guns.
Algonquin	1,181	San Juan, P. R.	4	Thetis	1,250	Honolulu, Hawaii	3
Androscoggin	1,605	Boston, Mass	3	Tuscarora	739	Milwaukee, Wis.	2
Apache	708	Baltimore, Md	3	Yamacraw	1,082	Savannah, Ga	4
Itasca	980	Relief Ship	4	Miami	1,181	Key West, Fla	3
Bear	1,700	San Diego, Cal	8	Unalga	1,181	Seattle, Wash	2
Gresham	1,090	Boston, Mass	4	Acushnet	800	New Bedford, Mass	2
Manning	1,155	Astoria, Oregon	4	Snohomish	879	Neah Bay, Wash	2
McCulloch	1,432	San Francisco, Cal	4	Morrill	420	Detroit, Mich	2
Mohawk	1,148	New York, N. Y	4	Pamlico	451	Newbern, N. C	2
Onondaga	1,192	Norfolk, Va	4	Windom	670	Galveston, Tex	2
Seminole	800	Wilmington, N. C	4	Tallapoosa	912	Mobile, Ala	4
Seneca	1,445	Tompkinsville, N. Y	4	Ossipee	908	Portland, Me	4

The authorized personnel is 255 commissioned officers and 3,886 warrant officers, petty officers, and enlisted men.

The Coast Guard stations are divided into thirteen districts, embracing the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific Coasts, including Alaska. There are 279 Coast Guard stations and houses of refuge. One station is at the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, Ky.

OPERATIONS OF THE COAST GUARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915.

The beneficial work performed by the Coast Guard in the interests of the public covers a wide and diversified scope. Its principal functions are the saving of life and property from destruction on the seas, but there are many other lines of endeavor where its potentiality and activities are exerted which benefit mankind and which cannot be expressed statistically. The following tabulated statement of appraisable work performed during the past year will, however, give an idea of the accomplishments of this humanitarian branch of the Federal service:

Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	1,507	Instances of miscellaneous assistance	556
Persons on board vessels assisted	10,952	Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$10,927,730
Persons in distress cared for	813	Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	26
Vessels boarded and documents examined	24,817	Value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners	$161,000
Regattas and marine parades patrolled in accordance with law	37	Total expenditure for maintenance of Coast Guard	$5,027,752.71
Vessels to which assistance was rendered	1,504		

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THE UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

BUREAU of Lighthouses. Commissioner, George R. Putnam; Deputy Commissioner, John S. Conway; Chief Constructing Engineer, Hornlo B. Bowerman; Superintendent of Naval Construction, Edward C. Gillette; Chief Clerk, T. S. Clark.

The Lighthouse Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coasts and rivers of the United States, as authorized by Congress, and with the direction of the offices, depots and tenders required in this work.

The field work of the service is divided into nineteen districts, each in charge of an inspector.

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels, and barges, 7,232; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 321; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,553. Decrease in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 153; decrease in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 224; decrease in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 377. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 5,612,031; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,111,008. Decrease in gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected from previous year, 2,262,998. Increase in tonnage of all kinds domestic vessels inspected over previous year, 15,527. Number of officers' licenses issued, 18,412. Decrease in number of officers' licenses issued from previous year, 459. Number of new life-preservers inspected, 161,335, of which number 217 were rejected. Decrease in number of new life-preservers inspected from previous year, 13,997. Decrease in number of life-preservers rejected from previous year, 993. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 2,962.

CAUSES.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Lives Lost.
Fire	1	Accidental drowning	94
Collision	33	Suicides	37
Explosions and escape of steam	7	Miscellaneous	22
Wrecks	33		
Foundering in storm	118	Total	368
Sinking	23		

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 190, a decrease of 42 from previous year. Decrease in number of lives lost from previous year, 214. (During the year 307,348,008 passengers were carried on vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 107, the total number of passengers lost, shows that 2,872,411 passengers were carried for each passenger lost.)

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIFE-SAVING LEAGUE.

ORGANIZED for work among women and children. Its purposes are: To encourage swimming by women and children; to co-operate with other organizations, whenever advisable, in the dissemination of knowledge on life saving from drowning and "first aid" to the injured; to encourage interest and promote efficiency in swimming and life saving by the holding of annual competitions for medals, prizes and the like; to encourage and advocate simplicity and rationalism in bathing and swimming costumes; to establish an athletic branch for the supervision of athletics, for women by women, in order to raise the dignity of such branch of outdoor sports so that all women may participate in the healthful and instructive exercises of swimming and life saving; to advocate the general adoption of swimming and life saving—rescue and resuscitation—as a branch of elementary education.

It conducts free classes of instruction in swimming, free competitions for the entertainment and benefit of its members, and public exhibition drills for the purpose of public instruction. The dues of the league are 50 cents a year, to cover postage and incidentals, bringing membership in the organization within the reach of all working women.

President—Katherine F. Mehrtens Thorman. *Vice-President*—E. Wemsper Burns. *Treasurer*—Sarah L. Marrin. *Secretary*—Ara Ryan Hague. Headquarters, 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

President—Isaac Lawrence, 15 East Ninetieth Street, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Wm. A. Clark, Herman Ridder, Claus A. Spreckels, Augustus Van Wyck. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles C. Hughes, 30 Church Street, New York City. *National Headquarters*—15 East Ninetieth Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

(William C. De Lanoy, Director (Salary $5,000); J. B. B. Parker, Assistant Director. Headquarters, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

THE Bureau of War Risk Insurance was created by Act of Congress September 2, 1914, to cover American ships and their cargoes against the risks of war. During the first year of its operation it has covered war risk insurance on many vessels and cargoes where the market was small, and without the assistance which was granted by the Bureau, many of these vessels could not have sailed.

On September 2, 1915, there had been issued 1,245 policies, covering $82,709,689 amount insured, and $2,004,695 premiums received. The bureau has been run very economically, the total expenses (for which an appropriation of $100,000 was made) for organizing, printing, stationery, salaries, etc., amounting to but $17,711. The losses paid aggregate $720,653, being for the Evelyn, Carib, Greenbrier, and William P. Frye. Salvage of $25,232 has been received for "Evelyn" cotton.

Owing to the exceptional hazards involved, the bureau will consider these ports only when application is made: All United Kingdom ports. All ports on the Continent of Europe other than Spanish or Portuguese ports. All ports of Asia Minor. All African ports in the Mediterranean Sea. All colonial possessions of Germany and Turkey. (Subject to change without notice.)

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SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Telegraphique.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

Companies.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Commercial Cable Co.	15	16,595
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,010
San Francisco to Manila.		
Manila to Shanghai.		
De l'Ile de Peel (Bonins) à Guam.		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	1	1,285
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	27	23,508
Transatlantic Systems as follows:		
Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island, New York.		
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F.		
Direct United States Cable Co.—Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax, N. S., thence to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	24	11,657
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
San Domingo to Mayaguez, P. R.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,025
Western Telegraph Co.	30	23,836
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	25	11,898
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,863
Bermuda-Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	17	10,490
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	37	26,421
Eastern Telegraph Co.	107	46,790
Systems as follows:		
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Black Sea; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent; Natal-Australia.		
System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,056
Compagnie Allemande des Cables Transatlantiques	5	9,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	29	9,331
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphengesellschaft	3	3,415
Menado (Célebes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	5	7,354
Osteuropaische Telegraphenges.	1	185
Killos (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumanie).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	4	192
Mexican Telegraph Co.	5	2,821
River Plate Telegraph Co.	4	218
Societe Anonyme belge de Cables Telegraphiques	2	61
Compagnie des Cables Sudamericains	4	2,777
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,469
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
Grand total	418	236,669

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	50	419	Bahama Islands	1	213
Belgium	6	102	British America	3	398
Denmark	148	459	British India	13	2,004
France	79	12,348	Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
Germany	98	2,356	Japan	181	5,000
Great Britain and Ireland	224	2,909	Nouvelle Caledonie	1	1
Greece	56	128	Netherlands Indies	27	5,120
Holland	49	259	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Italy	60	1,735	Siam	2	12
Norway	770	1,400	Indo-Chine Française	1	771
Portugal	6	120	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	6	9,388
Russia	83	739	Philippine Islands	26	1,032
Spain	25	3,158	Venezuela	7	606
Sweden	106	300	United States (Alaska)	15	2,234
Switzerland	3	14			
Turkey	95	369			
Argentine Republic and Brazil	32	120			
Australia and New Zealand	71	911	Total	2,166	58,207

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TELEGRAPH RATES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY RATES. SEE ALSO POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY RATES ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

DAY TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are transmitted immediately upon reception.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are sent during the night at the convenience of the company.

Words over 10 in Day Telegrams and Night Telegrams are 2 cents each where rate is 25, 30, or 35 cents; 3 cents each where rate is 40 or 50 cents; 4 cents where rate is 60 cents; 5 cents where rate is 75 cents; 7 cents where rate is $1.00, and 8 cents where rate is $1.25.

NIGHT LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed before midnight are transmitted during the night and delivered the next morning at the same rate as that shown for "Day Telegrams of 10 words."

DAY LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed at any hour during the day, are transmitted and delivered subject to the priority of Day Telegrams. Rates for Day Letters are one-half higher than rates for Night Letters.

Words above 50 in Night Letters or Day Letters are one-fifth the 50-word rate for each additional 10 or fraction of 10 words.

Places.	Telegrams. 10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words. Day Letter.	50 Words. Night Letter.
Alabama	$0.60	$0.50	$0.90	$0.60
Alaska	2.40 to 10.45	2.10 to 10.45	on application.	
*Alberta	$1-1.25	75-1.00	none	$1-1.25
Arizona	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Arkansas	60	50	90	60
British Columbia	1.00 to 4.60	1.00 to 4.60	on application.	
California	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Colorado	75	60	1.13	75
Connecticut	25	25	38	25
Delaware	30	25	45	30
Dist. of Columbia	30	25	45	30
Florida	60	50	90	60
Georgia	60	50	90	60
Idaho	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Illinois	50	40	75	50
Indiana	50	40	75	50
Iowa	60	50	90	60
Kansas	60	50	90	60
Kentucky	50	40	75	50
Louisiana	60	50	90	60
Maine	35-40	25-30	53-60	35-40
Manitoba	75-1.00	60-75	none.	60-75
Maryland	30-40	25-30	45-60	30-40
Massachusetts	25-30	25	38-45	25-30
Michigan	40-60	30-50	60-90	40-60
Minnesota	60	50	90	60
Mississippi	60	50	90	60
Missouri	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60
Montana	75	60	1.13	75
Nebraska	60	50	90	60

Places.	Telegrams. 10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words. Day Letter.	50 Words. Night Letter.
Nevada	$1.00	$1.00	$1.50	$1.00
New Brunswick	50	40	none	50
Newfoundland	1.10	1.00	none.	1.10
New Hampshire	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
New Jersey	25	25	38	25
New Mexico	75	60	1.13	75
New York	25-35	25	38-53	25-35
North Carolina	50	40	75	50
North Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Nova Scotia	50	40	none.	50
Ohio	40	30	60	40
Oklahoma	75	60	1.13	75
Ontario	40-1.00	30-60	none.	40-1.00
Oregon	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Pennsylvania	25-40	25-30	38-60	25-40
Prince Edward Isl'd	75	65	none.	75
Quebec	50	40	none.	50
Rhode Island	30	25	45	30
*Saskatchewan	$1-1.25	75-1.00	none	$1-1.25
South Carolina	60	50	90	60
South Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Tennessee	50	40	75	50
Texas	75	60	1.13	75
Utah	75	60	1.13	75
Vermont	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
Virginia	40-50	30-40	60-75	40-50
Washington	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
West Virginia	40	30	60	40
Wisconsin	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60
Wyoming	75	60	1.13	75
Yukon	3.50 to 7.90	3.50 to 7.90	on application	

* On application.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$0.64	Denmark	$0.35	Martinique	$0.95	Russia (Asia)	$0.43
Algeria	.32	Ecuador	.65	Matanzas	.20	Santo Domingo	.80
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic	.66	Scotland	25
Antigua	.36	France	.25	Mexico City, $1.75, 10 wds.		Servia	34
Argentina	.65	Germany	.25	Nassau (Bahamas)	.35	Sicily	.31
Austria	.32	Gibraltar	.43	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	.94
Barbados	.36	Greece	.36	New South Wales	.66	Singapore	.94
Belgium	.25	Guatemala	.55	New Zealand	.58	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Havana	.15	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.50
Bolivia	.65	Hayti	.80 to 1.30	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden	.38
Brazil	.70 to 1.73	Holland	.25	Panama	.40	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Honolulu	.37	Paraguay	.65	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	.66	Hungary	32	Penang	.94	Tangier	.36
Callao (Peru)	.65	Iceland	.38	Peru	.65	Tasmania	.66
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	India	.66	Philippine Islands,		Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	Ireland	.25	Manila	1.12	Trinidad	.36
Ceylon	.66	Italy	.31	Other offices, 1.17 to 1.45		Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	.65	Jamaica	.36	Porto Rico	.50	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Japan	1.33	Portugal	.39	Uruguay	.65
Cochin China	.99	Java	1.10	Queensland	.66	Venezuela	1.00
Colon	.40	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Roumania	.34	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Cyprus	.50	Malta	.35	Russia (Europe)	.43	Victoria (Australia)	.66
Demerara	.36						

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TELEGRAPH RATES—*Continued.*

On January 1st, 1912, a reduced rate on cable messages in plain language, taken on a delay basis, was inaugurated, and is now in effect between most countries. Deferred cable messages must be written in plain language of the country of origin or destination, must bear the declaration LCO (language country of origin), LCD (language country of destination), or LCF (language country French, as an international language), and are subordinated to full-rate messages in the order of transmission until an accumulated delay of 19 hours has occurred, when they take their turn with fully paid traffic. The tariff is generally one-half the regular rate, but on deferred messages between the United States or Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the tariff is 3 cents less than half rates.

In December, 1911, the Western Union Telegraph Company inaugurated two new forms of cable service. These new services, known as cable letters and week-end letters, are the cable equivalent of night letters in the domestic telegraph service, in that they are predicated on the use of facilities that otherwise would be idle at night, and on delivery the following day. Unlike all other forms of cable service, the tolls on which invariably are charged on a word basis, cable and week-end letters are charged on a message basis. The minimum charge on cable letters is, for 13 words (including a necessary prefix), and in week-end letters for 25 words (including a necessary prefix). The tariff varies according to distance, but between New York City and London is 75 cents and $1.15 for cable and week-end letters respectively.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Newcomb Carlton, President; Executive Offices, 195 Broadway, New York.

Capital stock outstanding, $99,786,758.96. Funded debt, $32,602,000. Capital stock in subsidiary companies not owned by Western Union, $3,878,175. Total capital liabilities, $136,265,933.96.

Annual report for fiscal year ending December 31, 1914: Gross income, $46,264,776.61; operating expenses and taxes, $40,578,750.90; net profits, $5,686,025.71; interest on bonds, $1,337,242.50; dividend (4%), $3,988,886.00; balance to surplus, $5,371,394.51; number of offices, 25,784; miles of wire, 1,581,571; ocean cables, 26,768.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest records.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent. Total Yearly.	Telegrams Sent. Per Capita.	Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent. Total Yearly.	Telegrams Sent. Per Capita.	Gross Revenue.
Austria	22,968,225	.79	$3,376,660	Italy	21,087,829	.60	$4,517,791
Belgium	9,038,647	1.20	1,324,661	Luxemburg	228,694	.88	19,586
Bosnia	975,261	.50	184,502	Netherlands	6,862,636	1.14	1,051,848
Bulgaria	2,165,683	.49	333,037	Norway	3,673,088	1.52	442,770
Canada	9,252,540	1.29	..	Portugal	6,400,340	1.19	970,400
Denmark	3,632,664	1.32	544,380	Roumania	3,975,135	.56	706,694
France	65,518,497	1.65	9,302,249	Russia	40,769,920	.30	16,189,649
German Empire	60,903,810	.93	9,487,440	Servia	1,078,303	.37	120,000
Great Britain	*89,200,000	1.97	15,864,433	Spain	6,365,645	.33	2,124,432
Greece	1,820,555	.68	419,571	Sweden	4,486,905	.80	660,015
Hungary	13,232,315	.63	1,874,694	Switzerland	6,208,584	1.64	909,253

* Excludes cable messages.

NOTE—Most European administrations combine the postal, telegraph and telephone services under one department, and the accounts are not kept so as to show the financial results of the services separately. Most administrations, however, admit a deficit from telegraph operation.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY—CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

This company has no "day letter" rate or "week end" cable rate (except to Germany).

Telegraph rates given on preceding page also apply to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, except the following:

Places.	10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words. Night Letter.	Places.	10 Words. Day.	10 Words. Night.	50 Words Night Letter.
Alaska	2.40–10.45	2.20–6.40	On applicat'n.	Manitoba	.75–1.00	.60–.75	.75–1.00
Dist. of Col.	.30–.40	.25–.30	.30–.40	Ontario	.40–1.00	.30–.75	.40–1.00
Maine	.35–.65	.25–.55	.35–.65				

Rates per word to foreign countries as follows: Brazil, 70 cents to $1.44; China, $1.22, except Macao, $1.27; Guatemala, 55 cents, except San Jose, 50 cents; Java, $1.09.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company also transacts business in the United States, and by last report operated 66,154 miles of poles and 408,735 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 36,885 places.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (BELL SYSTEM) IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year, Dec. 31.	Stations in Bell System. Bell Stations.	Stations in Bell System. Bell connected Stations.†	Stations in Bell System. Total.	Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages, Conversations.
1904	1,799,633	203,580	2,003,213	67,756	4,671,038	11,450,061
1905	2,241,367	287,348	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1906	2,727,289	343,371	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1907	3,035,533	803,467	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1908	3,215,245	1,149,384	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,397
1909	3,588,247	1,554,445	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1910	4,030,668	1,852,051	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1911	4,474,171	2,158,454	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1912	4,953,447	2,502,627	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1913	5,415,209	2,717,808	8,133,017	156,928	16,111,011	27,237,161
1914	5,763,008	2,885,985	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,948,174

† Includes private lines.

NOTE—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies.

Bell System, 1914: Gross earnings, $225,952,123; net earnings, $59,247,279; interest and dividends, $49,244,827; undivided profit, $10,002,452; capital stock, funded and floating debts and accounts payable outstanding in hands of public, $820,929,181; liquid assets, $87,066,862; net obligation to public, $733,862,319; property value, $932,707,218.

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WORLD TELEPHONE STATISTICS. (From records of January 1, 1914.)

COUNTRY.	Number of Telephones.	Per Cent. of Total Telephones.	Miles of Wire.	Per Cent. of Total Wire.	Plant Investment (Estimated.†)	Per Cent. of Total Investment	Investment Per Capita.
United States	9,542,017	64.09	22,137,479	59.29	$1,149,900,000	55.03	$11.73
Canada	499,774	3.36	1,149,480	3.08	74,466,000	3.56	9.71
Central America	7,874	.05	13,614	.04	913,000	.04	.16
Mexico	41,861	.28	98,213	.26	5,264,000	.25	.35
West Indies	27,084*	.18	56,862*	.15	5,323,000	.26	.64
Austria	172,344	1.16	357,693	.96	39,382,000	1.88	1.34
Bosnia	1,200*	.01	1,500*	.....	420,000	.02	.21
Belgium	65,000*	.44	215,000*	.58	14,495,000	.69	1.88
Bulgaria	3,608	.02	8,320*	.02	658,000	.03	.14
Denmark	129,277	.87	342,301	.92	17,060,000	.82	5.99
Finland	40,000*	.27	76,000*	.21	4,279,000	.21	1.31
France	330,000*	2.22	1,200,000*	3.21	81,840,000	3.92	2.06
German Empire	1,420,100	9.54	4,548,339	12.18	278,340,000	13.32	4.12
Great Britain	780,512	5.24	2,581,895	6.91	143,655,000	6.87	3.11
Greece	3,200*	.02	5,700*	.02	560,000	.03	.13
Hungary	84,040	.56	281,299	.75	16,388,000	.78	.77
Italy	91,720	.62	195,000*	.52	12,092,000	.58	.35
Luxemburg	4,239	.03	4,590	.01	694,000	.03	2.60
Netherlands	86,490	.58	225,025	.60	12,992,000	.62	2.09
Norway	82,550*	.55	181,567*	.49	10,768,000	.52	4.42
Portugal	8,850	.06	27,500*	.07	1,502,000	.07	.27
Roumania	20,000*	.13	70,000*	.19	3,500,000	.17	.46
Russia (European)	319,858	2.15	640,000*	1.71	45,583,000	2.18	.30
Russia (Asiatic)	16,604	.11	28,277*	.08	2,325,000	.11	.11
Serbia	3,700*	.02	7,100*	.02	925,000	.04	.20
Spain	34,000*	.23	68,000*	.18	5,100,000	.24	.26
Sweden	233,008	1.56	510,573	1.37	25,595,000	1.23	4.54
Switzerland	96,624	.65	249,343	.67	18,524,000	.89	4.79
British India	17,697	.12	81,300	.22	2,655,000	.13	.01
China	27,009*	.18	95,000*	.25	4,456,000	.21	.01
Japan	219,551	1.47	490,821	1.31	23,597,000	1.13	.45
South America	166,331	1.12	449,588	1.20	33,517,000	1.60	.60
Africa	65,096*	.44	188,380*	.51	13,346,000	.64	.10
Oceania	217,381*	1.46	682,174*	1.83	35,119,000	1.69	.64
All other countries	29,951*	.21	69,975*	.19	4,301,000	.21	.02
Total	14,888,550	100.00	37,337,908	100.00	$2,089,534,000	100.00	1.25

* Partly estimated. † Estimated where necessary.

The independent telephone companies of the United States, which are owned and operated entirely apart from the Bell organization, are represented in the National Independent Telephone Association, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., and the Independent Telephone Association of America, with headquarters in Chicago. According to the United States Census of 1912, there were 1,740 independent telephone companies with over $5,000 annual income, and 2,239,721 stations. Many of these companies connect with the Bell system. The capital invested is approximately $300,824,000 and the income is about $48,950,000 per annum. The independent companies, which are for the most part financed in the territories which they cover, are particularly strong throughout the middle and far West. They are established in nearly every large city in the United States except those on the Atlantic Coast.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
(From latest records.)

CITY (OR EXCHANGE AREA.)	Number of Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.	CITY (OR EXCHANGE AREA.)	Number of Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.
Amsterdam	17,212	2.9	Lyons	7,039	1.3
Baltimore	57,665	9.1	Madras	764	0.1
Bangkok	764	0.1	Madrid	4,365	0.7
Barcelona	4,547	0.8	Manchester	31,443	2.5
Berlin	154,800	6.6	Marseilles	7,735	1.4
Birmingham	19,780	1.7	Melbourne	27,490	4.2
Bombay	3,984	0.4	Milan	12,709	2.1
Boston	185,299	12.6	Montreal	51,201	7.2
Breslau	20,573	3.8	Moscow	49,848	3.1
Brussels	21,470	2.6	Munich	34,323	5.5
Budapest	27,944	3.2	Naples	4,774	0.7
Buenos Ayres	47,781	2.8	Newcastle	11,561	1.8
Cairo	3,700	0.6	New York	558,929	9.7
Calcutta	3,939	0.3	Odessa	7,712	1.2
Canton	1,472	0.2	Osaka	21,787	1.6
Chicago	403,050	16.2	Paris	95,033	3.2
Cincinnati	62,907	10.6	Peking	3,234	0.4
Cleveland	90,107	12.8	Petrograd	54,815	2.7
Cologne	26,423	4.8	Philadelphia	181,129	10.8
Constantinople	*b*	*b*	Pittsburgh	88,850	10.6
Copenhagen	55,080	8.9	Rio de Janeiro	11,379	1.0
Detroit	89,053	12.9	Rome	11,719	2.2
Dresden	25,721	4.6	St. Louis	102,106	11.6
Glasgow	40,849	3.4	Shanghai	5,427	0.8
Hamburg-Altona	77,322	5.9	Sheffield	11,354	1.6
Kieff	5,143	1.0	Sydney	34,566	4.8
Leeds	10,864	1.8	Tientsin	1,899	0.2
Leipzig	31,176	5.0	Tokio	43,681	1.8
Liverpool	34,053	2.9	Vienna	64,438	3.2
London	258,895	3.5	Warsaw	31,952	3.7

b Service not opened until February 28, 1914.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

A REVIEW of the industry specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Theodore Dwight of the Engineering Department of the Society for Electrical Development, Inc.

IN GENERAL.

To appreciate the rate of progress in the electrical field one needs to have a perspective. Hence, a brief review of striking advances during the fifteen years of the new century.

In 1900 the largest dynamo was of 4,600-kilowatt capacity—to-day 35,000-kilowatt, a 760% increase in size. A single dynamo of this size has a capacity of 1,750,000 16-candle power incandescent lamps of modern type. The improvement in maximum efficiency of incandescent lamps has increased 1,000%.

Hydro-electric power developed in the United States in 1900 totalled 150,000 kilowatts (200,000 horse-power); to-day 1,350,000 kilowatts (1,800,000 horse-power), a 900% increase. A stupendous saving of our coal resources.

Maximum distance transmitted in 1900—85 miles at 40,000 volts; now 245 miles at 150,000 volts pressure, an increase of 375% in voltage and 350% in distance.

In the field of transportation the advance has been extraordinary. New York in 1900 had just done away with steam locomotives on the elevated. In 1914 the street cars, elevated, and subways in Greater New York carried by means of electric traction 2,150,000,000 passengers and with such a degree of safety that it is now the practice of the accident insurance companies to pay double benefit in case of injury or death while riding on these cars, and this practice is based on the degree of risk and not on sentiment.

To handle this traffic large power plants were needed. As an example of progress, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has found it good economy to replace the 5,000-kilowatt electric generating units installed only a short time before by new steam turbo-generators of 30,000-kilowatt capacity, occupying the same space as the former ones of one-sixth the power. This station has recently excelled all records in economy of water consumption, using only 11¼ pounds of water per kilowatt hour at bus bars. In small plants up to three times this consumption is not unusual.

As evidence of the reliability of electric traction service to-day can be cited the record of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad, a multiple unit electric car system with overhead trolley. In the operation of all trains on the system in 1914, 99.2% were on time—a record excelling that of any steam road.

The Waterside Plant, one of the stations of the New York Edison Company, which furnishes light and power in Manhattan, is of 215,000 kilowatts (286,000 horse-power capacity), and is now the largest steam plant in the world.

In the home, electricity, used formerly only for lighting, and then only to a limited extent, is now a recognized household servant. A recent partial canvass of the manufacturers of electrical devices used in the home shows that over eight million appliances have been purchased by the public in the last few years. Of this figure, over 3,000,000 represents electric flatirons, the other large items being toasters, coffee percolators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and fans. In the West there is a very extensive use of the electric range, notably in the smaller communities. At a rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour and less, these compare favorably in economy with coal ranges, with added advantage of better cooking and great saving of labor.

Electricity has greatly changed the methods of warfare. The telegraph and telephone, both wire and wireless, the searchlight, the range finder are controlling factors. All gasoline driven engines for aeroplanes, hydroplanes, autos, and tractors used for transportation are dependent upon electricity for the ignition.

The submarine could not run submerged without the storage battery. Large modern guns are fired by an electrically heated wire set in a bed of guncotton in place of the old percussion cap, and are aimed by signals electrically transmitted from the fire control points, sometimes miles away.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF 1915.

Much of the electrical apparatus of to-day has reached such a high state of efficiency that there is left little room for improvement, and marked advance can only be expected by radical invention. However, new applications are constantly being found for electric power, and many important lines of work have been successfully developed during 1915.

TRANSPORTATION; PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—A number of the locomotives operating under the North and East Rivers at New York have now run from 90,000 to 112,000 miles each without requiring the turning down of tires or any general repair work, and have operated on an average nearly 15,000 miles for every minute of detention. They are called upon to start and move trains of up to 850 tons on grades reaching 1.93%.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul completed, October 1, the electrification of the first 113 miles of the Montana Division, from Three Forks to Deer Lodge, Mont., in addition to another 100 miles in operation January 1, 1916. A further 200 odd miles will be completed during 1916, and it is expected to ultimately operate the entire 850 miles from Harlowton to the Coast by electricity.

There have been provided 21 freight and passenger locomotives to operate with 3,000 volts direct current supplied by overhead ("Catenary") conductors. The electric engines will weigh 520,000 pounds each, have 16 drivers of 52 inches with a tractive effort of 85,000 pounds, and a horse-power equivalent for continuous service of 3,000. There are eight 375-H. P. motors connected to separate axles. Electric regenerative brakes will be used capable of holding the train without the use of air except in emergency. Electric power has been contracted for to .00536 cent per kilowatt hour on a 60% load factor. This cost is considerably less than is now expended for coal.

On the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad electric traction is being widely extended. Recent tests have proved very successful with steel reinforced mercury vapor rectifiers on the locomotive to change high tension alternating current from trolley to direct current for the motor.

A car having four 225-horse-power 600-volt motors has been operated for months by means of these rectifiers. This is an important development not only for this low tension work, but is available for rectifying high tension alternating current either on locomotives or in stationary sub-stations. This may determine in future the use of high tension direct current motors in railway practice, as they have many points of advantage over the alternating current motor.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad has equipped its lines during 1915 with 12 freight locomotives, with weight of 540,000 pounds, sixteen 62-inch drivers, tractive effort 90,000 pounds, continuous horse-power 3,000. They will operate with 11,000 volts single phase. These locomotives have greater capacity than the largest Mallet type of steam locomotive and twice the speed.

The Anaconda and Butte Railroad, which hauls ore from Anaconda to Butte and maintains the lowest freight rate in the country, is saving $20,000 a month since its electrification.

The New York Central Railroad, a pioneer in this country in electrification, has largely increased its service.

New heavy service electric railway from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo and Battle Creek. This is the first 2,400-volt direct current overrunning third-rail line constructed in this country, where the lines leave the fenced-in right of way, the Catenary overhead system of distribution is used. The 50-mile run is made in from 70 to 85 minutes.

There has been electrified to date over 2,500 miles of single track of steam railroads in the United States.

The use of electrically operated (air) brakes on the separate units of a train has made much more rapid stopping possible, and will greatly increase safety and economy in railroading. Heretofore appreciable time was lost in communicating the impulse (the air pressure) from the engine to the different cars of a long train.

The most northerly railway in the world, starting at a point 87 miles north of the Arctic Circle, has just been electrified. It is a section of the Swedish State Railway and is used largely for carrying iron ore from mines to the Norwegian frontier. The power is trans-

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mitted 155 miles at 80,000 volts. The system has increased train capacity 40% and the speed 50%.

In the railway field there is also a wonderful achievement in the use of 5,000 to 7,000 volts direct current on an interurban car line. For some months experiments have been conducted on the branch of the Michigan United Traction Company's line running from Grass Lake to Wolf Lake. The line is twelve miles long. While running in the town limits the motors, of which there are four, run on 600 volts. They are of a distinctively new type, each motor having two armatures one above the other, each wound for 2,400 volts. After leaving the town limits the current is supplied from an overhead line, delivered at a potential of 5,000 volts. In other words, in the city limits the motors are running parallel and outside in series. Direct current at this pressure is secured by use of mercury vapor rectifiers referred to in an earlier paragraph of this report. For over three months the car has run without a single interruption in service due to car equipment. Considering the considerable increase in voltage over anything previously undertaken and the small size of the motor, the result is remarkable.

At the Panama Canal electric towing engines are taking the vessels through the great locks. Four locomotives are used for each ship, two forward and two back. At Gatun the vessel enters a series of three locks and is raised 85 feet to the level of Gatun Lake. At the central lock of Pedro Miguel it is lowered three feet to the level of Miraflores Lake. At Miraflores it is again lowered 55 feet through two locks to the Pacific channel. Rack rails are used on the steep grades. There will be a normal pull of 25,000 pounds exerted on the tow line by the electric locomotive. The wheel base is 12 feet, over all length 32 feet. In addition to the running gear each locomotive has a winding engine to keep a uniform pull on the tow line; speed 2 miles an hour.

Hydro-Electric Power Developments—The Canadian interests are planning to develop 600,000 horse-power on the northern side of the Niagara River below the Falls, and the American interests have even more ambitious projects for the American side.

The Federal Government is now working with the various States to establish rules and the enactment of laws covering the rights to water power in the Union.

Secretary Lane is quoted as saying that the granting of properly guarded permits would immediately bring about large developments of these unused resources to the extent of over $100,000,000, with the consequent saving of our coal resources. He refers to the fact that in Billings, Mont., there are hundreds of houses lighted and heated with electricity where a fire has never been built, over 600 electric ranges being installed.

In Utah the development of hydro-electric power has given an important impetus to farming. Of the 600,000 horse-power of hydro-electric development in California, 150,000, or one-quarter, is utilized for agriculture; 11,000,000 acres of land in the State are susceptible to intensive cultivation by the use of electricity for irrigation.

New England is now utilizing her water power to the extent of over 600,000 horse-power, thus saving annually the consumption of 3,000,000 tons of coal worth $15,000,000.

Electrical energy from the great Keokuk plant on the Mississippi is now being sold at St. Louis at $18.00 per H. P. per year.

It is predicted that within the next ten years in the "blackland belt" of Texas, of 37,000 square miles' extent, nearly every farm house and rural community will be served by electricity.

Wireless—Since the last issue of the Almanac almost uninterrupted communication has been carried on between Tuckerton, N. J., or Sayville, L. I., and stations in Germany, and messages transmitted between the Eiffel Tower in Paris and Washington. The Eiffel Tower, built for the Paris Exposition in 1890 and long considered useless, has now become the antennæ of France in her military operations.

The Hammond system of complete wireless control of a torpedo boat at a distance is now being considered by the Navy Department. Also the reported control of large aerial torpedoes discharged by aircraft by means of wireless current has provoked much interest in scientific circles.

Wireless signalling from aeroplanes has made scouting in the European war an effective means of locating enemy troops and batteries and has practically revolutionized warfare.

During 1915 telephone communication between the Atlantic Coast cities and San Francisco has been commercially established, and in railroading the wireless telephone has been successfully operated on moving trains of the Lackawanna road.

It is intended to use the system on not only limited trains for the convenience of the public but in signal work on freight trains to avoid the necessity of stopping for orders, each unnecessary stop of a long freight train representing a loss to the railroad of between $20.00 to $30.00.

On September 29, 1915, the human speaking voice was successfully transmitted between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and regular telephone lines were used from New York to Arlington, Va., and relayed by wireless from there to the Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal. This was the first successful transmission of the human speaking voice by wireless over a gap of 2,500 miles. The conversation took place between Theodore N. Vail and John J. Carty, who were able to recognize each other's voices.

On September 30, 1915, the human voice was transmitted from Arlington, Va. (Washington, D. C.), to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and was distinctly heard, the distance being over 4,600 miles.

The Great Lakes radio plant at Lake Bluff, near Chicago, one of the most powerful units in the United States Government, was formally opened on September 29, 1915.

X-Ray—Both in the European war and in the peaceful occupation of industry the X-ray has in the last twelve months established its economic value. In the field and in the hospital it is extensively used to locate bullets and bits of shrapnel, and in industry and commerce it is utilized to locate flaws in castings and forgings, also in searching for foreign matter or contraband by the Customs officials.

Many a large iron or steel casting or forging has received costly machining only to be found later that some radical hidden flaw made the work useless. Now the raw material can be pronounced sound before work is started. In the hospital service, bullets and pieces of shrapnel can be accurately located and removed by large electro-magnets without the use of surgical instruments. The improved Coolidge tube, which permits the directing of a concentrated ray to the affected part without danger of burning or affecting adjacent tissue or the operating surgeon, is the latest word in this department. Very recently the experiments of Dr. Stanley in his demonstration of a new ray of high power and without burning effect promises much in surgery and therapeutics.

The Stanley ray differs from the Röntgen ray (generally known as the X-ray) in that it is produced by a full cycle instead of by a half-cycle. The X-ray sets up disturbances in the blood streams which retard or prevent the generation of the phagocyte wave by which nature supplies food to the functioning of all cells of the human body. The waves are produced by the intersecting of the erythrocytes and senkocytes, the red and white corpuscles. This action can be compared to the waves thrown off by the intersection of electrons and ions. These artificial waves being more powerful than those of the body, exert a control over them.

The Stanley tube has three cathodes with no outside anode connection. By special apparatus two circuits of different potentials different phase and different cycle supply current to the tube. There are three wires leading to the tube. Two carry an alternating current of 60 cycles and from 60,000 to 250,000 volts. The other wire transmits a current at pressure as high as a million volts and a cycle of several millions. This effects a complete intersecting of ions and electrons, permitting the use of a far smaller current than with the X-ray and also providing a ray more penetrating, yet free from any burning effect. In other words, Stanley has attempted to secure rays of higher harmonics to correspond and tune with those produced in the human body.

Exposure of the body to these rays for many hours at a time shows them free from the harmful (i. e., burning) quality of the X-ray. It is hoped that this new ray will prove of great value in surgery and

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ELECTRICAL PROGRESS—*Continued.*

therapeutics. In surgery the rays could be maintained throughout the complete operation, and in the treatment of cancer without the destruction of healthy tissues. An electrically operated saw is also being used by surgeons.

One of the intensely interesting developments of the year has been the phonopticon of Dr. F. C. Brown of the State University of Iowa by an apparatus using selenium crystals, making it possible for the totally blind to read print.

Light waves are practically transformed into sound waves. The image from a lens moving slowly across a printed page illuminated by a narrow ray of light acts upon from two to four parallel selenium crystals, creating an electrical response, which, acting on each crystal (as the arm of a Wheatstone bridge), operates on a telephone receiver in place of the usual galvanometer, double magnets being used in two telephone receivers where four crystals are used.

In series with the telephone receivers is an interrupting device giving a definite frequency, and a resonating arrangement gives a different pitch for each crystal. A change in intensity of these pitches occurs when different letters are brought into range of the illuminated band, permitting the letter to be "read" by sound.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY—Electrolytic iron has been produced on a commercial scale during 1915. At Grenoble, France, a current density of 1,000 amperes per square metre is used.

Taking a cast iron containing—

C 2.55	the deposited metal shows only	0.004
Si 1.31		0.007
S 0.07		0.006
P 1.07		0.008

while the metal so produced is very brittle, by annealing at 900° Centigrade a very soft, tough iron is secured, especially valuable for extra thin tubing and sheets, with extremely high magnetic values. The cost of production is estimated at from $40.00 to $45.00 per ton.

A successful electric furnace for smelting refractory zinc ores has been perfected by W. Mc. A. Johnson and a commercial unit is being constructed at Keokuk, Iowa, where cheap electric power is available.

Over 150,000,000 pounds of aluminum are produced annually by electricity. The Hall patents having expired, other plants with large capacity are being built, one in Whitney, N. C., of 10,000 tons (20,000,000 pounds) annual capacity. In Norway one of 4,000,000 pounds.

Foreign water-power plants are producing power at $7.00 to $15.00 per H. P. year as against $15.00 to $30.00 in the United States for power delivered at the manufacturing plant transformer. This is due largely to the lower cost in development of the water power and to their proximity to industries.

Commercial success in the production of steel in electric furnaces will depend on the proximity of cheap power to the raw material required.

On the Pacific Slope, for example, where electrical energy is available at cheap rates, the cost of scrap metal approximates $15.00 a ton, which, with cost of other materials, labor, and power, even at the low cost of 2 mils per kilowatt hour, would bring the cost price of the finished steel up to $30.00 a ton, or about the figure at which Eastern billet steel can be delivered.

A short ton of average coal has almost the same number of heat units as has an electrical horse-power year. As in even the most favored localities in the United States such electrical energy unit is valued at $16.00 and over, this form of heating energy could not compete generally with coal were it not for the fact that there is great waste in heat units in the combustion of coal in furnaces and a further serious injury to metals from the products of combustion.

The thermal efficiency of electric heat, however, often more than makes up for its greater theoretical cost for many metallurgical uses. This is notably true of its use in melting brass.

For mechanical purposes, however, in the production of not only iron and steel, but other metals, electricity already plays an important part. In steel mills in the United States it is stated that of the machine drive, 85% is already electrically operated.

NAVIGATION—Submarines, which of necessity must be operated by electricity when submerged, have been greatly improved during the year under review. Vessels of this type of 1,000 tons displacement have been put in commission during 1915, with surface speeds up to 20 knots and submerged speed of 14 knots. Their radius of action has been largely increased. At least one has made the trip from a German port without tender to the Dardanelles, and two fleets of five each have journeyed from Canada to England. In this connection it is interesting to note that in addition to its use for propulsion, electricity is utilized on submarines both for lighting, for fans, for wireless, to run the gyroscope, and to cook all meals for the crew.

The battleship California, the keel of which was recently laid in the New York Navy Yard, and which is to cost $16,000,000, will be the first electrically driven battleship built. At 21 knots the power plant is designed to provide 32,000 shaft horse-power. This will be done probably by the use of four motors on two propeller shafts, though this point has not yet been publicly announced. A big advantage claimed for the new power is that it permits great saving in both weight and space, amounting to 40% when compared to the old style of reciprocating engines.

The turbines of the California will run at a speed of 2,200 revolutions per minute. Great economy of power will be effected in running at cruising speed, with ability to quickly increase the speed and even to reverse the power. This economy in power is strikingly brought out by Mr. Emmett of the General Electric Company in his estimate that a vessel of the Mauretania type could be electrically propelled at an annual saving of $150,000 in fuel cost.

The installation on warships and vessels of the merchant marine of the gyro-compass, the invention of Elmer A. Sperry, has marked a great advance in navigation. Previous to this invention the magnetic type of compass had to be relied upon. This not only did not indicate the true North, but was sensitive to many magnetic influences. The shifting of iron masses on board ship affected it, and even to a greater extent by the operation of electric machinery on board.

The Sperry gyro-compass not only points to the true North at all times, but has 290 times the directive force of the old-fashioned needle. The gyroscopic stabilizer is even more wonderful in its operation. It has been possible with a hydro-aeroplane with 4 gyros of 2¼ pounds each running at 12,000 revolutions, to remain on an even keel in the air while the observer walked out one-third of the way on the plane. A Sperry motor-driven gyro-stabilizer, weighing only 1¼% of the tonnage of the vessel, has held a 1,000-ton torpedo boat destroyer on an even keel in a heavy sea not only when driving into waves, but also in running in the trough of the sea. One weighing 80 tons is now being placed on a 10,000-ton battleship. An electric sounding device has been successfully used on shipboard.

ELECTRO-CULTURE—Much progress has been made in electro-culture both by illumination by electric lights and by the passing of electric current through the soil. This latter may be done by either constituting the soil as electrolyte of a voltaic cell by burying two plates of dissimilar metal connected by a conductor, by conducting atmospheric electricity from an elevated collector to an electrode in the soil, or by the production of a glow discharge through the air from overhead antennæ to the soil.

Rain-making by sending out electric waves from captive balloons is another interesting possibility.

Telephotographic apparatus perfected during the year by George Rignoux permits the sending of visible forms by electricity.

The investigation of the interior of the earth by means of electric waves and oscillations gives promise of interesting results.

The photographing of projectiles to permit the study of ballistics has been made possible by the invention of apparatus which uses the light of the

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ELECTRICAL PROGRESS—*Continued.*

electric spark created by the passing of bullets through wires or wire nets electrically connected to the camera. Not only the trajectory has been shown, but the head waves and eddy currents of air are indicated in the photographs so produced.

Both the ultra-violet ray and ozone are now being utilized as germ destroyers in purifying water and milk. Much practical work has been done in this direction during 1915.

The purification or sterilization of milk electrically is new. A dairy company at Stamford is now operating a machine which purifies 1,000 quarts per hour. The milk is not allowed to exceed a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit, the thorough sterilization being accompanied by electrical energy (ultra-violet rays produced at a potential of 2,200 volts).

This treatment completely destroys disease carrying organisms without affecting the digestive and nutritive quality of the milk.

FARMING—In Kansas, near Wichita, farmers installed during 1914-1915 many electrically driven pumps for irrigating alfalfa fields. By two waterings for each of the five crops over five tons of alfalfa per acre were cut during the season. The first year's excess crop more than paid for the irrigating equipment.

Dr. F. C. Cottrell has added to the debt which the public owes him for his invention of the electrical precipitation of gas, smoke, and flue dust from chimneys and furnace stacks, by devising a method of separating water from oil as it comes from the oil wells. In the past many great producing oil wells were rendered almost valueless by the presence of water. By the use of a small current of high tension he has succeeded in eliminating water even up to 25%, at a cost of 1 to 3 cents per barrel of oil.

Electric heating coils have been used in deep oil wells with paraffin base to induce greater flow and melt out accumulations of heavy oils.

FINANCIAL—Extension of the use of electricity has been adversely influenced by the scarcity of money for new enterprises, but operating companies have generally more than held their own, and the securities of both manufacturing and public utility companies have increased in popularity with the investing public.

The banks of the United States have about 10½% of their investments in public utility bonds. Central station earnings from the supply of current for lighting and power equalled nearly $500,000,000 in 1915.

While commercial central stations represent 70% of the total, compared with 30% for the municipally owned plants, their income is over 92% of the total. The Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago leads all others in size with a maximum load of over 300,000 kilowatts (400,000 horse-power). The aggregate of the ten leading stations totals over 1,350,000 kilowatts, with a yearly output of 6,502,965,328 kilowatt hours.

Much advance has been made during 1915 not only in lighting units but also in the knowledge of illumination. The study of eye-strain caused by exposure to the direct rays of illuminants of high intensity has demonstrated the value of indirect and semi-indirect methods, and this study has also developed a far greater knowledge of the reflecting value of various colors and textures.

The new non-vacuum incandescent lamp commonly known as the "gas-filled lamp" or "Mazda type C" has improved the efficiency of the incandescent electric about 100% during 1915.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING—One of the large central stations has recently organized an industrial heating department, and two of the applications of electric heat are novel and noteworthy.

The ovens for enamelling motor frames have heretofore been slow and unreliable, great difficulty having been found in maintaining the proper heat. An electric enamelling oven, with a connected load of approximately 7,500 horse-power with a demand of over 4,000, has recently been installed by a large manufacturing company. The lower part of the oven walls have been transformed into radiators, the radiant heat therefrom penetrating the air and the semi-liquid enamel, thus heating the solid portion of the product first and gradually conducting the heat to the enamel. The enamel closest to the steel being heated first and solidified from the inside out makes a much more lasting article as well as gives the product an exceptionally good finish. The output of the oven has also been practically doubled.

In another case a manufacturer of automobile starting devices found it necessary to quickly double the capacity of his armature-making equipment. Heretofore twelve hours were required to bake them in ovens. By introducing electric units the time was reduced to six hours. With the electric heating system it was possible to greatly increase the volume of heat without any increase in actual temperature which would have caused destruction of insulation or would have melted the solder. This is due to the fact that electric heat is essentially dry, and that by proper circulation this air absorbs and carries away the moisture in the armature. The heat can be regulated to a nicety, which was not possible with heat derived from fuel. This indicates the future possibilities of electricity for industrial heating.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition has brought out many novel applications of illumination, and the Tower of Jewels, with its 125,000 suspended cut glass gems of every hue flashing colors from the sunlight in the daytime, and even more beautifully by projected electric lights at night, is perhaps the most notable example of beautiful illumination the world has ever seen. Each crystal has a small mirror suspended at its apex, and when the light from fifty great searchlights is turned on the tower the blaze of light and color is wondrous.

As a closing comment or compliment to electricity in 1915 may be mentioned the fact that whereas every great exposition of recent years has had a notable electrical building, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition this was considered uncalled for, as each and every building, being electrically lighted and operated, was a tribute to this great industry.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH.

This bureau was organized for the purpose of "getting the business of the city (New York) done with the highest degree of efficiency."

Director, Frederick A. Cleveland; Assistant Directors, Fred. W. Lindars, Herbert R. Sands, W. B. Holton, Jr.; Secretary, Samuel McCune Lindsay. Headquarters, 261 Broadway, New York City.

EXPRESS RATES.

(Statement of Interstate Commerce Commission.)

The United States is divided into 950 blocks, each formed by one degree of latitude and longitude embracing approximately 3,500 square miles. Each block is designated by number. Rates are stated from one block to all others, and apply from all express stations within the initial block to all stations in the destination block. A directory of express stations shows the number of the block in which the station is located, also indicates those stations at which collection and delivery service is performed.

Express traffic is divided into three classes: First class includes all merchandise other than articles of food and drink, which, with few exceptions, fall within the second class, and certain printed matter, such as books, pamphlets and advertising matter, falling within the third class. Second-class rates are 75% of the first class, and third class are one-half cent per ounce; minimum charge, 15 cents.

When perishable shipments contain ice, an allowance of 25% from the gross weight is made, except during December, January and February, when 15% is allowed.

The express classification, containing rules with which the shipping public should be familiar, also the tariffs, are posted in express offices and depots and may be inspected at any time during business hours.

Express rates are based upon the carriers' risk to the limit of the stated value, one being applicable to property of a value not in excess of $50 and a higher rate applying when the value is in excess of $50.

A uniform express receipt is used by all express companies.

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IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under construction).

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—Inda, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.

Roger Pass—Under the Selkirk Mountains penetrating Mount Macdonald in British Columbia, 5 miles long; cost more than $10,000,000; now building, and to be opened in 1916.

Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines, Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4¼ miles; opened 1879.

Trans-Andine Ry. tunnel—5 miles long, 12,000 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.

Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

(For Subways in and about New York City, see Index).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken, the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan Cross-Town Tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the Cross-Town Tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th Sts. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel).

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn Subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

Tunnels from Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn, from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark St., Brooklyn, and from 14th St., Manhattan, to North 7th St., Brooklyn, are under construction, all of which are part of the new subway system in New York.

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

THE following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and acts amendatory thereof, prepared for the Official Congressional Directory:

Under "An act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887; as amended March 2, 1889; February 10, 1891; February 8, 1895; the "Elkins act" of February 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the interstate transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in interstate transportaion of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The commission has jurisdiction on complaint, and, after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and has authority through its special agents and examiners to inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the commission. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law, are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The commission appoints a secretary, who is its chief administrative and executive officer; an assistant secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary to the proper performance of its duties.

By amendment of June 18, 1910 ("Mann-Elkins law"), telegraph, telephone, and cable companies are made subject to the commission. The jurisdiction of the commission is increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. An important section authorized the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, penalizes the offering, soliciting, or receiving of rebates, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and makes the Expediting act of February 11, 1903, include cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the commission.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all railroad and telegraph companies to which the United States have granted any subsidy in lands or bonds or loan of credit for the construction of either railroad or telegraph lines are required to file annual reports with the commission and such other reports as the commission may call for. The act also directs every such company to file with the commission copies of all contracts and agreements of every description existing between it and every other person or corporation whatsoever in reference to the ownership, possession, or operation of any telegraph lines over or upon the right of way, and to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to perform and carry out within a reasonable time the order or orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance act," provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers and standard height of drawbars for freight cars, and have grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car. A further provision is that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and a sufficient number of cars in the train shall be equipped with power or train brakes. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The commission is authorized upon full hearing and for good cause to extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of the statute. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and also to power or train brakes used in railway operation.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards and grab irons, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location and manner of application of appliances.

The act of Congress approved July 15, 1913, provides for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between railroads and their employés in the following sections of the act: Sec. 2. That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer or employers and employés subject to this act interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said employer or employers to the serious detriment of the public interest, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by this act and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy; and upon the request of either party the said board shall with all practicable expedition put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and if such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said board shall at once endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this act.

In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interest, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seems desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this act either party to the said agreement may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation for an expression of opinion from such board as to the meaning or application of such agreement, and the said board shall upon receipt of such request give its opinion as soon as may be practicable.

Sec. 3. That whenever a controversy shall arise between an employer or employers and employés subject to this act, which cannot be settled through mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in the preceding section, such controversy may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of six, or, if the parties to the controversy prefer so to stipulate, to a board of three persons, which board shall be chosen in the following manner: In the case of a board of three, the employer or employers and the employés, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name one arbitrator; and the two arbitrators thus chosen shall select the third arbitrator; but in the event of their failure to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, such third arbitrator shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. In the case of a board of six, the employer or employers and the employés, parties respectively

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW—*Continued.*

to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name two arbitrators, and the four arbitrators thus chosen shall, by a majority vote, select the remaining two arbitrators; but in the event of their failure to name the two arbitrators within fifteen days after their first meeting the said two arbitrators, or as many of them as have not been named, shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

In the event that the employés engaged in any given controversy are not members of a labor organization, such employés may select a committee which shall have the right to name the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, who are to be named by the employés as provided above in this section.

* * *

The act of March 3, 1901, "requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," makes it the duty of such carrier to monthly report, under oath, all collisions and derailments of its trains and accidents to its passengers and to its employés while on duty in its service, and to state the nature and causes thereof. The act prescribes that a fine shall be imposed against any such carrier failing to make the report so required.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior Accident Reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employés engaged in, or connected with, the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

By act of May 30, 1908, it is made the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violation of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of February 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions, compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

The Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, amends sections 5 and 6 of the act to regulate commerce by conferring upon the commission jurisdiction to enforce a provision prohibiting a railroad company subject to the act, after July 1, 1914, from owning, leasing, operating, controlling or having any interest in competing water carriers operating through the Panama Canal or elsewhere. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to determine questions of fact as to competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier, and to extend beyond July 1, 1914, the time during which such ownership or operation of vessels plying elsewhere than through the Panama Canal may continue, when it is found to be in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and not in restraint of competition. This amendment gives the commission power to establish physical connection between the lines of a rail carrier and the dock of a water carrier; authorizes the commission to establish through routes and joint rates over rail and water lines, and to determine all the terms and conditions under which such rail and water routes shall be operated; authorizes the commission to establish maximum proportional rates by rail to and from ports to which traffic is brought by water carriers; authorizes the commission, where a rail carrier has entered into arrangements with a water carrier operating from a port in the United States to a foreign country, for the handling of through business, to require the railway company to enter into similar arrangements with other water lines.

The Post-Office Appropriation act of August 24, 1912, empowers the commission to co-operate with the Postmaster-General in reforming, from time to time, the classification, weight limit, rates, zones, or conditions, in order to promote the parcel post service created by the act, and requires the commission to furnish data to a Congressional committee appointed to investigate the subject of a general parcel post.

By the act approved March 1, 1913, amending the act to regulate commerce, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act.

Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to enforce certain provisions of the act approved October 15, 1914, to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraint and monopolies in so far as such provisions relate to carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. The act prohibits, with certain exceptions, carriers from discriminating between purchasers in sales of commodities and from making leases or sales of commodities, and from acquiring stock or capital of other corporations engaged in commerce, tending to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly; makes it a felony for a President or other specified officers to misappropriate a carrier's funds; and provides that after two years from the approval of the act no carrier shall have dealings in securities or supplies, or contract for construction or maintenance to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year, with another corporation or organization when, by reason of common officers or otherwise, there exists a community of interest between the carrier and such other corporation or organization, except as a result of free competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by the commission. The commission is further authorized to investigate violations of the act by carriers and to require the guilty parties to cease therefrom, and its findings of fact in such investigations shall be conclusive when supported by testimony.

The act approved March 4, 1915, which became effective June 2, 1915, makes common carriers liable for all damage to property caused by them, and forbids, with certain exceptions, limitations of liability.

Under the act of October 22, 1913, the Commerce Court was abolished from and after December 31, 1913, and the jurisdiction vested in the Commerce Court transferred to the District Courts of the United States. This act also provides the procedure to enforce, suspend, or set aside, in whole or in part, any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY.

President—Gilbert Colgate. *Hon. Vice-Presidents*, Cardinal Farley, Bishop David H. Greer. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Rt. Rev. D. J. McMahon. *Treasurer*—James McAlpin Pyle. *Chairman of Executive Committee*—Rush Taggart. *General Secretary*—Orin C. Baker. *Headquarters*—465 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Travelers' Aid Society is non-sectarian in organization and work, has national and international co-operation. Object: Protects and assists all travellers, especially young women, girls and boys, without fee or gratuity. Safeguards in all the emergencies of travel from influences and dangers vicious, morally, financially, and physically. Prevents error, extortion and crime, relieves suffering, and combats vice of every form. Trained women agents, recognized by official badge, meet trains and boats. Supported by voluntary contributions.

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RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

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ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Phoenix—F. A. Jones, Chairman; A. W. Cole, W. P. Geary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF ARKANSAS, Little Rock—W. F. McKnight, Chairman; Thomas E. Wood, J. Sam Rowland; Ernest Tipton, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco—Max Thelen, President; H. D. Loveland, Alex. Gordon, E. O. Edgerton, Frank R. Devlin; Charles R. Detrick, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF COLORADO, Denver—Sheridan S. Kendall, Chairman; George T. Bradley, M. H. Aylesworth; John W. Flintham, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Hartford—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman, Winsted; C. C. Elwell; John H. Hale, South Glastonbury; Henry F. Billings, Secretary, Hartford.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C.—Major Charles W. Kutz, Chairman; Lewis Brownlow, Oliver F. Newman; Capt. Julian L. Schley, Executive Officer.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF FLORIDA, Tallahassee—R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch, Royal C. Dunn; J. Will Yon, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA, Atlanta—Charles M. Candler, Chairman; George Hillyer, Vice-Chairman; Joseph F. Gray, Paul B. Trammell, James A. Perry; Campbell Wallace, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF HAWAII, Honolulu—J. N. S. Williams, Acting Chairman; A. J. Gignou; Henry P. O'Sullivan, Secretary.

IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Boisé—Axel P. Ramstedt, President; John W. Graham, A. L. Freehafer; E. G. Gallet, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF ILLINOIS, Springfield—William L. O'Connell, Chairman; O. P. Thompson, Walter A. Shaw, Richard Yates, Frank H. Funk; R. V. Prather, Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF INDIANA, Indianapolis—Thomas C. Duncan, Chairman; John F. McClure, Charles A. Edwards, Charles J. Murphy, James L. Clark; J. L. Reiley, Secretary.

IOWA BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, Des Moines—Clifford Thorne, Chairman; J. H. Wilson, John A. Guther; George L. McCaughan, Secretary.

KANSAS PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Topeka—Joseph L. Bristow, Chairman; John M. Kinkel, C. F. Foley; Carl W. Moore, Secretary.

KENTUCKY RAILROAD COMMISSION, Frankfort—Laurence B. Finn, Chairman; William F. Klair, H. Green Garrett; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

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MARYLAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Baltimore—Albert G. Towers, Chairman; E. Clay Timanus, W. Laird Henry; Benjamin T. Fendall, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Boston—Frederick J. MacLeod, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Clinton White, John F. Meaney; Andrew A. Highlands, Secretary.

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NEBRASKA STATE RAILWAY COMMISSION, Lincoln—H. T. Clarke, Jr., Chairman; Thomas L. Hall, H. G. Taylor; A. B. Allen, Secretary.

NEVADA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Carson City—H. F. Bartine, Chairman; J. F. Shaugnessy, W. H. Simmons; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

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RAILROAD COMMISSION OF OREGON, Salem—Thomas K. Campbell, Chairman; Clyde B. Aitchison, Frank J. Miller; Hylen H. Corey, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, Harrisburg—Samuel W. Pennypacker, Chairman; John S. Rilling, William A. Magee, John Monaghan, Milton R. Brecht, Edgar R. Kiesa, W. D. B. Ainey; Archibald B. Millar, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Manila—Mariano Cui, Chairman; Stephen Bonsal, Clyde A. De Witt; Clifford C. Mitchell, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Providence—William C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Robert F. Rodman; John W. Rowe, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMMISSION, Columbia—G. McD. Hampton, Chairman; John C. Richards, Frank W. Shealy; J. P. Darby, Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA RAILROAD COMMISSION, Pierre—P. W. Dougherty, Chairman; J. J. Murphy, W. G. Smith; T. E. Cassill, Secretary.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMMISSION, Nashville—B. A. Enloe, Chairman; H. H. Hannah, George N. Welch; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

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WEST VIRGINIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Charleston—Elliott Northcott, E. F. Morgan, William M. O. Dawson; R. B. Bernheim, Secretary.

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RAILROAD COMMISSIONS—*Continued.*

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN, Madison—Halford Erickson, Chairman; Carl D. Jackson, Walter Alexander; Lewis E. Gettle, Secretary.

WYOMING PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Cheyenne—John B. Kendrick, Chairman; Robert B. Forsyth, Herman B. Gates; H. A. Floyd, Secretary.

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QUEBEC PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, Quebec, Can.—F. W. Hibbard, President; Sir George Garneau, F. C. Laberge; M. Joseph Ahern, Secretary.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

(From Report of Interstate Commerce Commission for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and made from the annual reports of carriers having gross operating revenues of $100,000 or more for the year.)

On June 30, 1914, the roads covered by this report represented 247,397.59 miles (single track) of line operated, including 11,298.88 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by these roads was 377,102.45 miles, an increase of 7,522.65 miles over corresponding returns for 1913.

Of the total number (64,760) of locomotives, 14,612 were classified as passenger, 38,752 freight, 10,081 switching, and 1,315 unclassified.

The total number of cars of all classes was 2,503,822 (or 58,314 more than on June 30, 1913), as follows: Passenger service, 53,466; freight, 2,325,647; companies' service, 124,709.

Investment in road and equipment—The figures include returns for investment in road and equipment, shown by the operating roads, as well as by their subsidiary non-operating roads (leased, operated under contract, etc.).

Investment to June 30, 1913, $16,424,359,514; investment to June 30, 1914, $16,936,697,840; increase 1914 over 1913, $512,338,326.

Expenditures for additions and betterments and for new lines and extensions during fiscal year 1914, $637,766,968.

Credits—Property retired or converted, $88,104,245; adjustments, $8,524,764; difference between record value of grantor and purchase price of grantee in case of roads sold, merged, consolidated, etc., $29,650,641; total, $126,279,650; net increase during year, $512,338,326.

Passengers carried, 1,053,138,718; passenger mileage, 35,258,497,509; tons of freight moved, 1,976,138,155; ton mileage, 288,319,890,210.

Traffic earnings—Passengers, $700,403,353; freight, $2,114,697,629 and including revenue from miscellaneous sources, making total operating revenues $3,047,019,908.

Operating expenses—Maintenance of way and structures, $419,277,779; maintenance of equipment, $532,138,606; traffic expenses, $63,769,677; transportation expenses, $1,101,597,432; general expenses, $83,529,665; total operating expenses, $2,200,313,159.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1914, according to the annual reports submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by roads having gross operating revenues of $100,000 or more, together with returns made in reports filed in behalf of their non-operating subsidiary lines, the par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding was $20,247,301,257. This amount includes capital held by the railway companies concerned, as well as by the public. Of the total amount of such capital outstanding there existed as stock $8,680,759,704, of which $7,304,479,846 was common and $1,376,279,858 was preferred; the remaining part, $11,566,541,553, representing funded debt, consisted of mortgage bonds, $8,496,370,538; collateral trust bonds, $1,182,683,530; plain bonds, debentures, and notes, $1,142,016,070; income bonds, $254,230,505; miscellaneous funded obligations, $72,700,640, and equipment trust obligations, $418,540,270.

Of the total capital stock outstanding for the roads under consideration, $3,019,020,981, or 34.78 per cent., paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and non-operating companies represented in this statement) was $451,263,197, being equivalent to 7.97 per cent. on dividend-paying stock. The average rate of dividends paid on all stocks outstanding pertaining to the roads under consideration was 5.20 per cent. No interest was paid on $1,331,581,452, or 11.94 per cent., of the total amount of funded debt outstanding (other than equipment trust obligations).

THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL RAILROAD TERMINALS.

	Total Area, Acres.	Length Track, Miles.	No. of Tracks	No. of Platforms.		Total Area, Acres.	Length Track, Miles.	No. of Tracks	No. of Platforms.
New York Central, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City	79.0	33.6	67	36	Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago	8.0	2.7	16	8
Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City	28.0	16.0	21	11	London, Waterloo Station	8.75	....	18	..
Washington, Union Station	13.0	....	29	13	Paris, St. Lazare	11.2	3.5	31	14
St. Louis, Union Station	10.9	5.4	32	16	Frankfort, Main Station	11.0	....	18	9
Boston, South Station	9.2	15.0	32	19	Dresden, Main Station	7.0	3.0	14	8
					Cologne	5.8	3.4	14	9

PASSENGER RAILWAY RATES IN EUROPE.

The following are approximate passenger rates, reduced to cents per mile, in the various European countries.

OWNERSHIP.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III. Cents.	OWNERSHIP.	Class I. Cents.	Class II Cents.	Class III. Cents.
Germany, (state)	2.74	1.74	1.16	Netherlands, (state)	3.30	2.48	1.66
Belgium, (state)	2.92	1.98	1.17	" (private)	3.32	2.50	1.68
France, (state)	3.16	2.34	1.54	Italy, (state)	3.60	2.52	1.62
" (private)	3.48	2.36	1.54	United Kingdom, (priv.)	4.76	3.18	1.78

In Italy the rate per mile is higher than on any other state-owned road, though a differential tariff offers some advantages that tend to reduce the price and to make the long-distance journeys as cheap as in other countries.

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PRINCIPAL RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. System.—"Santa Fe." [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nevada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $117,665,587 Operating expenses 76,091,553 Net earnings.... $41,574,034 Other income..... 2,997,150 Total net income $44,571,184 Total payments... 37,990,338 Surplus..... $6,580,846	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry., 8,470.02 m.; Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fé R. R., 20.22 m.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Ry., 1,852.34 m.; Grand Canyon Ry., 64.11 m.; Panhandle & Santa Fé Ry., 748.95 m.; Kansas Southwestern Ry., 59.30 m.; St. Louis, Rocky M. & Pac., 106.04 m. Total mileage, 11,320.98. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Storey, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Chambers, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Hodges, Chicago, Ill.; General Managers, C. W. Kouns, Topeka, Kan.; A. G. Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. C. Fox, Amarillo, Tex.; W. A. Drake, Prescott, Ariz.; Freight Traffic Manager, F. B. Houghton, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; Topeka, Kan.; Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St. and 377 Broadway.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings..... $36,832,779 Operating expenses. 26,212,087 Net earnings..... $10,620,692 Other income..... 4,128,821 Total net income. $14,749,513 Total payments.... 12,229,463 Surplus..... $2,520,050	Virginia, 135.07 m.; North Carolina, 1,041.45 m.; South Carolina, 913.47 m.; Georgia, 716.78 m.; Florida, 1,644.25 m.; Alabama, 247.61 m Total mileage, 4,697.63. Express Co.—Southern.	President, John R. Kenly; 1st Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Vice-President, ——; 3d Vice-President, Lyman Delano; 4th Vice-President, R. A. Brand; General Manager, W. N. Royall; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C.; New York Offices, 71, 407 and 1218 Broadway.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $91,815,797 Operating expenses. 63,925,507 Net earnings..... $27,890,290 Other income..... 5,260,847 Total net income. $33,151,137 Total payments.... 32,379,662 Surplus..... $771,475	Lines included in income account, 4,516.22 m. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Daniel Willard; 1st Vice-President, George F. Randolph; 2d Vice-President, George M. Shriver; 3d Vice-President, A. W. Thompson; 4th Vice-President, J. V. McNeal; Secretary, C. W. Woolford; General Freight Traffic Manager, C. S. Wright; Manager Passenger Traffic, O. P. McCarty; General Manager, C. W. Galloway. General Offices, Baltimore, Md.; New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 377 and 1276 Broadway, 17 State Street.
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. [Maine.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings..... $3,763,398 Operating expenses. 2,361,144 Net earnings..... $1,402,254 Other income..... 203,307 Total net income. $1,605,561 Total payments.... 1,448,043 Surplus..... $157,518	Brownville to Caribou, 155.13 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76.13 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.87 m.; Caribou to Van Buren, 33.40 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Stockholm to Squa Pan, 48 m.; So. Lagrange to Packards, 27.96 m.; Van Buren to Fort Kent, 43.72 m.; branches and spurs, 235.65 m. Total mileage, 784.63. Express Co.—American.	President, Percy R. Todd; General Manager, J. B. Stewart. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
Boston & Albany R. R.—See New York Central Railroad.		
Boston and Maine Railroad. [New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $46,673,048 Operating expenses. 35,909,771 Net earnings..... $10,763,277 Other income..... 1,204,473 Total net income. $11,967,750 Total payments.... 12,302,213 Deficit..... $334,463	Main Lines (Boston to Portland, via Dover), 115.52 m.; (Boston to Portland, via Portsmouth), 108.74 m.; Jewett, Me., to Intervale, N. H., 73.37 m.; Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 150.78 m.; Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 221.84 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.50 m.; White River Jct., Vt., to Sherbrooke, P. Q., 145.20 m.; N. Cambridge to Northampton, Mass., 95.69 m.; Springfield, Mass., to Brattleboro, Vt., 59.65 m.; Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 253.01 m.; Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.85 m.; branches, 950.33 m. Total mileage, 2,304.90. Express Cos.—American, National.	President, James H. Hustis; Vice-President, W. J. Hobbs; General Manager, B. R. Pollock; Freight Traffic Manager, A. S. Crane; General Superintendent, J. D. Tyter. General Offices, Boston, Mass.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings..... $9,479,935 Operating expenses. 6,935,252 Net earnings..... $2,544,683 Other income..... 718,645 Total net income. $3,263,328 Total payments.... 3,130,013 Surplus..... $133,315	Main Line and branches, 367.06 m.; leased lines, 89.90 m.; trackage rights, 129.52 m. Total mileage, 586.48. Express Co.—American.	President, Wm. T. Noonan; Vice-Presidents, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York, and W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York; General Manager, T. F. Brennan; Secretary, Ernest Iselin, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y.; New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Minnesota.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings .... $23,781,328 Operating expenses. 16,348,943 Net earnings..... $7,432,385 Premium received.. 216,141 Total net income. $7,648,526 Total payments.... 7,464,017 Surplus..... $184,509	East of Port Arthur, 2,056 m.; west of Port Arthur, 5,313 m. Total mileage, 7,639. Express Co.—Canadian Northern.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D. D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; General Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings..... $98,865,209 Operating expenses. 63,758,111 Net earnings..... $35,107,098 Other income..... 9,475,180 Total net income. $44,582,278 Total payments.... 41,273,886 Surplus..... $3,308,392	Atlantic Div., 783.5 m.; Eastern Div., 1,609.3 m.; Ontario Div., 1,508.6 m.; Lake Superior Div., 1,110.3 m.; Manitoba Div., 2,464.5 m.; Saskatchewan Div., 2,143.1 m.; Alberta Div., 2,520.4 m.; British Columbia Div., 1,221.1 m. Total mileage, 13,360.8. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,899.6 miles. Express Cos.—Dominion and Western.	President, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy; Vice-Presidents, George Bury, I. G. Ogden, G. M. Bosworth, E. W. Beatty, Montreal; Grant Hall, Winnipeg, Man.; Secretary, W. R. Baker. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street and 458 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings..... $12,108,184 Operating expenses. 8,973,512 Net earnings..... $3,134,672 Other income..... 1,355,998 Total net income. $4,490,670 Total payments.... 4,438,665 Surplus..... $52,005	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 198 m.; Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m.; Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194 m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 176 m.; other branches, 562 m. Total mileage, 1,924. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. A. Winburn; Vice-Presidents, A. R. Lawton, C. F. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; General Superintendent, J. T. Johnson; Secretary, Chas. F. Groves. General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Offices, 501 Fifth Avenue and 291 Broadway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings..... $28,742,255 Operating expenses. 18,951,306 Net earnings..... $9,790,949 Other income..... 2,170,615 Total net income. $11,961,564 Total payments.... 9,941,802 Surplus..... $2,019,762	New York to Scranton, 191.55 m.; Newark Br., 10.62 m.; South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Amboy Br., 23.12 m.; High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 23.46 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 123.67 m.; New Jersey Southern Div., 175.86 m.; Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 22.75 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 680.65. Express Cos.—American; Wells Fargo & Co. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; American.	President and General Manager, William G. Besler; Vice-President, R. W. de Forest; Vice-President and Freight Traffic Manager, Tilghman B. Koons; Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.
Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings..... $4,507,826 Operating expenses. 3,946,073 Net earnings..... $561,753 Other income..... 193,720 Total net income. $755,473 Total payments.... 1,014,730 Deficit..... $259,257	Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. Express Cos.—American; Canadian; National. Part of Grand Trunk Ry. System.	President, E. C. Smith; Vice-President, ——————. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway and 82 Wall Street.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$39,464,036 Operating expenses. 27,556,413 Net earnings.....$11,907,623 Other income..... 1,018,219 Total net income $12,925,842 Total payments.... 10,890,121 Surplus..... $2,035,721	Main Line, 949.3 m.; Louisville Line, 208.4 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 94.5 m.; other branches, 894.6 m. Total mileage, 2,376.7. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, Henry T. Wickham, F. M. Whitaker; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office, 71, 299 and 1238 Broadway.
Chicago & Alton R. R. [Illinois and Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$14,245,623 Operating expenses. 11,072,706 Net earnings..... $3,172,917 Other income..... 728,865 Total net income. $3,444,052 Total payments.... 4,134,208 Deficit..... $1,690,156	Chicago to East St. Louis, 279.95 m.; Pequot Line, 26.92 m.; Dwight to Peoria, 70.33 m.; Peoria to Springfield, 50.66 m.; Bloomington to Roodhouse, via Jacksonville, 110.68 m.; Titus to Barnett Junction, 56.38 m.; Roodhouse to Kansas City, 250.90 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; branches, 119.53 m. Total mileage, 1,015.47. Express Cos.—American; National.	President, W. G. Bierd; Vice-President, F. H. Davis, New York; General Traffic Manager, S. G. Lutz; Passenger Traffic Manager, George J. Charlton; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 60 Wall Street and 233 Broadway.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. [Indiana and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$14,210,601 Operating expenses. 11,605,904 Net earnings..... $2,604,697 Other income..... 583,366 Total net income. $3,188,063 Total payments.... 5,032,560 Deficit..... $1,844,497	Total mileage, 1,282. (Includes trackage rights, 152 m.) Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, W. J. Jackson, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago; New York Office, 26 Liberty Street.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—"The Northwestern Line." [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915.* Total earnings.....$80,779,675 Operating expenses 56,371,573 Net earnings.....$24,408,102 Other income..... 2,799,999 Total net income. $27,208,101 Total payments.... 26,397,720 Surplus..... $810,381	Wisconsin Div., 348.46 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 332.72 m.; Galena Div., 414.81 m.; East Iowa Div., 346.66 m.; West Iowa Div., 222.80 m.; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 335.99 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383.57 m.; Sioux City Div., 456.70 m.; Madison Div., 696.01 m.; Lake Shore Div., 381.35 m.; Ashland Div., 673.73 m.; Peninsula Div., 464.44 m.; Minnesota Div., 499.88 m.; Dakota Div., 841.85 m.; Eastern Div., 897.41 m.; Black Hills Div., 609.27 m.; Southern Illinois Div., 202.17 m. Total mileage, 8,107.82. Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. Ry., 1,753 m. Express Co.—American.	President, W. A. Gardner; Vice-President and Asst. Secretary, S. A. Lynde, New York City; Vice-Presidents, H. R. McCullough and R. H. Alshton; General Manager, S. G. Strickland; Freight Traffic Manager, Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; Passenger Traffic Manager, A. C. Johnson. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 and 1282 Broadway.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.—"Burlington Route." [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings.....$92,750,934 Operating expenses. 62,148,398 Net earnings.....$30,602,536 Total payments.... 28,071,131 Surplus..... $2,331,405	Lines in Illinois, 1,788.47 m.; in Wisconsin, 223.02 m.; in Minnesota, 38.45 m.; in Iowa, 1,438.56 m.; in Missouri, 1,135.45 m.; in Nebraska, 2,872.71 m.; in Kansas, 260.14 m.; in Colorado, 429.33 m.; in Montana, 183.92 m.; in South Dakota, 279.95 m.; in Wyoming, 719.94 m. Total mileage, 9,369.94. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Hale Holden; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, C. G. Burnham, T. S. Howland, and W. W. Baldwin; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Weiss, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, P. S. Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager, G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 299 and 1184 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.
Chicago Great Western Railroad. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$13,920,685 Operating expenses. 10,446,567 Net earnings..... $3,474,118 Other income..... 246,695 Total net income. $3,720,813 Total payments.... 2,852,619 Surplus..... $868,195	Minneapolis to Chicago, 435.40 m.; Oelwein to Kansas City, 356.53 m.; Hayfield to Clarion, 100.88 m.; Oelwein to Omaha, 267.95 m.; De Kalb Br., 5.81 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7.48 m.; Mantorville Br., 6.95 m.; Lehigh Br., 15.69 m.; Mankato-Osage Line, 144.94 m.; Winona-Simpson Line, 54.20 m.; other branches, 31.27 m. Total mileage, 1,427.10. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, S. M. Felton; Vice-President, Jos. W. Blabon; Secretary, J. F. Coykendall; General Manager, J. A. Gordon. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 398 Broadway.

* Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $6,559,664 Operating expenses. 4,678,021 Net earnings..... $1,881,643 Other income..... 232,182 Total net income. $2,113,825 Total payments.... 2,073,804 Surplus..... $40,021	Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m.; Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m.; Michigan City Div., 59.6 m.; Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Br., 64.2 m.; French Lick Br., 17.7 m.; Indiana Stone R. R., 9.2 m. Total mileage, 621.4. Express Co.—American.	President, H. R. Kurrie, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, M. F. Plant, New York; E. C. Field, Chicago, Ill., and F. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill.; General Superintendent, P. L. McManus, Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 52 Broadway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. [South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.]	All of the railroad and property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company was deeded to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, December 24, 1912.	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings..... $91,435,374 Operating expenses. 61,971,701 Net earnings..... $29,463,673 Other income..... 3,649,713 Total net income. $33,113,386 Total payments.... 35,096,814 Deficit..... $1,983,428	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 10,031.88 m.; Gallatin Valley Ry., 97.96 m.; Idaho & Washington Northern R. R., 112 m.; Tacoma Eastern R. R., 94.31 m.; Bellingham & Northern Ry., 55.14 m. Total mileage, 10,391.09. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. R. Williams, New York; J. H. Hiland, E. S. Keeley, E. D. Sewall, D. L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Earling, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Seattle, Wash.; New York Offices, 42, 233 and 1200 Broadway.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings ... $68,041,216 Operating expenses. 51,307,307 Net earnings..... $16,733,909 Other income..... 1,743,271 Total net income. $18,477,180 Total payments.... 19,242,424 Deficit..... $765,244	Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.12 m.; Davenport Terral, 832.15 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.33 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m.; Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.62 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.49 m.; Biddle-Eunice, 330.08 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 295.81 m.; Bravo-Santa Rosa, 111.50 m.; Glenrio-Tucumcari, 41.46 m.; Allerton-Manly, 201.84 m.; McFarland-Belleville, 103.19 m.; Altamont-North Topeka, 138.36 m.; other lines and branches, 2,641.85 m. Total mileage, 7,657.12. Express Co.—American.	Receiver, J. M. Dickinson; Chief Traffic Officer, J. E. Gorman; Chief Operating Officer, A. C. Ridgway; Secretary, George H. Crosby; General Managers, C. W. Jones, Des Moines, Iowa; A. E. Swee, Topeka, Kan.; T. H. Beacom, El Reno, Okla. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 14 Wall Street, 233 and 1238 Broadway.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings .... $10,084,217 Operating expenses. 10,202,450 Debit..... $118,233 Other income..... 212,492 Total net income. $94,259 Total payments.... 3,908,751 Deficit..... $3,814,492	Main line and branches, 1,002.7 m. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receivers, Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith; President, Daniel Willard, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Presidents, George F. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; G. M. Shriver and A. W. Thompson; Secretary, C. W. Woolford, Baltimore, Md.; Freight Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas; General Passenger Agent, W. B. Calloway; General Manager, J. M. Davis. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Office, 2 Wall Street, 1276 Broadway.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—"Big Four Route" [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1914. Total earnings .... $35,382,209 Operating expenses. 28,966,843 Net earnings..... $6,415,366 Other income..... 933,198 Total net income. $7,348,564 Total payments.... 9,322,250 Deficit..... $1,973,686	Cleveland Div., 338.74 m.; Mt. Gilead Short Line, 2.02 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 371.92 m.; St. Louis Div., 330.11 m.; Chicago Div., 315.37 m.; Cairo Div., 306.24 m.; Peoria and Eastern Div., 347.67 m.; White Water Div., 70.06 m.; Michigan Div., 301.33 m.; Kankakee & Seneca Div., 42.50 m. Total mileage, 2,425.96. This road is part of New York Central System. Express Co.—American.	President, A. H. Smith; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Harris and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; General Manager, H. A. Worcester; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Colorado & Southern Railway. [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings..... $7,608,128 Operating expenses. 5,582,172 Net earnings..... $2,025,956 Other income..... 1,504,033 Total net income. $3,529,989 Total payments.... 3,300,671 Surplus..... $229,318	Colorado & Southern Ry., 1,017.91 m.; Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry., 74.30 m.; Fort Worth & Denver City Ry., 454.14 m.; Wichita Valley Ry., 256.60 m.; Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry., 455.52 m. Total mileage, 2,258.47. Express Co.—Adams.	President, H. Holden, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Burnham, Chicago, Ill., and A. D. Parker; Secretary, B. F. James; Assistant Secretary, T. S. Howland, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 26 Liberty Street and 1184 Broadway. Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.—President, Geo. B. Harris, Chicago; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex.
Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $1,698,779 Operating expenses. 1,541,175 Net earnings..... $157,604 Other income..... 15,415 Total net income. $173,019 Total payments.... 184,229 Deficit..... $11,210	Colorado Springs, Col. to Grand Junction, Col., 302 m.; Aspen Br., 18 m.; Jerome Park Br., 15 m. Total mileage, 335. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, Geo. W. Vallery. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Office, 233 Broadway.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1914. Total earnings..... $38,112,070 Operating expenses. 29,601,505 Net earnings..... $8,510,565 Other income..... 1,910,795 Total net income. $10,421,360 Total payments ... 9,638,731 Surplus..... $782,629	Pennsylvania Div., 142.27 m.; Saratoga Div., 302.29 m.; Champlain Div., 229.71 m.; Susquehanna Div., 234.80 m. Total mileage, 909.07. Express Co.—National.	President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; Vice-President and General Manager, C. S. Sims, Albany, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. H. Williams; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, Albany, N. Y.; New York Office, 32 Nassau Street.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $43,044,705 Operating expenses. 27,411,440 Net earnings..... $15,633,265 Other income..... 5,751,086 Total net income. $21,384,351 Total payments.... 19,429,498 Surplus..... $1,954,853	Main Line, Hoboken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., 409.18 m.; Morristown Line, 34.46 m.; Sussex R. R., 30.55 m.; Bangor and Portland Br., 38.37 m.; Bloomsburg Br., 79.64 m.; S. B. & N. Y. R. R., 80.95 m.; Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m.; Utica Div., 105.51 m.; Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; Lackawanna & Montrose R. R., 10.48 m.; Lackawanna R. R. Co. of N. J., 27.44 m.; other branches, 99.14 m. Total mileage, 985.11. Express Co.—Adams.	President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Loomis, P. J. Flynn, and W. S. Jenney; Secretary, A. D. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $21,823,236 Operating expenses. 14,289,670 Net earnings..... $7,533,566 Other income..... 1,241,181 Total net income. $8,774,747 Total payments.... 7,840,105 Surplus..... $934,642	Denver to Ogden, 778 m.; Salida to Grand Junction, via Gunnison, 208.92 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 328.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fé, 125.79 m.; Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m.; Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m.; Marysvale Branch, 132.51 m.; other branches, 863.85 m. Total mileage, 2,576.75. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Chairman of the Board, Edward T. Jeffrey, New York; President, Benjamin F. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, Ed. L. Brown, Denver, Col.; General Manager, James Russell; Secretary, J. P. Howland, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 165, 291, and 1246 Broadway.
Detroit & Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $1,077,317 Operating expenses. 793,735 Net earnings..... $283,582 Other income..... 57,990 Total net income. $341,572 Total payments.... 331,899 Surplus..... $9,673	Bay City to Cheboygan, 195.15 m.; Prescott Div., 11.85 m.; Rose City Div., 31.21 m.; Lincoln Br., 14.38 m.; Au Gres Br., 7.95 m.; Hillman Br., 22.40 m.; Ausable Br., 50.41 m. Rogers City Br., 13.70 m.; logging branches, 45.85 m. Total mileage, 392.90. Express Co.—American.	President, H. K. McHarg, Stamford, Ct.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad. [Michigan and Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $1,767,579 Operating expenses. 1,631,443 Net earnings..... $136,136 Other income..... 45,981 Total net income. $182,117 Total payments.... 314,250 Deficit..... $132,133	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R., 436 m. Express Co.—American.	President, J. M. Kurn; Vice-President, William C. Osborn, New York; Traffic Manager, W. B. Groseclose. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $2,938,597 Operating expenses. 2,401,834 Net earnings..... $536,763 Other income..... 40,767 Total net income. $577,530 Total payments.... 1,134,612 Deficit..... $557,082	Main Line, 517.23 m.; other branches, 68.74 m. Total mileage, 585.97. This road is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry. Express Co.—Western.	President, A. B. Eldredge, Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President and General Manager, W. W. Walker, Duluth, Minn.; 2d Vice-President, Geo. H. Church, New York; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Offices, 55 Wall Street, 233 and 458 Broadway.
El Paso & Southwestern System. [Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings..... $7,910,152 Operating expenses. 6,980,467 Net earnings..... $929,685 Other income..... 1,283,705 Total net income. $2,213,390 Total payments.... 1,650,743 Surplus..... $562,647	Western Div., 507.77 m.; Eastern Div., 519.31 m. Total mileage, 1,027.08. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, James Douglas, New York; General Manager, G. F. Hawks. General Offices, El Paso, Tex.; New York Offices, 99 John Street and 291 Broadway.
Erie Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For 6 mos. ending Dec.* 31, 1914* Total earnings..... $32,474,034 Operating expenses. 31,702,533 Net earnings..... $771,501 Appropriations..... 1,155,714 Deficit..... $384,213	New York Div., 241.42 m.; Northern R. R. of N. J., 26.05 m.; Greenwood Lake Div., 54.27 m.; Delaware Div., 104.40 m.; Wyoming Div., 92.70 m.; Jefferson Div., 40.84 m.; Susquehanna Div., 139.70 m.; Tioga Div., 64.41 m.; Rochester Div., 144.35 m.; Buffalo Div., 188.17 m.; Allegheny Div., 160.70 m.; Bradford Div., 122.80 m.; Meadville Div., 246.32 m.; Mahoning Div., 164.50 m.; Cincinnati Div., 197.20 m.; Lima Div., 126.60 m.; Chicago Div., 142.97 m. Total mileage, 2,257.40. N. J. & N. Y. R. R., 37.87 m. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson, A. J. Stone, and D. W. Cooke; Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings..... $5,513,477 Operating expenses. 3,418,531 Net earnings..... $2,094,946 Total payments.... 1,881,627 Surplus..... $213,319	Jacksonville to Key West, 522 m.; branch lines, 120 m. Total mileage, 642. Connects at Miami with P. & O. S. S. Co. for Nassau (Winter season) and at Key West for Havana. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. H. Beardsley; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Beckwith, J. E. Ingraham, and W. B. Kenan, Jr., New York; Secretary, J. C. Salter, New York. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Offices, 26 Broadway and 243 Fifth Avenue.
Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings..... $2,791,580 Operating expenses. 2,332,399 Net earnings..... $459,190 Other income..... 148,292 Total net income. $607,482 Total payments.... 832,710 Deficit..... $225,228	Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 78 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 307. Express Co.—Southern.	General Manager, Chas. A. Wickersham. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.

* Erie R. R.—For 6 mos. ending June 30, 1915: Operating revenues, $29,614,039; operating expenses, $22,134,356; net revenue, $7,479,683. Deductions—Tax accruals, $1,134,924; uncollectible railway revenues, $13,159, leaving operating income, $6,331,600. Fixed charges not reported.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. [Georgia and Florida.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings . . . $2,596,548 Operating expenses . 2,111,962 Net earnings . . . . . $484,586 Other income . . . . . 161,459 Total net income . $646,045 Total payments . . . . 585,469 Surplus $60,576	Macon, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga., to Palatka, Fla. Total mileage, 395. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. B. Munson; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Macon, Ga.; New York Office, 30 Church Street.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings . . . . . $5,315,747 Operating expenses . 4,070,192 Net earnings . . . . . $1,245,555 Other income . . . . . 72,854 Total net income . $1,318,409 Total payments . . . . 1,219,982 Surplus $98,427	Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 459.80 m.; Traverse City Div., 25.86 m.; Muskegon Div., 36.85 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 5.79 m.; Missaukee Br., 31.94 m.; other branches, 14.79 m. Total mileage, 575.03. Express Co.—Adams.	President, J. H. P. Hughart; Vice-Presidents, G. L. Peck, D. T. McCabe, Pittsburgh, Pa.; General Manager, W. B. Wood; Secretary, J. M. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan.] *For year ending Dec. 31, 1914.* Total earnings . . . . . £8,596,767 Operating expenses . 6,841,919 Net earnings . . . . . £1,754,848 Other income . . . . . 682,744 Total net income . £2,437,592 Total payments . . . . 2,433,269 Surplus £4,323	Montreal Div., 611.81 m.; Ottawa Div., 466.11 m.; Belleville Div., 779.13 m.; Hamilton Div., 255.55 m.; Barrie Div., 356.10 m.; London Div., 538.23 m.; Stratford Div., 540.48 m.; St. Thomas Div., 245.55 m.; Detroit Div., 626.09 m.; Chicago Div., 347.05 m. Total mileage, 4,766.10. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., 2,748 m. Express Cos.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National.	President, E. J. Chamberlin; Vice-Presidents, H. G. Kelley, J. E. Dalrymple, R. S. Logan, and Frank Scott. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin, Oregon, Manitoba, British Columbia.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings . . . . . $75,633,119 Operating expenses . 46,547,956 Net earnings . . . . . $29,085,163 Other income . . . . . 3,483,767 Total net income . $32,568,930 Total payments . . . . 29,257,358 Surplus $3,311,572	Great Northern Ry. Total mileage, 8,102. Express Co.—Great Northern.	President, Louis W. Hill; Vice-Presidents, R. A. Jackson, W. P. Kenney, J. M. Gruber; Vice-President and Assistant Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, Geo. H. Emerson. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 299 and 1184 Broadway.
Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings . . . . . $6,181,152 Operating expenses . 4,184,370 Net earnings . . . . . $1,996,782 Other income . . . . . 292,891 Total net income . $2,289,673 Total payments . . . . 2,236,251 Surplus $53,422	Toledo to Athens, Ohio, 198.2 m.; River Div. (Oldtown to Pomeroy), including Pomeroy Belt Ry., 84.6 m.; Jackson Br., 17.3 m.; other branches, 51 m. Total mileage, 351.1. Express Co.—Adams. Now part of Chesapeake and Ohio Lines.	President, G. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, F. M. Whitaker, W. J. Caples; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. General Offices, Columbus, Ohio; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad. See Sunset-Central Lines.		
Illinois Central Railroad. [Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings . . . . . $65,873,700 Operating expenses . 50,775,327 Net earnings . . . . . $15,098,373 Other income . . . . . 7,320,600 Total net income . $22,418,973 Total payments . . . . 14,321,789 Surplus $8,097,184	Illinois Central R. R., 2,260.65 m.; Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R., 1,397.97 m.; Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 760.98 m.; other branches, 354.25 m. Total mileage, 4,773.85. Yazoo & Miss. Val. R. R., 1,331.87 m. Express Co.—American.	President, C. H. Markham; Vice-Presidents, W. L. Park, F. B. Bowes, and C. F. Parker; General Manager, T. J. Foley; Secretary, D. R. Burbank, New York; Assistant Secretary, B. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 26 Liberty Street, 291 Broadway, and 501 Fifth Avenue. General Offices, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Intercolonial Railway. [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$11,300,176 Operating expenses. 11,348,756 Deficit..... $48,580	Halifax to Montreal, 837.52 m.; other branches, 617.82 m. Total mileage, 1,455.34. Express Cos.—Canadian; Dominion.	General Manager, F. P. Gutelius. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.
International & Great Northern Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings..... $9,963,407 Operating expenses. 8,062,467 Net earnings..... $1,900,940 Other income..... 71,103 Total net income. $1,972,043 Total payments.... 2,420,939 Deficit..... $448,896	Gulf Div., 553.8 m.; Fort Worth Div., 327.6 m.; San Antonio Div., 278.1 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receivers, James A. Baker and Cecil A. Lyon; General Manager, A. G. Whittington; Secretary, A. R. Howard. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Iowa Central Railway.	Now part of Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	
Kansas City Southern Railway. **Texarkana & Fort Smith Railway.** [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$10,035,896 Operating expenses. 6,478,821 Net earnings..... $3,557,075 Other income..... 170,918 Total net income. $3,727,993 Total payments.... 3,427,562 Surplus..... $300,431	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m.; Lake Charles Br., 23 m.; Air Line Br., 6 m. Total mileage, 839. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Holden and R. J. McCarty; Secretary, G. C. Hand, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.; New York Offices, 25 Broad Street and 233 Broadway. Texarkana & Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1914. Total earnings..... $5,602,770 Operating expenses. 4,453,856 Net earnings..... $1,148,914 Other income..... 123,474 Total net income. $1,272,388 Total payments.... 1,500,262 Deficit..... $227,874	Main Line, 412.8 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div., 158.6 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 104.6 m.; Rushville Br., 24.1 m.; Minster Br., 10 m.; Northern Ohio Ry., 161.7 m. Total mileage, 871.8. Express Co.—American. This road is part of New York Central System.	President, A. H. Smith; Vice-President, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, H. A. Boomer, Indianapolis, Ind. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Indianapolis, Ind.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. See New York Central Railroad.		
Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $42,525,962 Operating expenses. 29,947,388 Net earnings..... $12,578,574 Other income..... 1,942,211 Total net income $14,520,785 Total payments.... 8,198,341 Surplus..... $6,322,444	New York Div., 32.78 m.; New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 226.67 m.; Mahanoy and Hazleton Div., 200.72 m.; Wyoming Div., 316.82 m.; Auburn Div., 318.86 m.; Seneca Div., 186.32 m.; Buffalo Div., 160.19 m. Total mileage, 1,442.36. Express Co.—American.	President, E. B. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Middleton, New York; 2d Vice-President, T. N. Jarvis, New York; 3d Vice-President, L. D. Smith; General Manager, J. F. Maguire, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Secretary, D. G. Baird. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1914. Total earnings.....$13,220,334 Operating expenses. 9,115,778 Net earnings..... $4,104,556 Other income..... 663,504 Total net income. $4,768,060 Total payments.... 5,262,191 Deficit..... $494,131	Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.74 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.13 m.; branches owned, 196.48 m.; branches leased, 63.75 m.; New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 11.74 m. Total mileage, 491.84. Express Co.—Adams. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.	President, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings.....$59,682,777 Operating expenses. 44,782,708 Net earnings.....$14,900,069 Other income..... 3,215,500 Total net income.$18,115,569 Total payments.... 11,436,682 Surplus..... $6,678,887	Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 186 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 622 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 260 m.; E. St. Louis to Amgui, 307 m.; Lagrange to Lexington, 67 m.; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 486 m.; other branches, 2,995.12 m. Total mileage, 5,037.12. Express Cos.—Adams; Southern.	President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Mapother, Louisville; 2d Vice-President, Wm. J. Dickinson, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, E. M. Starks; Freight Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. A. Russell. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71, 291 and 1182 Broadway.
Maine Central Railroad. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, New Brunswick.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$11,350,422 Operating expenses.. 8,143,964 Net earnings..... $3,206,458 Other income..... 806,578 Total net income. $4,013,036 Total payments.... 3,992,652 Surplus..... $20,384	Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.90 m.; Royal Jct. to Waterville, 72.3 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.38 m.; Woolwich to Rockland, 47.13 m.; Rumford Jct. to Rumford, 52.75 m.; Rumford to Kennebago, 46.62 m.; Oakland to Kineo Station, 90.61 m.; Washington Jct. to Calais, 102.49 m.; Portland to St. Johnsbury, Vt., 132.05 m.; other branches, 348.95 m. Total mileage, 1,220.18. Express Co.—American.	President, Morris McDonald; 2d Vice-President, George S. Hobbs; General Manager, Dana C. Douglass. General Offices, Portland, Me.
Michigan Central R. R. See New York Central Railroad.		
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—"Albert Lea Route." [Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$10,111,975 Operating expenses. 6,903,594 Net earnings .... $3,208,381 Total payments.... 3,021,776 Surplus..... $186,605	Central Div., 462.75 m.; Western Div., 445.67 m.; Des Moines & Fort Dodge Div., 137.62 m.; I. C. & W. Ry., 36.60 m.; Eastern Div., 563.83 m. Total mileage, 1,646.47. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Newman Erb, New York; Vice-President, F. H. Davis; Vice-President and General Manager, C. W. Huntington; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 25 Broad Street and 42 Broadway.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway.—"Soo Line." [Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$17,917,855 Operating expenses. 11,059,594 Net earnings..... $6,758,261 Other income..... 1,043,965 Total net income. $7,802,226 Total payments.... 4,828,222 Surplus..... $2,974,004	East of Minneapolis, 710.92 m.; west of Minneapolis, 2,429.77 m.; Chicago Div. (Wisconsin Central), 1,017.57 m. Total mileage, 4,158.26. Express Co.—Western.	President, E. Pennington; General Manager, G. R. Huntington; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 295 and 1270 Broadway.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings.....$31,521,188 Operating expenses. 22,722,119 Net earnings..... $8,799,069 Other income..... 217,278 Total net income. $9,016,317 Total payments.... 8,737,120 Surplus..... $279,227	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,744 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,312 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R. R., 24 m.; Wichita Falls Ry., 418 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R., 10 m.; Texas Central R. R., 309 m.; Beaumont & Great Northern R. R., 48 m. Total mileage, 3,865. Express Cos.—American; Wells Fargo & Co.	General Officers of M., K. & T. Ry.—Receiver, C. E. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—Receiver, C. E. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 71 Broadway.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Missouri Pacific System. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings.....$58,209,305 Operating expenses. 42,559,670 Net earnings.....$15,649,635 Other income..... 1,103,174 Total net income.$16,752,809 Total payments.... 17,993,356 Deficit..... $1,240,547	Missouri Pacific Ry., 3,919.58 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry., 3,364.80 m. Total mileage, 7,284.38. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, B. F. Bush; Assistant, F. J. Shepard, New York; Chief Operating Officer, A. Robertson; Chief Traffic Officer, J. M. Johnson; Secretary, H. L. Utter, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 Broadway.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings.....$12,975,430 Operating expenses. 10,075,827 Net earnings..... $2,899,603 Other income..... 107,943 Total net income. $3,007,546 Total payments.... 2,946,174 Surplus..... $61,372	Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 655.53 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 183 m.; Blocton Br., 13.82 m.; Warrior Southern R. R., 13.60 m.; Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7.23 m.; Mobile & Bay Shore Ry., 38.36 m.; Columbus Br., 1.55 m.; Dawes Br., 7.94 m.; Ruslor, Miss., to Birmingham, Ala., 171.84 m. Total mileage, 1,122.48. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Office, 30 Church Street.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.—"Lookout Mountain Route." [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$10,936,532 Operating expenses. 9,099,621 Net earnings..... $1,836,911 Other income..... 530,962 Total net income. $2,367,873 Total payments.... 2,342,476 Surplus..... $25,397	Main Line, 322.33 m.; McMinnville Br., 83.57 m.; Sequatchie Valley Br., 68.10 m.; Tracy City Br., 30.48 m.; Centreville Br., 69.91 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.08 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.45 m.; Western and Atlantic R. R., 136.82 m.; Rome R. R., 18.15 m.; Huntsville and Gadsden Br., 80.08 m.; Fayetteville and Columbia Br., 86.35 m.; Paducah and Memphis Div., 254.20 m.; Middle Tenn. and Ala. Br., 36.98 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.26 m. Total mileage, 1,230.76. Express Co.—Southern.	President, John H. Peyton; General Manager, D. B. Carson; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, H. F. Smith; Secretary, ———. General Offices, Nashville, Tenn. General Offices of Western & Atlantic R. R., Atlanta, Ga.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R. [Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings..... $2,204,370 Operating expenses. 1,451,156 Net earnings..... $753,214 Total payments.... 861,844 Deficit..... $108,630	Main Line, 368.83 m.; Hattiesburg Br., 27.03 m.; other branches, 6.56 m. Total mileage, 402.42. Express Co.—Southern.	Receiver, W. F. Owen, Traffic Manager, W. L. O'Dwyer. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
New York Central R. R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$83,673,022 Operating expenses 63,354,424 Net earnings.... $20,318,599 Other income..... 8,362,758 Total net income $28,681,357 Total payments... 28,103,176 Surplus..... $578,181	New York Central R. R., 5,576 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 393 m.; St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry., 65 m.; Raquette Lake Ry., 18 m.; Fulton Chain Ry., 2 m.; Toledo & Ohio Central, 446 m.; Zanesville & Western, 90 m.; Michigan Central R. R., 1,904 m.; Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Ry., 45 m.; Detroit & Charlevoix R. R., 43 m.; New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., 523 m.; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R., 224 m.; Lake Erie & Western R. R., 906 m.; Cleveland, C., C. & St. Louis Ry., 2,034 m.; Peoria & Eastern R. R., 347 m.; Cincinnati Northern R. R., 246 m.; Indiana Harbor Belt, 110 m.; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry., 92 m.; Ottawa & New York R. R., 60 m. Total mileage, 13,024. Express Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew; President, A. H. Smith; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John Carstensen, Ira A. Place, Chas. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, J. J. Bernet, H. M. Biscoe (B. & A. R. R.), Boston, Mass., A. T. Hardin; Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Terminal, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $11,413,775 Operating expenses. 9,063,045 Net earnings..... $2,350,730 Other income..... 191,964 Total net income. $2,542,694 Total payments.... 2,568,135 Deficit..... $25,441	Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Canniff, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $65,379,263 Operating expenses. 44,126,623 Net earnings..... $21,252,640 Other income..... 5,856,244 Total net income. $27,108,884 Total payments.... 24,800,913 Surplus..... $2,307,971	New York Div., 108.55 m.; Shore Line Div., 363.03 m.; Western Div., 312.12 m.; Midland Div., 300.48 m.; Boston Div., 159.83 m.; Providence Div., 327.40 m.; Old Colony Div., 382.06 m. Total mileage, 1,953.47. Express Cos.—Adams. (American for through business only.)	President, Howard Elliott; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Buckland, B. Campbell, J. M. Tomlinson, A. R. Whaley, New York; General Manager, C. L. Bardo; Secretary, A. E. Clark. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal.
New York, Ontario & Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $8,926,945 Operating expenses. 6,542,996 Net earnings..... $2,383,949 Other income..... 192,405 Total net income. $2,576,354 Total payments.... 1,964,058 Surplus..... $612,296	Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 272.22 m.; Delhi Br., 16.87 m.; Wharton Valley R. R., 6.85 m.; New Berlin Br., 22.40 m.; Utica Div., 31.23 m.; Rome Br., 12.79 m.; Scranton Div., 54.10 m.; Ellenville Br., 7.37 m.; Pecksport Ry., 3.70 m.; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N. Y. (trackage rights), 53.07 m.; Ellenville and Kingston R. R., 27.81 m.; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.20 m.; Mine branches, 19.50 m. Total mileage, 568.46. Express Co.—Adams.	President, John B. Kerr; General Freight and Passenger Agent, J. B. Stewart; Secretary, R. D. Rickard; General Superintendent, Edward Canfield, Middletown, N. Y. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey and Pennsylvania.] *For 6 mos. ending Dec.* 31, 1914* Total earnings... $2,002,555 Operating expenses. 1,858,621 Net earnings..... $143,934 Appropriations..... 38,729 Surplus..... $105,205	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 120.27 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 84.35 m.; Middletown Br., 20.50 m. Total mileage, 225.12. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson, D. W. Cooke, A. J. Stone; Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman; General Manager, F. B. Lincoln. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Norfolk Southern R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings..... $3,990,020 Operating expenses. 2,926,905 Net earnings..... $1,063,115 Other income..... 363,370 Total net income. $1,426,485 Total payments.... 1,652,723 Deficit..... $226,238	Main Line and branches, 900 m. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Joseph H. Young; Vice-President, Frederick Hoff, New York; Secretary, Morris S. Hawkins. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 37 Wall Street.
Norfolk & Western Ry. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $42,987,043 Operating expenses. 27,831,815 Net earnings..... $15,155,228 Other income..... 2,043,233 Total net income $17,198,461 Total payments.... 14,184,849 Surplus..... $3,013,612	Norfolk to Columbus, Ohio, 706.07 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.61 m.; Walton Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m.; North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m.; Graham to Norton, 100.40 m.; Vera Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.92 m.; branches, 501.81 m. Total mileage, 2,043.59. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson, Roanoke, Va.; Vice-President in Charge of Accounting and Finance, Wm. G. Macdowell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President in Charge of Operation, N. D. Maher, Roanoke, Va.; Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, T. S. Davant, Roanoke, Va.; General Manager, A. G. Needles; Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 290 and 1245 Broadway.

* N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R.—For 6 months ending June 30, 1915: Operating revenues, $2,003,029; operating expenses, $1,287,349; net revenue, $715,680, less tax accruals, etc., $84,727, leaving balance of $630,953. Fixed charges not reported.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Northern Pacific Ry. [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $63,171,652 Operating expenses. 37,108,048 Net earnings..... $26,063,604 Other income..... 10,439,179 Total net income. $36,502,783 Total payments.... 35,039,962 Surplus..... $1,462,821	Ashland, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Seattle, and Sumas, Wash., 2,917.46 m.; other divisions and branches, 4,215.55 m. Total mileage, 7,133.01. Express Co.—Northern.	President, J. M. Hannaford; Vice-President, George T. Slade; General Manager, J. M. Rapelje; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street, 291 and 1244 Broadway.
Northwestern Pacific Railroad. [California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings... $3,568,701 Operating expenses. 2,599,193 Net earnings..... $969,508 Other income..... 164,212 Total net income. $1,133,720 Total payments.... 914,112 Surplus..... $219,608	San Francisco to Trinidad, 312.34 m.; Sausalito to Cazadero, 77.81 m.; Christine to Albion, 25.66 m.; branches, 102.17 m. Total mileage, 517.98. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President and General Manager, W. S. Palmer; Vice-President, A. H. Payson; Secretary, G. L. King. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.
Oregon Short Line R. R. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $19,967,925 Operating expenses. 11,880,519 Net earnings..... $8,087,406 Other income..... 5,222,738 Total net income. $13,310,144 Total payments.... 7,576,431 Surplus..... $5,733,713	Lines in Utah, 216.26 m.; in Wyoming, 123.23 m.; in Idaho, 1,490.42 m.; in Montana, 144.45 m.; in Oregon, 188.15 m. Total mileage, 2,162.51. Express Co.—American.	President, A. L. Mohler, Omaha, Neb.; Vice-President and General Manager, E. E. Calvin, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Offices, 165 and 236 Broadway.
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company. See Union Pacific System.		
Pennsylvania Railroad [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1914. (Rail lines directly operated.) Total earnings.... $181,184,822 Operating expenses 138,616,672 Net earnings.... $42,568,150 Other income..... 16,697,278 Total net income $59,265,428 Total payments... 59,142,428 Surplus..... $123,000	Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,256.92 m.; Western Pennsylvania Div., 727.66 m.; Philadelphia Terminal Div., 49.11 m.; New Jersey Div., 460.69 m.; Central Div., 1,058.72 m.; Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Div., 697.77 m.; West Jersey & Sea Shore R. R., Div., 338.14 m.; Northern Div., 775.76 m.; Baltimore & Sparrows Point R. R., 5.43 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry., 87.61 m.; Barnegat R. R., 8.15 m.; Cherry Tree and Dixonville R. R., 38.39 m.; Cornwall & Lebanon R. R., 24.84 m.; Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 163.65 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 394.66 m.; Maryland, Delaware, & Virginia Ry., 77.43 m.; Monongahela R. R. lines, 73.16 m.; Pemberton & Hightstown R. R., 24.37 m.; Philadelphia & Beach Haven R. R., 12.80 m.; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., 112 m.; Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick R. R., 41.83 m.; Union R. R. of Baltimore, 9.50 m.; other branches, 21.50 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,462.09. Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, 3,913.66 m. Total mileage, 10,375.75. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Samuel Rea; Vice-President, in Charge of Operation, W. W. Atterbury; Vice-President, in Charge of Traffic, G. D. Dixon; Vice-President, in Charge of Finance, H. Tatnall; Vice-President, in Charge of Real Estate, Purchases and Insurance, W. H. Myers; General Manager, S. C. Long; Secretary, Lewis Neilson; Treasurer, Jas. F. Fahnestock. General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 170 Broadway, 263 and 501 Fifth Avenue, 153 W. 125th Street, Desbrosses Street Station, Cortlandt Street Station, Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt and Church Streets; Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and 85 Cedar Street (Executive and Stock Transfer Office).
Pere Marquette R. R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ontario, Canada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915 Total earnings..... $18,028,209 Operating expenses. 13,444,014 Net earnings..... $4,584,195 Other income..... 194,538 Total net income. $4,778,733 Total payments... 6,197,997 Deficit..... $1,419,264	Chicago-Petoskey Div., 714.17 m.; Detroit-Canadian Div., 495.26 m.; Toledo-Ludington Div., 472.24 m.; Port Huron-Grand Rapids Div., 580.51 m. Total mileage, 2,262.18. Express Co.—Adams.	Receivers, D. E. Waters and Paul H. King; General Manager, F. H. Alfred. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Philadelphia & Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.....$46,714,821 Operating expenses. 31,125,387 Net earnings.....$15,589,434 Other income..... 510,123 Total net income.$16,099,557 Total payments.... 9,570,707 Surplus..... $6,528,850	Reading Div., 390.47 m.; Philadelphia Div., 52.09 m.; New York Div., 155.25 m.; Harrisburg Div., 103.74 m.; Shamokin Div., 265.74 m.; Wilmington and Columbia Div., 121.43 m.; other lines operated separately, 491.55 m. Total mileage, 1,580.27. Express Co.—American.	President, Theodore Voorhees; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, John F. Auch; Vice-President and General Manager, Agnew T. Dice; Secretary, George Ziegler. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, foot W. Twenty-third Street.
Queen & Crescent System. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings.....$16,257,997 Operating expenses. 11,950,237 Net earnings..... $4,307,760 Other income..... 855,107 Total net income. $5,162,867 Total payments.... 4,861,792 Surplus..... $301,075	Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m.; Alabama Great Southern R. R., 296 m.; Belt Railway of Chattanooga 49 m.; Harriman & Northeastern R. R., 20 m.; Cincinnati, Burnside & Cumberland River R. R., 4 m. Total mileage, 707. Express Co.—Southern.	C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, Ohio. New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1914. Total earnings..... $1,526,095 Operating expenses. 2,726,976 Net earnings..... $799,119 Other income..... 165,702 Total net income. $964,821 Total payments.... 796,096 Surplus..... $168,725	White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m.; Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m.; Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m.; Alburgh, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m.; Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m.; Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. Express Cos.—American; National.	President, A. H. Smith, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal and 1216 Broadway.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $3,797,055 Operating expenses. 3,620,004 Net earnings..... $177,051 Other income..... 21,542 Total net income. $198,593 Total payments.... 1,060,463 Deficit..... $861,870	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m.; Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m.; Alice Br., 43 m.; Waco Br., 171 m.; Kerrville Br., 71 m.; Falfurrias Br., 36.3 m. Total mileage, 723.7. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, J. S. Peter; Secretary, J. W. Terry. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex.
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. [Utah, Nevada, California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $9,497,895 Operating expenses. 6,178,827 Net earnings..... $3,319,068 Other income..... 97,319 Total net income. $3,416,387 Total payments.... 3,319,354 Surplus..... $97,033	Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 783.7 m.; branches, 361.4 m. Total mileage, 1,145.1. Express Co.—American.	President, W. A. Clark, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Calvin, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. R. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; General Manager, H. C. Nutt; Secretary, W. H. Comstock. General Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 20 Exchange Place and 233 Broadway.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $21,290,462 Operating expenses. 14,922,534 Net earnings..... $6,357,928 Other income..... 433,844 Total net income. $6,791,772 Total payments.... 6,758,198 Surplus..... $33,574	Virginia Div., 368.73 m.; North Carolina Div., 495.84 m.; South Carolina Div., 547.14 m.; Georgia Div., 540.97 m.; Florida Div., 706.82 m.; Alabama Div., 463.64 m. Total mileage, 3,123.14. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. J. Harahan; Vice-President, Charles R. Capps, Norfolk, Va.; Secretary, D. C. Porteous, New York. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street, 291 and 1184 Broadway.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Southern Pacific Company. [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. (Including water lines also.) Total earnings.... $138,520,258 Operating expenses 93,662,267 Net receipts.... $44,857,991 Other income..... 14,103,691 Total net income $58,961,682 Total payments... 54,870,555 Surplus..... $4,091,127	Lines south of Portland and west of Ogden and Rio Grande—Arizona Eastern R. R., 366.74 m.; Central Pacific Ry., 2,230.38 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 1,111.36 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 106.69 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,490.06 m. Total mileage, 7,305.25. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Wm. Sproule, San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Herrin and E. O. McCormick, San Francisco, Cal.; A. D. McDonald and W. A. Worthington, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. R. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Hugh Neill, New York; Director of Traffic, Lewis J. Spence, New York. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 165 and 366 Broadway.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings..... $69,533,697 Operating expenses. 50,571,174 Net earnings..... $18,962,523 Other income..... 3,295,230 Total net income. $22,257,753 Total payments.... 20,209,975 Surplus..... $2,047,778	*Northern District:* Washington Div., 294.75 m.; Danville Div., 347.17 m.; Richmond Div., 281.65 m.; Norfolk Div., 436.48 m.; Winston-Salem Div., 383.62 m. Total, 1,743.67 m. *Eastern District:* Charlotte Div., 454.45 m.; Columbia Div., 564.05 m.; Spartanburg Div., 244 m.; Charleston Div., 428.01 m. Total, 1,690.51 m. *Middle District:* Total, 1,375.01 m. *Southern District:* Birmingham Div., 350.41 m.; Mobile Div., 569.88 m.; Atlanta Div., 511.02 m.; Columbus Div., 200.28 m. Total, 1,631.59 m. *Western District:* 543.55 m.; Okolona-Big Creek Line, 37.82 m. Total mileage of system, 7,022.15. Express Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Culp, Washington D. C.; H. B. Spencer, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Vice-President and General Manager, E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Washington, D. C.; New York Offices, 30 Church Street, and 264 Fifth Avenue.
Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway. [Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $4,414,415 Operating expenses. 2,538,128 Net earnings..... $1,876,287 Other income..... 320,863 Total net income. $2,197,150 Total payments.... 4,728,865 Deficit..... $2,531,715	Spokane, Wash., to Portland, Ore., 393.32 m.; Willbridge to Holladay, 114.70 m.; branches, 46.72 m. Total mileage, 554.74. Express Cos.—Northern; Great Northern.	President, L. C. Gilman. General Offices, Portland, Ore.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway. [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $10,627,861 Operating expenses. 8,361,153 Net earnings..... $2,266,708 Other income..... 1,226,422 Total net income. $3,493,130 Total payments.... 3,774,123 Deficit..... $280,993	St. Louis Southwestern Ry., 943.3 m.; Pine Bluff Arkansas River Ry., 25.8 m.; St. Louis Southwestern of Texas, 810.5 m.; Eastern Texas R. R., 30.3 m. Total mileage, 1,809.9.	President, F. H. Britton, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Farrell, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Nelson, D. H. Morris, N. B. Burr; Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York; General Manager, J. W. Everman, Tyler, Tex. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., Tyler, Tex., and 165 Broadway, New York.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings.... $42,974,572 Operating expenses. 29,839,038 Net earnings..... $13,135,534 Other income..... 571,842 Total net income. $13,707,376 Taxes and uncollectible revenue..... 2,036,610 Balance..... $11,670,766 Fixed charges not reported.	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 4,741.58 m.; Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m. Total mileage, 4,758.52. Express Cos.—Southern operates between Kansas City and Birmingham; Wells Fargo & Co. balance of line.	Receivers, James W. Lusk, W. B. Biddle, W. C. Nixon; Agent for Receivers, C. W. Hillard, New York; General Manager, E. D. Levy; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 71 and 385 Broadway.

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Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Sunset Central Lines. [Louisiana, Texas.]	Morgan's La. and Texas R. R., and S. S. Co., 404.53 m.; Louisiana West. R. R., 207.74 m.; Texas and N. O. R. R., 471.86 m.; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry., 1,347.26 m.; Houston and Texas Central R. R., 856.57 m.; Houston, E. and W. Texas Ry., 190.94 m.; branches, 128.31 m. Total mileage, 3,607.31. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. B. Scott; Vice-President and General Manager, G. S. Wald; Secretary, G. R. Cottingham. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Offices, 165, 366 and 1158 Broadway.
Texas & Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings ..... $17,944,637; Operating expenses. 13,857,387; Net earnings..... $4,087,250; Other income..... 283,872; Total net income. $4,371,122; Total payments.... 4,119,070; Surplus..... $252,052	Eastern Div., 557.74 m.; Rio Grande Div., 620 m.; Louisiana Div., including branch lines, 519.66 m.; Fort Worth Div., 246.67 m. Total mileage, 1,944.07. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, George J. Gould; Vice-Presidents, Kingdon Gould and E. J. Pearson, New Orleans, La.; General Traffic Manager, N. M. Leach, New Orleans, La.; Secretary, C. W. Veitch, New York. General Offices, 165 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Tex.
Toledo & Ohio Central Railway. See New York Central Railroad.		
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings ..... $4,636,059; Operating expenses. 3,496,954; Net earnings..... $1,139,105; Total payments.... 1,669,585; Deficit..... $530,480	Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., 450.58 m. Express Co.—National.	Receiver, W. L. Ross; General Traffic Manager, B. C. Stevenson; Agent for Receiver, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Toledo, Ohio; New York Office, 60 Wall Street.
Union Pacific System. [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Missouri.] *For year ending June 30, 1915.* Total earnings ..... $51,546,313; Operating expenses. 30,198,746; Net earnings..... $21,347,567; Other income..... 17,577,996; Total net income. $38,925,563; Total payments.... 33,268,949; Surplus..... $5,656,614	Nebraska Div., 1,242.13 m.; Kansas Div., 976.87 m.; Colorado Div., 859.32 m.; Wyoming Div., 536.45 m. Total mileage, 3,614.77 Express Co.—American.	President, A. L. Mohler; Vice-President, J. A. Munroe; Director of Traffic, B. L. Winchell, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb.; Chicago Office, 112 West Adams Street; New York Offices, 165 and 236 Broadway.
Vandalia Railroad Co. See Pennsylvania Railroad.		
Virginian Railway. [Virginia, West Virginia.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings..... $6,340,079; Operating expenses. 3,533,220; Net earnings..... $2,806,859; Other income..... 340,823; Total net income. $3,147,682; Total payments.... 1,886,829; Surplus..... $1,260,853	Jewell's Point, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va., 443 m.; Winding Gulf Br., 27 m.; leased lines, 34 m. Total mileage, 504. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Raymond Du Puy; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 55 Wall Street.
Wabash Railroad. [Ontario, Canada; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] *For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings.... $30,022,494; Operating expenses. 24,403,832; Net earnings..... $5,619,662; Other income..... 886,852; Total net income. $6,505,514; Total payments.... 9,184,429; Deficit..... $2,678,915	Buffalo Div., 276.6 m.; Detroit Div., 294.9 m.; Peru Div., 260.1 m.; Decatur Div., 458.6 m.; Springfield Div., 268.3 m.; Moberly Div., 480.7 m.; Western Div., 379.9 m. Total mileage, 2,519.1. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receivers, E. F. Kearney and E. B. Pryor; General Manager, S. E. Cotter; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 and 387 Broadway.

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PRINCIPAL RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES & CANADA—*Continued.*

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Western Pacific Ry. [California, Nevada, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1914. Total earnings.... $6,099,573 Operating expenses. 4,995,891 Net earnings..... $1,103,682 Other income..... 20,158 Total net income. $1,123,840 Total payments.... 798,698 Surplus..... $325,142	San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, 921 m.; Tesla Br., 13 m. Total mileage, 934. Express Co.—American.	Receivers, Frank G. Drum and Warren Olney, Jr.; General Manager, C. M. Levey; Secretary, C. F. Craig. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 1246 Broadway.
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1915. Total earnings..... $5,428,069 Operating expenses. 4,039,739 Net earnings..... $1,388,330 Other income..... 20,272 Total net income. $1,408,602 Total payments.... 2,141,809 Deficit..... $733,207	Toledo Div., 212 m.; Cleveland Div., 144 m.; Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m.; Huron Div., 13 m.; Carrollton Br., 45 m.; Massillon Br., 22 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 504. Express Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Receiver, W. M. Duncan; General Manager, H. W. McMaster; Secretary, T. D. Rhodes, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES.

Director—Van H. Manning, Washington, D. C. ($6,000).

The general purpose of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior is to conduct, in behalf of the public welfare, fundamental inquiries and investigations into the mining industry. Two phases of the industry of greatest National concern are safety and efficiency—safeguarding the lives of our miners and insuring the most efficient and least wasteful development and use of our mineral resources.

These inquiries and investigations are National in scope; they do not contemplate the safeguarding of the life of the individual miner nor the promotion of the interests of the individual mine owner or operator, but seek the development of methods that will increase the safety of all miners and will promote the upbuilding and permanence of the whole mineral industry. Yet, although the advancement of the public welfare is the primary purpose of this work, it is obvious that broad fundamental inquiries and researches cannot fail to confer benefits on the individual miner and the individual mine owner. Hence, the function of the Bureau of Mines may be defined as the conducting of inquiries and investigations that have for their purpose the improvement of health conditions, and the increase of safety, efficiency, and economic development in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical and miscellaneous mineral industries of the country.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF MEN KILLED AND INJURED IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1914 (EXCLUDING THE IRON BLAST FURNACES AND STEEL PLANTS).

Industry.	Number Employed.	Killed.		Seriously Injured.		Slightly Injured.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.
Coal mines.....	763,185	2,454	3.22	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Metal mines.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,073	(c)	25,143	(c)
Quarries.....	87,936	180	2.05	1,289	14.66	6,547	74.45
Coke ovens.....	22,313	45	2.02	302	13.53	1,887	84.57
Smelting plants (b).....	26,960	33	1.22	1,015	37.65	4,658	172.77
Ore-dressing plants.....	14,501	23	1.59	223	15.38	1,211	83.51

In 1913 number employed in coal mines, 747,644; killed, 2,785; employed in metal mines, 193,088; killed, 683.

During the first six months of 1914 fatalities in and about coal mines were 1,295; for corresponding period in 1915, 1,035.

During the calendar year 1914 there were 2,454 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States. Based on an output of 513,525,477 short tons of coal produced by 763,185 men, the number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4.78, and the death rate per 1,000 employed was 3.22. In 1914 the number of men killed was 331 less than in 1913, representing a decrease of about 12 per cent. There were 209,261 tons of coal mined for each man killed in 1914, as compared with 204,685 in 1913.

During the year there were 11 mine disasters in which 5 or more men were killed, representing a total of 316 fatalities, as compared with 8 similar disasters in 1913, wherein 464 men were killed.

(a) Statistics concerning injuries in coal mines not collated since 1911. (b) Excluding iron blast furnaces. (c) Data not yet available.

NUMBER OF MEN KILLED IN AND ABOUT THE COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1909 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE, WITH DEATH RATES.

Years.	Number Killed.			Production per Death, Short Tons.	Years.	Number Killed.			Production per Death, Short Tons.
	Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.			Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.	
1909....	2,642	3.96	5.73	174,416	1912....	2,419	3.35	4.53	220,945
1910....	2,821	3.89	5.62	177,808	1913....	2,785	3.73	4.89	204,685
1911....	2,656	3.65	5.35	186,887	1914....	2,454	3.22	4.78	209,261

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RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Comparative Summary of Employees and Average Daily Compensation.
(From latest available Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Class.	1914.*		1913.*		1912.*		1911.*		Average Daily Compensation.		
	Number.	Per 100 Miles of Line	Number.	Per 100 Miles of Line	Number.	Per 100 Miles of Line	Number.	Per 100 Miles of Line	1914.*	1913.*	1912.*
General officers	5,740	2	4,398	2	5,790	2	5,628	2	16.06	15.67	13.13
Other officers	11,153	4	10,706	4	10,414	4	10,196	4	6.48	6.44	6.32
General office clerks	87,106	34	84,267	34	78,818	32	76,513	31	2.54	2.51	2.50
Station agents	39,147	15	37,721	16	38,428	15	38,277	16	2.33	2.28	2.20
Other station men	163,603	64	167,450	69	161,730	65	153,117	62	1.98	1.96	1.89
Enginemen	62,021	24	67,026	27	64,382	26	63,390	26	5.24	5.20	5.00
Firemen	64,959	25	70,477	29	67,195	27	66,376	27	3.22	3.13	3.02
Conductors	48,201	19	52,086	21	49,685	20	48,200	20	4.47	4.39	4.29
Other trainmen	136,809	53	146,855	60	137,067	55	133,221	54	3.09	3.04	2.96
Machinists	56,468	22	60,726	25	57,507	23	55,207	22	3.27	3.26	3.21
Carpenters	72,923	28	78,654	32	70,817	28	65,989	27	2.66	2.63	2.55
Other shopmen	256,133	100	271,095	111	249,429	100	226,785	92	2.36	2.31	2.24
Section foremen	44,977	18	44,737	18	44,277	18	44,466	18	2.20	2.14	2.09
Other trackmen	337,451	132	376,871	154	357,326	143	363,028	147	1.59	1.58	1.50
Switchtenders, watchmen	37,873	15	38,253	16	38,773	15	40,005	16	1.71	1.70	1.70
Tel. operators, despatchers	40,464	16	43,061	18	42,548	17	41,196	17	2.56	2.52	2.47
Emplo's—acc't float'g equipment	13,019	5	13,780	6	12,056	5	10,436	4	2.35	2.37	2.37
All other employés and laborers	232,249	91	247,076	101	230,138	92	227,779	93	2.20	2.15	2.10
Total	1,710,296	667	1,815,239	743	1,716,380	687	1,669,809	678	..	..	..

*Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Report Issued by Interstate Commerce Commission for Years Ended June 30, 1914 and 1913.)

Item.	Steam Railways.				Electric Railways.			
	1914.		1913.		1914.		1913.	
	Killed.	Injur'd.	Killed.	Injur'd.	Killed.	Injur'd.	Killed.	Injur'd.
Passengers—In train accidents	85	7,001	181	8,662	18	1,182	10	1,252
Other causes	180	8,120	222	7,877	40	2,047	26	1,789
Total	265	15,121	403	16,539	58	3,229	36	3,041
Employés on duty—In train accidents	452	4,823	557	6,905	9	100	18	154
In coupling accidents	171	2,692	195	3,360	2	25	1	19
Overhead obstructions, etc.	89	1,490	94	1,835	2	28	6	34
Falling from cars, etc.	497	14,563	560	16,005	8	126	8	138
Other causes	1,314	27,273	1,533	28,514	25	289	17	203
Total	2,523	50,841	2,939	56,619	46	568	50	548
Total passengers and employés on duty	2,788	65,962	3,342	73,158	104	3,797	86	3,589
Employés not on duty—In train accid'ts	5	117	12	146	.....	16	.....	5
In coupling accidents	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overhead obstructions, etc.	3	5	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from cars, etc.	54	370	65	408	1	13	1	19
Other causes	265	603	283	614	2	5	2	4
Total	327	1,097	362	1,178	3	34	3	28
Other persons—Not trespassing—								
In train accidents	9	148	9	110	1	4	1	8
Other causes	1,298	5,827	1,279	5,932	247	1,081	196	860
Total	1,307	5,975	1,288	6,042	248	1,085	197	868
Trespassers—In train accidents	75	178	90	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes	5,396	6,176	5,468	6,136	168	139	117	123
Total	5,471	6,354	5,558	6,310	168	139	117	123
Total accidents involving train operation	9,893	79,388	10,550	86,688	523	5,055	403	4,608
Industrial accidents to employés not involving train operation	409	113,274	414	113,620	28	1,053	19	798
Grand total	10,302	192,662	10,964	200,308	551	6,108	422	5,406

The yearly tables show for the year ended June 30, 1914, the total number of casualties 202,964 (10,302 killed and 192,662 injured). Of this number, 409 killed and 113,274 injured were railroad employés, on railroad premises, by accidents in which the movement of cars or engines is not involved.

The number of passengers carried during the year ended June 30, 1914, was 1,053,138,718; 1913, 1,033,679,680; 1912, 994,158,591; 1911, 987,710,997. The passenger mileage or the number of passengers carried one mile in 1914 was 35,258,497,509; in 1913, 34,575,872,980; in 1912, 33,034,995,806.

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RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for year ended June 30, 1914.)

Total mileage in each State as follows: Alabama 5,406, Alaska (see foot note), Arizona 2,273, Arkansas 5,335, California 8,368, Colorado 5,739, Connecticut 999, Delaware 334, District of Columbia 36, Florida 5,119, Georgia 7,432, Hawaii (see foot note), Idaho 2,748, Illinois 12,139, Indiana 7,476, Iowa 9,994, Kansas 9,256, Kentucky 3,780, Louisiana 5,720, Maine 2,270, Maryland 1,429, Massachusetts 2,130, Michigan 8,933, Minnesota 9,039, Mississippi 4,441, Missouri 8,224, Montana 4,846, Nebraska 6,170, Nevada 2,418, New Hampshire 1,255, New Jersey 2,312, New Mexico 3,024, New York 8,530, North Carolina 5,418, North Dakota 5,160, Ohio 9,147, Oklahoma 6,397, Oregon 2,912, Pennsylvania 11,634, Rhode Island 205, South Carolina 3,686, South Dakota 4,238, Tennessee 4,105, Texas 15,758, Utah 2,098, Vermont 1,073, Virginia 4,611, Washington 5,246, West Virginia 3,915, Wisconsin 7,611, Wyoming 1,820.

Grand total mileage in U. S. in 1906, 224,363; in 1907, 229,951; in 1908, 233,467; in 1909, 236,834; in 1910, 240,293; in 1911, 243,979; in 1912, 246,776; in 1913, 249,776; in 1914, 252,230.

*Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies. Mileage: in Alaska, 460 miles; in Hawaii, 245 miles.

RAILWAYS OF AMERICA "GROUPED" BY CAPITALISTS.

The great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

Groups.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt†	26,126	$628,924,000	$763,441,600
Pennsylvania	21,389	779,916,000	576,600,000
Harriman	22,716	756,600,000	1,098,775,410
Hill	14,183	417,527,000	432,812,000
Morgan	14,117	573,619,000	545,118,000
Gould	22,318	541,220,000	822,613,000
Moore-Reid	21,321	227,906,000	411,355,500
Rockefeller's	18,119	259,116,000	319,204,000
Walters's	11,914	150,116,000	204,119,000
Erb Syndicate	13,104	345,100,000	524,146,000
Independent	*41,921	798,108,000	564,966,500
Total	‡227,228	$5,478,152,000	$6,263,151,010

* In December, 1912, the U. S. Supreme Court held that ownership by the Oregon Short Line Railroad on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad (controlled by the Harriman interests) of $126,650,000 of Southern Pacific Co. stock was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law act, and Oregon Short Line has disposed of its interest in the Southern Pacific, which system is now an independent line.

† October 1, 1914, companies sold $40,000,000 one-year notes to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

‡ October 1, 1915, eighty-two railways, operating 41,988 miles of line and with a total capitalization of $2,264,000,000, in hands of receivers. This is more than one-sixth of the railway mileage of the country.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

(Report of U. S. Vice-Consul-General, London.)

Government returns show that during 1913 the railways of the United Kingdom carried 1,228,316,000 passengers and 371,571,000 tons of freight. The passengers were divided into classes as follows: First, 26,025,000; second, 12,088,000; third, 933,498,000, and workmen, 256,705,000. The number of season-ticket holders is estimated to have been about 595,000.

The length of the lines, reduced to single track, was 55,438 miles. The gross receipts of the companies were $677,674,724, of which $277,044,978 was derived from passenger traffic, $324,191,630 from freight traffic, and $76,438,115 from other sources, mainly subsidiary businesses. The gross expenditure was $424,568,193, of which $383,494,799 was devoted to operating expenses, leaving a net income of $253,111,531.

The gross revenue and trading profit of the minor businesses are a matter of much interest and they are also shown:

Items.	Gross Revenue.	Trading Profit.	Items.	Gross Revenue.	Trading Profit.
Passenger road vehicles	$608,313	$14,599	Hotels and refreshment rooms and cars	$15,548,468	$2,705,774
Steamboats	12,550,703	705,642	Other businesses	554,781	379,587
Canals	5,358,016	1,708,142			
Docks, harbors and wharves	18,171,511	6,209,654	Total	$52,791,792	$11,723,398

Sir Edgar Speyer, presiding at a meeting September 19, 1914, of the underground electric railways in London, said 900,000,000 passengers had been carried without a single fatality since the opening of the tube and the electrification of the district railway.

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

The objects of this congress shall be the collection and preparation of all obtainable data touching the scientific improvement, development and uses of the rivers and harbors of the nation; these data to include findings of the Board of United States Engineers and other scientific facts dealing with questions of waterway transportation and allied subjects.

To disseminate to as many of the people of the United States as possible the scientific knowledge collected and prepared, through the publications of this association, its news bureau and its field representatives—to the end that the people may be educated to the importance of waterway development, and that the greatest good to the greatest number may be had through the scientific improvement and maintenance of our lakes, rivers, harbors and canals for navigation and commerce.

The membership of this congress shall consist of commercial, manufacturing and kindred organizations, waterway improvement associations, corporations, companies, and individual citizens engaged or interested in commercial or industrial enterprises, who may subscribe to its Constitution and contribute to the support and prosecution of the objects of the congress. *President*—Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, La. *Secretary-Treasurer*—S. A. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

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RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

(From "Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen," May-June, 1912, published by Prussian Ministry of Public Works, Berlin.)

SINGLE TRACK ONLY OR LENGTH OF THE LINE.

Country.	Total Mileage.	State Owned.
EUROPE:		
Germany	37,995	34,623
Austria-Hungary	27,570	22,046
Great Britain	23,350	....
France	30,686	5,510
Russia in Europe	37,008	21,659
Italy	10,538	8,830
Belgium	5,287	2,685
Luxemburg	318	118
Netherlands	1,984	1,063
Switzerland	2,921	1,701
Spain	9,316	....
Portugal	1,807	671
Denmark	2,191	1,217
Norway	1,921	1,557
Sweden	8,687	2,716
Servia	493	356
Roumania	2,238	1,979
Greece	981	....
Bulgaria	1,106	987
Turkey in Europe	967	....
Malta, Jersey, Man	68	....
Totals	207,432	107,718
ASIA:		
Russia (Central Asiatic Province)	4,066	6,180
Siberia, Manchuria	6,739	
China	5,420	....
Japan, including Korea	6,093	4,542
British East India	32,091	24,459
Ceylon	576	....
Persia	33	....
Asia Minor, etc	3,129	912
Portuguese India	50	....
Malayan States	757	....
Dutch India	1,551	....
Siam	637	637
Cochin China, etc	2,178	....
Totals	63,320	36,730
AUSTRALIA, ETC.:		
New Zealand	2,745	2,716
Victoria	3,504	3,490
New South Wales	3,783	3,642
South Australia	2,082	1,911
Queensland	4,011	3,660
Tasmania	633	469
West Australia	2,421	2,144
Hawaii, etc	88	....
Totals	19,267	18,032

Country.	Total Mileage.	State Owned.
AMERICA.		
Canada	24,725	1,718
United States	241,199	....
Newfoundland	666	....
Mexico	15,260	....
Central America	1,598	....
Greater Antilles	3,031	42
Lesser Antilles	336	....
Colombia	510	....
Venezuela	633	....
British Guiana	103	....
Dutch Guiana	87	....
Ecuador	333	....
Peru	1,584	843
Bolivia	756	....
Brazil	13,278	5,443
Paraguay	157	....
Uruguay	1,545	....
Chile	3,526	1,681
Argentina	17,793	2,467
Totals	327,070	12,194
AFRICA:		
Egypt	3,674	2,791
Algiers and Tunis	3,134	....
Belgian Congo Colony	515	....
South African Union:		
Cape Colony	3,771	3,318
Natal	1,092	1,092
Central South Africa	2,589	2,589
Rhodesia	2,191	2,191
Colonies of Germany:		
German East Africa	446	446
German Southwest Africa	992	992
Togo	185	185
Cameroons	66	66
England	1,806	....
France	1,359	....
Italy	71	....
Portugal	1,001	....
Totals	22,892	13,670
SUMMARY:		
Europe	207,432	107,718
America	327,070	12,194
Asia	63,320	36,730
Africa	22,892	13,670
Australia, etc	19,267	18,032
Grand totals	639,981	188,344

MANUFACTURES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The Census Office in October, 1911, published the following tabular statement, giving aggregates regarding manufactures in Greater New York in 1909, compared with 1904:

	Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.		Borough of Brooklyn.		Total, Greater New York.*	
	1909.	1904.	1909.	1904.	1909.	1904.
Number of establishments	19,769	15,975	5,218	4,182	25,938	20,839
Capital	$822,726,000	$620,526,000	$362,337,000	$313,452,000	$1,364,353,000	$1,042,946,000
Cost of materials used	$725,456,000	$507,030,000	$235,132,000	$230,809,000	$1,092,155,000	$818,029,000
Salaries and wages	$332,438,000	$238,839,000	$89,474,000	$68,056,000	$445,772,000	$321,156,000
Miscellaneous expenses	$206,789,000	$160,648,000	$46,855,000	$38,470,000	$266,034,000	$206,825,000
Value of products	$1,431,089,000	$1,043,252,000	$417,223,000	$373,463,000	$2,029,693,000	$1,526,523,000
Value added by manufacture (prod'cts less cost of materials)	$705,633,000	$536,222,000	$182,091,000	$142,654,000	$937,538,000	$708,494,000
Employés:						
Number of salaried officials and clerks	77,840	51,716	15,844	9,932	97,453	63,586
Average number wage earners employed during the year	399,792	339,221	123,883	104,995	554,002	464,716

* Including also the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Only establishments conducted under the factory system were included in the census. Those distinguished as neighborhood, hand, and building industries, and small establishments having an annual product of less than $500 were excluded.

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RAILROAD SPEED.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive. Time, H. M.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1848.	Great Western (England).	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
Aug., 1888.	London, N. W. & Caledonian	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
Aug., 1894.	Plant System, Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Richmond	661.5	12.51	51.48
April, 1895.	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895.	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895.	New York Central & H. R.	New York—Buffalo	436.50	6.47	64.32*
Sept., 1895.	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
Feb., 1897.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1,025	18.52	55.74
April, 1897.	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.98	0.33	80
May, 1900.	Burlington Route	Burlington—Chicago	205.8	3.08½	65.5‡
Mar., 1902.	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7*
Aug., 1902.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Kendallville—Toledo	91	1.15	72.8
Mar., 1903.	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
July, 1903.	Great Western (England)	London—Plymouth	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904.	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905.	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.60‡
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	New York—Chicago	897	16.3	56.07
June, 1905.	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.5	15.56	60.28‡
July, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Washington, Ohio—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905.	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	Crestline, Ohio—Clark Junc., Ind.	257.4	3.27	74.55
Mar., 1909.	New York Central	New York—Chicago	965	15.43	62.54‡
Feb., 1911.	Pennsylvania	Altoona—Philadelphia	235	3.29	67.2
April, 1911.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	†Toledo—Elkhart	133	1.46	75.28
May, 1912.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Elkhart—Toledo	133	1.47	74.26

*Including stops. †Start and stop with 9 cars and 2 engines. ‡Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1893.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895.	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899.	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901.	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville.	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904.	Phila. & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction.	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long-distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R.R. September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 175 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles. The "Pennsylvania Special" over P. R. R., which runs from Jersey City to North Philadelphia, 84 miles in 83 minutes; from Jersey City to Harrisburg, Pa., 194 miles in 196 minutes. The "Royal Blue Line" from New York to Philadelphia (Reading Terminal) 91.1 miles in 1 hour 50 minutes. On November 25, 1913, a special train, consisting of a locomotive and two cars, ran from Washington, D. C., to Jersey City, 227 miles, in four hours, the fastest trip ever made between the two cities.

On August 15, 1895, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

Other notable long-distance fast runs: February 14-15, 1897—Pennsylvania Railroad and C., B. and Q., Jersey City to Denver, 1,937 miles, in 48 hours; average speed, 40.3 miles per hour. August 29-31, 1891—Canadian Pacific, Vancouver to Brockville, 2,802 miles, in 77 hours 9 minutes; average speed, 36.32 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles) in 73 hours 12 minutes, or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,445.5 miles), July 11, having made the run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 14, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric locomotives, the steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven mile curved track, while the electric locomotive made but 90 miles an hour.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour. The speed over the New York division, West Philadelphia to New York, 90.5 miles, averaged 67 miles an hour.

In February, 1911, the "Gates Special," from Yuma, Ariz., to New York, 2,787 miles, made the run in 74 hours 19 minutes, or an average of 40.41 miles per hour, including stops. From Albany to New York the trip, 143 miles, was made in 143 minutes.

A remarkable record was made in the run of a silk train between Seattle and New York in October, 1911. The distance is 3,178 miles, and the time made 82¼ hours. The average speed all the way across the continent, including stops and a delay of more than two hours in switching at Chicago, was 38½ miles per hour.

SOME FOREIGN RAILWAY RUNS.

The Northern Railway runs a day express from Berlin to Paris, which covers the distance from Paris to St. Quentin (96¼ miles) in 93 minutes. The Eastern Railway Company has an afternoon express from Paris to Basel, which runs the first 101.87 miles in 107 minutes. The fastest train in Germany is the so-called "D-Zug 20" between Berlin and Hamburg, which maintains an average speed of 55.177 miles per hour. (U. S. Consular Report.)

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RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

Weight and horse-power of different types of locomotives, including the modern electric tractor, and also the weight, size and cost of freight cars, ordinary coaches, parlor and sleeping cars.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface. (Sq. Feet.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (a) (Pounds.)
Triplex* (Centipede)	Erie	853,050	761,600	63	6,886	36x32	160,000
Mallet	A. T. & S. F.	616,000	550,000	57	6,579	28x38x32	111,600
Mallet	Buf. Roch. & Pitts.	429,000	355,500	57	4,935	23½x37x32	80,000
Mikado	El Paso & So. West.	321,000	242,000	63	4,230	29x30	59,900
Mikado	Penna. R. R.	319,300	238,850	62	4,035	27x30	57,850
Santa Fé†	Erie	407,000	327,250	63	5,801	31x32	83,000
Santa Fé	Baltimore & Ohio	406,000	336,800	58	5,573	30x32	84,500
Consolidation	Western Maryland	244,500	217,500	51	3,148	25x30	62,500
Mountain	Seaboard Air Line	316,000	210,500	69	3,715	27x28	47,800
Pacific §‡	Chesapeake & Ohio	312,605	191,455	69	4,479	27x28	46,600
Pacific §‡	Pennsylvania	293,200	189,500	80	3,680	26x26	38,400
Atlantic	Pennsylvania	240,000	133,100	80	2,856	23½x26	29,427
Ten-wheel	Southern Pacific	222,000	173,500	69	2,400	23x28	36,500
American	Phila. & Reading	173,490	120,530	68½	1,517	21x24	27,850
Switching	Louisville & Nash.	219,000	219,000	51	2,379	23½x30	46,900
Baltic¶	Chemin de Fer du Nord	225,000	119,000	80	3,396	17½x25¼ & 24½x28¼	32,362

*This is the largest and most powerful locomotive ever built and is the so-called Triplex Compound, which was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Erie Railroad and was completed in April, 1914. It is 105 feet long, weighs 853,050 pounds, and has actually hauled 251 fifty-ton fully loaded gondola cars, with a total train load weight of 35,824,000 pounds. It is capable of hauling a train of 640 freight cars of a total length of four and three-quarter miles and weighing 90,000,000 pounds. It is a new type of articulated locomotive and goes beyond the Mallet articulated type by the addition of another pair of cylinders and another group of driving wheels, making three complete engines in one locomotive unit. Each engine has four driving wheels on each side, the complete locomotive, therefore, having twelve driving wheels on each side, eight of which are under the locomotive itself and four under the tender. This Triplex locomotive has 89 per cent. of the total weight of the engine and tender on drivers. The large Mallet locomotives have but about 65 per cent. of the total weight on drivers. This locomotive is used for pusher service on the eight-mile grade of the Erie east of Susquehanna, Pa., which is a grade of 56 feet to a mile and the new locomotive handles the same weight of train up this grade that was formerly handled by two Consolidation and one Mallet engines.

†This is the heaviest non-articulated locomotive ever built.

‡ This is the most powerful class of Pacific type of locomotive built. They are in service on the Blue Ridge Mountains and haul trains of ten steel passenger cars, weighing a total of 674 tons, up a grade of 80-foot rise to the mile at a schedule speed of 25½ miles per hour.

§ These are now considered the standard locomotives for heavy freight and passenger service under ordinary conditions. The Mikado is replacing the old Consolidation locomotive in freight service. The Pacific type is for heavy fast passenger business.

¶ This is the largest passenger locomotive in Europe.

(c) Tractive Effort—This is the effort exerted by a locomotive in turning its wheels by the action of the steam against the pistons which, through the media of the crossheads, rods, etc., causes them to revolve and the locomotive to move along the rails. The drawbar pull which a locomotive actually exerts at any given time depends upon its speed upon grades and other things. The formula for a simple locomotive for the tractive effort is

$$T \frac{0.85\,P \times C^2 \times S}{D}$$

where T = tractive effort in pounds, P = boiler pressure in pounds per square inch, C = diameter of cylinders in inches, S = stroke of piston in inches, D = diameter of driving wheels in inches.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Road.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Max Guar. Speed. (Miles per Hour.)	Type.	Desig. for Trail. Load. (Tons.)
*New York Central	200,000	60	D. C.	1,000
Boston & Maine	192,000	45	A. C.	730†
New Haven	154,700	‡	A. C.	‡
St. Paul, Rochester & Dubuque	120,000	..	(a)	.....

* This is the newest type of electric locomotive in use and is an eight-motor articulated 600-volt locomotive. † Includes weight of electric locomotive. ‡ Develops 40,000 tractive power up to 6 miles per hour. The engine is for switching service and is unique in having a centre cab control. (a) Gas-electric.

APPROXIMATE COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.	Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mallet	Freight	500,000	$31,500	Atlantic	Passenger	184,000	$15,000
Mikado	Freight	250,000	17,500	Switching	Switching	195,000	15,500
Pacific	Passenger	280,000	23,000				

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

Type.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length. (Inside Dimensions.)	Width. (Inside Dimensions.)	Height. (Inside Dimensions.)	Cost.
*Box	36,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 10 in.	8ft.	$1,300
Steel coal (gondola)	46,000 lbs.	110,000 lbs.	46 ft.	8 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 6¼ in.	1,000
Flat	34,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs	40 ft. 2 in.	9 ft.	.....	700
Day coach (steel)	112,000 lbs	80 passengers	78 ft. 3 in.	10 ft.	14 ft. 5 in.	8,900
Sleeping car (wood)	115,000 lbs.	27 berths	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	16,500
Sleeping car (steel)	152,300 lbs	24 berths	72 ft. 6 in	9 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	27,000

* Steel underframe, steel side frames, and steel roof.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.)

EXPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Domestic Merchandise.		
Abrasives		$1,802,248
Agricultural implements		10,304,978
Aluminum, and manufactures of		3,245,799
Animals		77,[illegible]
Brass, and manufactures of		20,544,549
Breadstuffs: Corn....bush	48,786,291	39,[illegible]
" Oats....bush	97,169,361	57,4[illegible]
" Wheat....bush	259,642,533	333,552,226
" Wheat flour bbls	16,182,765	94,869,343
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles and parts of*		85,106,341
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines		46,380,986
Clocks and watches and parts of		2,574,808
Coal: Anthracite.....tons	3,682,188	19,[illegible]
" Bituminous.....tons	†14,412,995	36,516,617
Copper ore matte and regulus.....tons	16,147	220,147
Copper, manufactures of		99,[illegible]
Cotton, unmanufactured lbs.	4,403,587,499	376,217,972
" Manufactures of		71,973,497
Earthen, stone, and china ware		2,764,138
Fertilizers.....tons	358,568	3,870,857
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of		12,268,556
Fish		12,870,790
Fruits and nuts		34,933,117
Furs and fur skins		3,794,459
Glass and glassware		5,558,717
Glucose or grape sugar lbs.	158,462,508	3,885,233
Hay.....tons	106,[illegible]	1,980,297
Hides and skins.....lbs.	24,923,180	4,686,734
Hops.....lbs.	16,210,443	3,848,020
India rubber manufactures		14,767,513
Instruments for scientific purposes		2,431,088
Iron and steel, manufactures of		225,898,358
Leather, and manufactures of		120,727,156
Malt liquors		1,082,112
Marble, stone and manufactures of		$1,265,516
Musical instruments		2,048,715
Naval stores		11,127,239
Nickel, nickel oxide and matte.....lbs	29,599,612	11,110,699
Oil cake, oil cake meal lbs	2,057,786,452	28,879,051
Oils: Animal.....galls.	832,096	547,074
" Mineral, crude...galls	152,514,129	4,911,634
" Mineral, refined or manufactured	2,187,340,610	133,693,275
" Vegetable		25,831,745
Paints, pigments, and colors		7,387,609
Paper, and manufactures of		19,848,398
Paraffin, paraffin wax...lbs.	330,374,056	10,589,843
Provisions: Beef products.lbs.	277,590,285	37,[illegible],976
" Hog products.lbs.	1,106,290,488	137,967,560
" Dairy prod'ts.lbs.	101,156,248	14,049,779
Seeds: Clover.....lbs.	4,640,852	691,437
" Cotton.....lbs.	6,314,439	94,297
" Timothy.....lbs.	17,333,144	1,153,066
" All other.....lbs.		589,114
Soap		4,858,299
Spirits, distilled..proof galls.	1,592,798	1,982,019
Starch.....lbs	107,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Molasses, and syrup...galls	12,587,874	1,798,769
Sugar.....lbs.	549,[illegible]	25,615,016
Tobacco, unmanufact'd. lbs.	348,346,091	44,493,829
" Manufactures of		6,468,688
Vegetables		10,814,151
Wood, and manufactures of		49,[illegible]
Wool, and manufactures of		27,327,451
Total exports, domestic		$2,716,178,465
Exports, foreign merchandise		52,410,875
Total exports, domestic and foreign		$2,768,589,340
Specie: Gold		146,224,148
" Silver		50,942,187
Total exports, domestic and foreign		$2,965,755,675

*Total value automobiles, and parts of, exported in 1913, $31,258,533; in 1914, $33,198,806; in 1915, $68,107,818.

†Does not include fuel or bunker coal laden on vessels in the foreign trade, which aggregated during 1915, 7,062,653 tons, valued at $23,679,212.

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Animals		$22,279,081
Art works		18,473,577
Automobiles and parts of		1,372,412
Bristles.....lbs.	4,062,060	3,613,084
Cars, carriages, etc		1,462,303
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines		83,818,337
Clocks, watches, and parts of		3,745,206
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,429,608	4,150,785
Cocoa, or cacao, crude. lbs.	192,306,634	22,893,241
Coffee.....lbs.	1,118,690,524	106,765,644
Copper, and manufactures of (not ore)		20,432,681
Cork wood, and manufactures of		2,024,059
Cotton, unmanufactured lbs.	185,204,579	23,208,960
" Manufactures of		46,205,123
Earthen, stone and china ware		8,681,472
Feathers, artificial flowers, etc		5,566,276
Fertilizers		10,348,006
Fibres, vegetable, unmanufactured.....tons	357,079	40,420,017
Fibres, vegetable, manufactures of		61,567,669
Fish		$18,398,249
Fruits and nuts		43,901,195
Furs, and manufactures of		7,768,316
Glass and glassware		4,592,359
Hair, unmanufactured...lbs.	12,225,325	2,550,937
Hats, bonnets, and materials for		10,127,429
Hides and skins, other than fur.....lbs.	538,317,733	104,177,106
India rubber, gutta-percha, and substitutes for, unmanufactured		87,124,679
Iron and steel, and manufactures of		22,712,660
Jewelry and precious stones		15,655,100
Lead and manufactures of (contents).....lbs.	83,269,140	2,601,548
Leather, and tanned skins, and manufactures of		20,171,196
Malt liquors.....galls.	3,351,104	1,587,398
Meats and dairy products		43,046,850
Oils		35,725,051
Paper, and manufactures of		25,818,920
" Stock, crude		4,817,583
Rice.....lbs.	277,191,472	6,304,216
Silk, unmanufactured		83,130,557

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.			Merchandise.		
Silk, manufactures of		$25,042,670	Wines		$6,247,183
Spices ... lbs.	$60,084,644	5,926,972	Wood, and manufactures of		60,734,755
Spirits, distilled .. proof galls.	3,289,737	5,570,322	Wool, unmanufactured .. lbs.	$308,083,429	68,242,568
Sugar ... lbs.	5,420,981,867	173,992,603	" Manufactures of		29,791,356
Tea ... lbs.	96,987,942	17,512,619			
Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs ... lbs.	94,864,623	30,777,617	Total merchandise		$1,674,169,740
Tobacco, leaf ... lbs.	45,764,728	27,156,665	Specie: Gold		$171,568,755
" manufactures of		4,501,571	" Silver		29,110,323
Toys		8,085,363			
Vegetables		9,329,732	Total imports		$1,874,848,818

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1902-1915

Year Ending June 30.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.	Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1902	$1,355,481,861	$26,237,540	$1,381,719,401	$903,320,948	$2,285,040,349	$478,398,453	
1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,860,916	394,422,442	
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	
1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,038	666,431,554	
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720	1,557,819,988	3,302,804,708	187,164,732	
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199	1,527,226,105	3,576,546,304	522,094,094	
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409	1,653,264,934	3,857,587,343	551,057,475	
1913	2,428,506,388	37,377,791	2,465,884,149	1,813,008,234	4,278,892,383	652,875,915	
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148	1,893,925,657	4,258,504,805	470,653,491	
1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340	1,674,169,740	4,442,759,080	1,094,419,600	

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$9,794,418	$1,240,167	Brazil	$99,178,728	$25,629,555
Azores and Madeira Islands	531,538	90,314	Chile	27,689,780	11,377,181
Belgium	10,222,[illegible]	20,662,315	Colombia	18,953,023	6,675,564
Bulgaria	280,845	12,490	Ecuador	4,478,757	2,845,913
Denmark	3,160,699	79,824,478	Guianas:		
Finland	143,491	329,030	British	353,397	1,841,037
France	77,158,740	369,397,170	Dutch	686,[illegible]	581,[illegible]
Germany	91,372,710	28,863,354	French	28,159	421,297
Gibraltar	3,774	3,499,975	Paraguay	28,126	40,205
Greece	4,226,003	23,499,646	Peru	12,596,648	5,873,474
Iceland and Faroe Islands	83,866	183,140	Uruguay	10,492,649	5,171,323
Italy	54,973,726	184,819,683	Venezuela	13,227,238	5,764,442
Malta, Gozo, etc	21,237	1,258,857	Aden	1,190,205	1,287,676
Netherlands	32,518,890	143,267,019	China	40,156,139	16,402,475
Norway	10,668,864	39,074,701	German China	221,685	
Portugal	5,121,939	5,080,037	Japanese China	451,886	821,776
Roumania	97,881	391,001	Chosen (Korea)	8,753	1,188,444
Russia in Europe	2,512,381	37,474,380	East Indies:		
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	411,423	909,195	British India	51,982,703	11,696,094
Spain	18,027,492	38,112,969	Straits Settlements	24,989,878	3,845,765
Sweden	11,661,337	78,273,818	Other British	10,204,656	438,875
Switzerland	19,335,483	2,735,788	Dutch	9,245,784	2,771,779
Turkey in Europe	5,673,373	640,201	French		18,911
United Kingdom	256,351,675	911,792,454	Hongkong	2,044,589	8,185,315
Bermuda	500,912	1,485,950	Japan	96,882,638	41,514,792
British Honduras	1,343,390	1,382,596	Persia	641,081	1,352,279
Canada	159,571,712	300,692,405	Russian Asia	881,659	23,353,151
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,391,668	5,352,628	Siam	242,391	619,707
Central American States:			Turkey in Asia	6,555,334	353,919
Costa Rica	3,545,167	2,413,318	Australia	23,705,010	43,920,678
Guatemala	6,558,546	2,769,270	New Zealand	3,539,029	8,365,973
Honduras	2,593,524	5,004,443	French Oceania	938,968	676,180
Nicaragua	2,201,910	2,087,678	German Oceania	55,387	121,383
Panama	4,388,136	19,209,053	Philippine Islands	24,020,169	24,755,320
Salvador	1,947,382	2,101,966	British West Africa	394,751	2,924,575
Mexico	77,611,691	34,164,447	British South Africa	4,947,311	14,727,964
West Indies:			British East Africa	748,795	618,546
Barbados	386,743	1,281,700	Canary Islands	116,227	985,411
Jamaica	5,561,585	4,564,703	Egypt	17,371,982	2,879,241
Trinidad and Tobago	5,535,558	3,257,188	French Africa	652,253	2,490,204
Other British	1,768,476	2,776,000	German Africa		103,662
Cuba	185,707,901	75,530,382	Liberia	37,178	152,643
Danish	350,822	703,354	Madagascar	45,733	57,269
Dutch	598,972	1,110,588	Morocco	60,674	69,732
French	55,163	2,256,[illegible]	Portuguese Africa	390,835	3,089,460
Hayti	1,542,836	3,184,618	Italian Africa	66,651	121,244
Santo Domingo	9,[illegible]	5,680,299			
Argentina	73,776,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	Total (including smaller places not listed)	$1,674,169,740	$2,768,589,340
Bolivia	290	500,[illegible]			

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Customs Districts.	Imports.	Exports.
Atlantic Coast Dists.		
Connecticut.	$3,916,797	$2,033
Georgia....	3,251,148	74,918,800
Maine and N. Hamp.	7,517,332	19,853,297
Maryland...	24,982,898	131,978,498
Mass.....	152,653,791	107,475,677
New York..	931,011,068	1,193,581,088
N. Carolina.	1,990,746	11,314,715
Philadelphia	72,947,524	90,666,461
Porto Rico..	2,954,465	7,044,987
Rhode Is...	1,798,797	1,725
S. Carolina..	2,783,470	13,015,126
Virginia....	6,847,624	89,307,089
Total 1915.	1,212,655,650	1,739,159,496
1914.	1,374,620,578	1,304,108,797
1913.	1,375,849,835	1,348,811,300
Gulf Coast Districts.		
Florida.....	6,607,805	18,269,839
Galveston...	10,147,643	230,391,960
Mobile.....	5,064,801	21,124,990
New Orleans	79,745,404	209,373,159
Sabine.....	832,762	29,274,786
Total 1915.	102,388,415	508,434,734
1914.	120,372,034	566,387,662
1913.	103,612,409	543,076,878
Mexic'n Border Districts.		
Arizona....	$5,042,296	$3,437,127
Eagle Pass..	2,228,824	707,570
El Paso....	9,392,626	8,489,891
Laredo.....	4,137,726	2,166,906
Total 1915.	20,801,472	14,801,494
1914.	32,802,909	16,630,369
1913.	27,059,560	24,902,645
Pacific Coast Districts.		
Alaska.....	640,886	1,001,389
Hawaii.....	5,716,023	377,509
Oregon.....	3,250,514	20,405,601
S. Francisco.	76,068,028	81,500,979
S. California	4,716,390	2,512,355
Washington.	68,466,567	67,887,784
Total 1915.	158,858,408	173,685,617
1914.	138,151,367	136,243,148
1913.	128,895,064	146,856,469
Nort'rn Border Districts		
Buffalo.....	31,414,948	73,959,328
Chicago....	29,497,831	23,565,257
Dakota.....	11,120,612	25,345,327
Duluth and Superior..	5,955,801	10,025,885
Vermont....	18,136,401	29,394,299
Michigan...	24,956,042	117,746,586
Montana and Idaho	$2,152,939	$2,029,345
Ohio.....	8,346,667	12,702,888
Rochester...	3,221,801	4,927,802
St. Lawrence	28,275,724	32,257,643
Wisconsin...	1,818,445	65,071
Total 1915.	164,897,211	332,019,531
1914.	205,273,412	341,183,200
1913.	153,612,547	401,997,518
Interior Districts.		
Colorado...	287,601	.....
Indiana....	935,096	.....
Iowa.....	226,486	.....
Kentucky...	475,010	2,154
Minnesota..	3,771,327	.....
Omaha.....	709,227	.....
Pittsburgh..	1,935,703	.....
St. Louis...	6,038,424	486,314
Tennessee...	126,404	.....
Utah & Nev.	63,306	.....
Total 1915.	14,568,584	488,468
1914.	22,705,357	25,972
1913.	13,978,819	239,339
Grand total 1915.....	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340
1914.....	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148
1913.....	1,813,008,234	2,465,984,149

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1909.....	$1,146,755,321	$309,475,694	$76,561,680	$101,463,560	$17,035,434	$1,663,011,104
1910.....	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720
1911.....	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,489,741	23,600,607	2,049,320,199
1912.....	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	24,043,424	2,204,322,409
1913.....	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,088,917	2,465,884,149
1914.....	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,148
1915.....	1,971,432,182	477,081,320	99,323,957	192,232,230	28,519,651	2,768,589,340

1915. Domestic exports by great classes: Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals, $507,064,610; foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, $452,767,729; crude materials for use in manufacturing, $509,436,254; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, $357,459,326; manufactures ready for consumption, $808,634,402; miscellaneous, $80,816,144; total, $2,716,178,465.

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Exports from the United States to—				Imports into the United States from—			
	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1908....	$47,161,306	$22,677,376	$14,638,717	$11,461,732	$83,284,692	$25,891,261	$41,640,505	$10,164,223
1909....	43,913,356	23,272,170	17,125,765	11,182,175	96,722,193	26,391,338	40,399,040	9,433,986
1910....	52,858,758	26,478,100	20,289,017	16,768,909	122,528,037	32,095,788	40,161,288	17,317,897
1911....	60,709,062	34,671,958	21,925,177	19,723,113	110,309,468	34,765,409	41,207,651	17,400,398
1912....	62,203,051	38,470,963	24,647,905	23,736,133	120,154,326	42,873,401	55,076,070	23,257,199
1913....	70,581,154	33,155,005	30,646,089	25,384,793	126,088,173	40,529,665	42,713,184	21,010,248
1914....	68,884,428	32,568,368	25,773,412	27,304,587	131,303,794	34,423,180	40,678,580	18,162,312
1915....	75,530,382	30,149,764	20,295,829	24,691,611	185,707,901	41,950,419	60,610,935	23,834,388

The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Alaska in 1915 were $20,792,609; to the United States from Alaska, $25,801,101.

GRAIN RECEIPTS

BY SPECIFIED PORTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1910-1914.
(From Annual Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

Ports.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New York:					
By canal, via river.....	11,000,706	7,895,000	3,530,600	4,371,700	5,803,900
Coastwise and river.....	441,588	3,913,254	4,268,675	3,904,292	11,333,344
By rail.....	86,635,278	107,411,728	122,371,905	131,768,203	142,127,622
Total New York.....	98,077,566	119,219,982	130,171,180	140,044,195	159,264,866
Boston.....	22,451,292	28,904,930	31,846,400	42,046,105	26,033,229
Philadelphia.....	30,120,980	41,195,845	43,423,348	47,496,548	49,009,621
Baltimore.....	32,861,922	42,123,546	55,010,887	68,754,883	68,909,106
New Orleans.....	16,213,444	15,919,182	21,530,971	30,757,892	53,061,500
Total.....	199,725,204	247,363,485	281,982,786	329,099,623	356,278,322
Montreal, Canada.....	45,427,290	50,539,637	59,393,707	66,078,237	99,054,293

Grain embraces wheat flour reduced to equivalent in wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt and peas. Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers, and therefore duplicate an equivalent quantity of wheat received in grain.

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FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS. TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.)

Year Ended June 30.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Per Cent. in American Vessels.		
1902	$185,819,987	$1,919,029,314	$2,104,849,301	8.8	$180,191,048	$2,285,040,349
1903	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.6	205,059,496	2,445,860,916
1904	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	220,976,009	2,451,914,642
1905	290,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,393,809,408	12.1	242,265,329	2,636,074,737
1906	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,559	12.0	280,412,387	2,970,426,946
1907	318,331,026	2,684,296,291	3,002,627,317	10.6	312,645,186	3,315,272,503
1908	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.8	261,861,952	3,055,115,138
1909	258,657,217	2,462,693,814	2,721,351,031	9.5	253,580,297	2,974,931,328
1910	260,837,147	2,721,962,475	2,982,799,622	8.7	319,132,528	3,301,932,150
1911	280,206,464	2,930,436,506	3,210,642,970	8.8	365,903,334	3,576,546,304
1912	322,451,565	3,109,018,858	3,431,470,423	9.4	426,116,920	3,857,587,343
1913	381,032,495	3,392,028,429	3,773,030,924	10.0	505,831,459	4,278,892,383
1914	368,379,217	3,417,085,308	3,785,464,525	9.7	473,040,280	4,258,504,805
1915	571,931,912	3,420,693,563	3,992,625,475	14.32	450,133,605	4,442,759,080

In the year 1865 merchandise carried in American vessels was 27.7 per cent. of total; in 1875, 26.2 per cent.; in 1885, 15.3 per cent.; in 1895, 11.7 per cent. Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.*

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, MINES, FORESTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

(For year ended June 30, 1914. From reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Commodity.	Tonnage Originating on Road.	Commodity.	Tonnage Originating on Road.
Products of agriculture:	Tons.	Products of forests:	Tons.
Grain	45,243,859	Lumber	62,527,505
Flour	9,568,383	Other products of forests	28,566,090
Other mill products	7,708,425		
Hay	6,981,271	Total	91,093,595
Tobacco	993,355		
Cotton	3,698,311	Manufactures:	
Fruits and vegetables	16,034,696	Petroleum and other oils	10,968,514
Other products of agriculture	8,596,833	Sugar	3,789,861
		Naval stores	995,915
Total	98,826,133	Iron, pig and bloom	11,950,233
Products of animals:		Iron and steel rails	3,155,468
Live stock	14,274,440	Other castings and machinery	11,356,067
Dressed meats	2,271,412	Bar and sheet metal	12,981,186
Other packing-house products	2,353,625	Cement, brick, and lime	38,192,109
Poultry, game, and fish	901,993	Agricultural implements	1,569,831
Wool	395,056	Wagons, carriages, tools, etc.	1,595,846
Hides and leather	1,034,040	Wines, liquors, and beers	4,320,695
Other products of animals	5,121,723	Household goods and furniture	2,139,928
		Other manufactures	38,999,729
Total	26,352,289		
Products of mines:		Total	142,015,332
Anthracite coal	75,130,309		
Bituminous coal	279,973,677	Merchandise	40,239,497
Coke	29,863,226	Miscellaneous—other commodities	35,934,471
Ores	90,706,006		
Stone, sand, and other like articles	85,713,747	Grand total	1,008,460,330
Other products of mines	12,613,048		
Total	574,000,013		

* Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

ALASKA RAILROAD.

On April 10, 1915, President Wilson announced the selection of the route for the Alaska railroad to be built by the Government.

The route adopted is known as the Susitna route, and extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern Railroad, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula for a distance of seventy-one miles to Turnagain Arm, and it is to be bought from its present owners by the Government for $1,150,000. The contract for the purchase of this road was signed by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department.

From Turnagain Arm the route is to be extended through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there on to Fairbanks. It is to be a standard-gauge road. A side line is to run from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal field, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The road is to be built with its present base at Ship Creek, on Cook's Inlet. The grade from the Matanuska field to Ship Creek is four-tenths of 1 per cent.

The Alaska Northern is to be put into operative condition and will be used as a base for extending the line along Turnagain Arm. Under the contract approved by the President the road is taken over free from all debt or obligation of any kind.

The estimated cost of construction of this line from Seward to Fairbanks, including the Matanuska Branch, is $26,800,000. The President has made an order directing that the work be carried on by the Alaskan Engineering Commission.

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COUNTRIES EXCELLING IN PRODUCTION

OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES AND RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Commodity.	Year.	Unit.	Countries of Maximum Production.		Countries Holding Second Place.	
			Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
Corn	1914	Bushels	United States	2,672,804,000	Argentina	204,562,000
Wheat	1914	"	" "	891,017,000	Russia *a*	776,900,000
Rye	1914	"	Russia	*a*809,282,000	Germany	440,000,000
Oats	1914	"	United States	1,141,000,000	Russia *a*	982,596,000
Rice	1914–15	1,000 lbs	China	(*b*)	British India	*c*62,678,905
Sugar	1913–14	Tons, 2,240 lbs	Germany	2,674,986	Cuba	2,597,732
Tea	1914	Pounds	China	*d*199,439,733	British India	*e*307,249,000
Coffee	1914	Bags, 132 lbs	Brazil	*d*11,269,774	Venezuela	*d*917,397
Cocoa	1914	Pounds	Gold Coast	119,367,000	Ecuador	93,328,000
Tobacco	1914	"	United States	1,034,679,000	British India	*g*450,000,000
Cotton	1914	Bales, 500 lbs	" "	16,134,930	" "	4,185,578
Wool	1914	Pounds	Australia	711,134,203	Argentina	*d*258,536,048
Silk	1914	"	China	(*h*)	Japan	*a*22,865,004
Coal	1914	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	United States	458,504,890	United Kingdom	265,643,030
Petroleum	1914	Bbls., 42 gals	" "	265,762,535	Russia	*e*67,502,677
Pig iron	1914	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	" "	23,332,244	Germany	14,165,215
Steel	1914	"	" "	23,513,030	"	14,736,621
Copper	1913	Pounds	" "	1,224,484,008	Japan	161,280,000
Tin	1914	"	Federated Malay States	*d*109,854,000	Bolivia	*d*45,800,000
Gold	1914	Ounces, fine	Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	8,305,904	United States	4,572,976
		Dollars		173,560,000		94,531,800
Silver	1914	Ounces, fine	United States	72,455,100	Mexico	70,703,828
		Dollars		*f*40,067,700		*f*39,089,200

a European Russia and 10 governments of Asiatic Russia. *b* Actual production unknown. *c* Clean rice. *d* Domestic exports. *e* Production in 1913. *g* Unofficial estimate. *h* Production unknown; exports of raw silk, including wild, from China during 1914, 14,478,530 lbs.; exports of waste silk, 10,803,470 lbs. *f* Commercial value.

THE TWELVE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows the relative rank in tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.	Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
New York *a*	1915	12,647,606	12,162,374	Rio de Janeiro	1913	8,458,896	8,459,451
London *g*	1913	13,725,156	11,403,908	Marseilles	1912	7,986,609	8,076,767
Hamburg *b*	1913	14,185,000	11,440,000	Liverpool *h*	1913	12,054,056	11,209,415
Rotterdam	1913	12,307,358	12,200,906	Singapore *e*	1912	7,927,842	7,955,305
Hongkong-Victoria *c*	1912	10,805,536	10,809,459	Colombo *f*	1912	7,348,900	7,347,144
Shanghai *d*	1912	9,186,340	9,456,463	Cardiff	1913	7,617,450	10,447,151

a Fiscal year. *b* Includes only oversea navigation. *c* Exclusive of Chinese junks. *d* Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs. *e* Exclusive of native craft, warships, transports, yachts, and vessels under 50 tons. *f* Excluding the tonnage of vessels that called for the purpose of coaling and for orders only. *g* Includes Queensborough. *h* Includes Birkenhead.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from the official records of the various countries.)

(Years ending December 31, unless stated otherwise; imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, gold and silver bullion and coin not included, unless stated otherwise.)

Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	1913	$406,805,000	$466,582,000	India, British *i a e*	1914	$594,521,000	$792,359,000
Australia, Commonwealth of *f a*	1913	388,102,000	365,426,000	Italy	1913	702,090,000	483,255,000
Austria-Hungary	1913	691,538,000	562,247,000	Japan *k*	1913	363,257,000	314,965,000
Belgium	1913	974,623,000	717,152,000	Mexico *f j*	1913	93,020,000	129,971,000
Brazil *h*	1913	326,865,000	315,586,000	Netherlands *f*	1913	1,574,990,000	1,2[illegible]9,360,000
Bulgaria *f*	1913	38,474,000	34,634,000	Norway	1913	148,022,000	102,084,000
Canada *e*	1914	633,692,000	431,590,000	Portugal	1912	80,585,000	37,062,000
Chile	1913	120,274,000	144,653,000	Russia	1912	603,463,000	782,181,000
China *a*	1913	427,406,000	294,010,000	Spain *f*	1913	238,6[illegible]5,000	194,281,000
Cuba *h*	1914	133,975,000	170,776,000	Sweden *f*	1913	226,872,000	219,049,000
Denmark	1913	229,234,000	170,812,000	Switzerland	1913	370,525,000	265,645,000
Egypt *a*	1913	137,738,000	156,506,000	Union S. Africa *d*	1913	187,489,000	316,880,000
France	1913	1,642,117,000	*d*1,326,950,000	United Kingdom	1913	3,207,801,000	2,556,106,000
Germany	1912	*b*2,544,557,000	*b*2,131,718,000	United States *a g*	1914	1,893,926,000	2,329,684,000
Greece	1912	30,428,000	28,209,000	Uruguay *h c*	1913	50,666,000	65,142,000
				Venezuela *g*	1914	17,005,000	26,324,000

a Includes domestic produce. *b* Final data. *c* Postal figures are for 1912. *d* Including bullion and specie and articles for Governments. *e* Years ending March 31. *f* Includes bullion and specie. *g* Year ending June 30. *h* Not including specie. *i* Government stores not included. *j* Imports through post-office not included. *k* Excluding Formosa and Sakhalin.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE, PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from Official Reports of the Respective Countries.)

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
Europe—United Kingdom.				
London (a)	1913	$1,235,503,560	$768,482,933	$2,003,986,493
Liverpool (b)	1913	854,029,794	950,368,220	1,804,398,014
Hull	1913	242,547,737	169,179,658	411,727,395
Manchester (c)	1913	171,741,734	102,237,602	273,979,336
Southampton	1913	124,060,755	136,633,820	260,694,575
Glasgow	1913	89,959,116	176,514,004	266,473,120
Grimsby	1913	77,129,645	107,073,361	184,203,006
Harwich	1913	124,763,765	42,142,046	166,905,811
Tyne Ports (d)	1913	55,229,909	64,323,791	119,553 700
Leith	1913	761,640,864	35,201,881	111,842,745
Cardiff	1913	32,628,247	83,764,383	116,392,630
Bristol	1913	87,691,663	19,651,749	107,343,412
Belfast	1913	47,263,244	8,500,286	55,763,530
Germany.				
Hamburg (e)	1913	1,084,324,537	817,274,716	1,901,599,253
Bremen (e)	1913	408,687,652	268,159,564	674,847,216
Belgium.				
Antwerp	1912	625,991,233	588,734,262	1,214,725,495
France.				
Marseilles	1912	381,915,300	349,515,500	731,430,800
Havre	1912	363,668,900	255,576,200	619,245,100
Dunkirk	1912	176,413,200	30,985,000	207,398,200
Bordeaux	1912	88,606,300	90,950,300	179,556,600
Italy.				
Genoa	1912	200,417,255	94,927,122	295,344,377
Naples	1912	62,296,223	37,458,259	99,754,482
Austria-Hungary.				
Trieste	1913	175,997,289	161,430,389	337,427,678
Fiume	1912	43,832,566	53,923,188	97,755,754
Russia.				
Petrograd (St. Petersburg)	1912	80,881,264	55,757,880	136,639,144
Riga	1912	50,456,602	110,066,779	160,523,381
Odessa	1912	28,424,218	42,203,799	70,628,017
Reval	1912	36,249,332	8,750,556	44,999,888
Vindau	1912	12,346,214	49,017,122	61,363,336
Rostov	1912	474,314	30,749,647	31,223,961
Libau	1912	19,538,463	32,889,835	52,428,298
Kuerson	1912	11,409	14,228,819	14,240,228
Vladivostok	1912	19,972,099	1,070,826	21,042,925
Batum	1912	6,298,856	18,281,391	24,580,247
Turkey.				
Constantinople (h)	1912	74,360,000	28,600,000	102,960,000
Spain.				
Barcelona	1912	60,531,340	30,470,074	91,001,414
Bilbao	1912	17,467,867	11,117,346	28,585,213
Valencia	1912	11,974,404	16,126,848	28,101,253
America—United States (f).				
New York	1914	1,040,380,526	864,546,338	1,904,926,864
New Orleans	1914	89,382,621	193,839,961	283,222,582
Galveston	1914	12,245,062	255,767,608	268,012,670
Massachusetts	1914	159,915,970	65,715,181	225,631,151
Philadelphia	1914	96,483,412	65,182,514	161,665,926
Maryland	1914	34,489,494	109,690,231	144,179,725
San Francisco	1914	67,111,081	63,734,909	130,485,990
Georgia	1914	6,269,676	110,594,981	116,864,657
Oregon	1914	3,890,221	13,806,260	17,696,481
Washington	1914	55,391,565	55,012,215	110,403,780
Canada (h).				
Montreal	1914	152,635,805	99,238,107	251,873,912
Mexico (f).				
Tampico	1913	22,824,592	40,379,464	63,204,066
Vera Cruz	1913	40,732,306	42,118,221	82,850,527
Cuba.				
Havana	1913	97,642,444	48,145,281	145,787,725
Argentina.				
Buenos Ayres	1913	325,825,687	164,479,742	490,305,429
Brazil.				
Santos	1913	88,603,778	159,062,949	247,666,727
Rio de Janeiro	1913	127,284,751	38,772,625	166,057,376
Chile.				
Antofagasta	1913	12,108,864	23,657,343	35,666,207
Valparaiso	1913	57,717,514	7,424,113	65,141,627
Iquique	1913	10,390,167	25,588,583	35,978,750
Uruguay.				
Montevideo	1911	43,587,073	31,430,794	75,017,867
Peru.				
Callao	1913	18,935,775	11,066,343	30,002,118
Asia—China (i).				
Shanghai	1913	178,205,815	128,929,785	307,135,599
Canton	1913	23,175,799	40,778,686	63,954,485
Tientsin	1913	37,437,283	5,934,751	43,372,034
Japan.				
Yokohama	1913	157,777,051	117,080,848	274,857,899
Kobe	1913	84,894,079	172,611,271	257,505,350
Osaka	1913	36,579,320	20,754,413	57,333,733

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FOREIGN COMMERCE, PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD—*Continued.*

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Singapore (*f*)	1913	$181,493,690	$136,077,690	$317,571,380
Calcutta (*h*) (*k*)	1912	168,633,067	278,596,492	447,229,559
Bombay (*h*)	1912	160,073,974	204,670,999	364,744,973
AFRICA—EGYPT.				
Alexandria	1913	117,442,507	152,712,982	270,155,489
AUSTRALIA.				
Sydney	1913	151,896,557	151,376,244	303,272,801
Melbourne	1913	118,377,145	86,387,850	204,764,995

(*a*) Including Queensborough. (*b*) Including Birkenhead. (*c*) Including Runcorn. (*d*) Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields. (*e*) Exclusive of trade with other countries of the German Empire. (*f*) Years ending June 30; figures are for customs districts as of the fiscal year 1914. (*h*) Year ending March 31. (*i*) Direct foreign trade, exclusive of re-exports. (*j*) Inclusive of intercolonial trade, but not treasure. (*k*) Merchandise only, exclusive of Government stores.

KNOWLEDGE OF CONSULAR LAW NEEDED IN TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bulletin, September 23, 1915.)

AN understanding of the main principles of the customs and consular regulations of the United States affecting imports and exports will enable the American exporter to look at the question of the rules prevailing in other countries from the foreign point of view, and to avoid the tendency to consider every foreign consular regulation as mere red tape and imposition, in the view of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, which has made a close study of the problems to be solved by those engaged in selling American goods.

It has been found, for instance, that the exporter to Latin-American countries is apt to grumble considerably at having to fill out the many details on his consular invoice, but is often unaware that just as many, if not more details are required by the United States in American consular invoices.

It is pointed out that one of the main requisites for a good all-round export man is a thorough knowledge of such regulations, especially those affecting the Republics of Central and South America. In order thoroughly to grasp these regulations, the student should analyze the purpose for which they are promulgated. He will find that the main objects are two, in all countries. The fees exacted for consular certification are largely for the upkeep of the consulates in the various cities and for the remuneration of the consular officers. The bulk of the regulations, however, are made and enforced in order to comply with and carry out the import customs requirements of the countries of destination, each country naturally having its own customs laws and provisions.

In advocating a mastery of American requirements as preliminary to a proper understanding of those of foreign lands, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce mentions a few of the details which have been found to be of importance. Any brief statement, however, must of necessity be a kind of bibliography to be studied by the commercial student at his leisure, and to be enlarged upon by him according to the particular subject that may really be of interest to him.

For all goods imported into the United States amounting to $100 or more, there must be taken out a consular invoice, which must be certified by the United States Consul at the point of sale, manufacture, or shipment of the merchandise. The fee for each certification is $2.50. Three copies of the consular invoice are usually made out. The original copy is retained by the Consul for his files, a duplicate is given to the exporter, stamped with the official seal of the Consul and bearing the revenue stamp of $2.50; a triplicate is forwarded by the Consul to the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, and sometimes a quadruplicate is given to the shipper as an extra file copy.

There are two forms of consular invoices—one a blue form for showing when goods have been purchased outright and are the property of the consignee, and a white form issued when the goods are sent to the United States on consignment and are still the property of the shipper.

On arrival in the American port, the shipment has to be entered within forty-eight hours of the official entry of the vessel at the Custom House. Goods not entered within forty-eight hours are sent to the general order warehouse as unclaimed, often entailing heavy storage and cartage expenses.

Several kinds of entries can be made. If goods are free of duty or if they are needed for immediate consumption, an import or consumption entry is made. If they are not needed immediately a warehouse entry is made and goods are stored in warehouse, to be withdrawn at a later date in one or more package lots. Parts of packages cannot be withdrawn from bond.

Another entry is an I. T. (immediate transportation) entry, which means that goods are shipped through to another city of the United States in bond (in sealed cars), and that the required entry will be made by the ultimate consumer or his agent in that city.

Forms or blanks approved by the Treasury Department must be used in clearing merchandise. When properly filled out by the importer or his representative, they are filed with the consular invoice and bill of lading in the Custom House, and duty is assessed at the appropriate rates, gauged from the invoice description. A portion of the consignment is designated by the Collector's representative for examination by the appraiser, and the balance of the shipment is delivered to the importer. If the appraiser finds that the goods are correct in value and invoice description, and there are no other facts known to the authorities which lead them to doubt the correctness of the invoice in general, the entire consignment is considered as released and the importer secures a delivery permit for the portion retained for examination.

Should the appraiser desire to examine any other cases than those preliminarily examined, he orders the additional cases to the appraiser's warehouse, under the conditions of a bond given by the importer at the time of entry.

In the matter of merchandise which the importer wishes placed in Government bonded warehouse, the same form as to examination is followed, the difference being that the duty is not paid until the importer desires to secure actual delivery, and he then files what is known as a "duty paid without entry." In the case of such a warehouse entry, a bond is given by the importer and his agents guaranteeing that the goods warehoused will be withdrawn from bond and duty paid on them or that they will be exported within three years from date of entry.

Duties paid at time of entry are considered a deposit only and the entire entry is subject to review and liquidation, which is made after the appraiser has taken action on the invoice. Appeals from the action of the appraiser are of two kinds—one an appeal from his valuation, the other from the duty suggested by him. These appeals are heard by a Board of General Appraisers, and in certain cases by the United States Court of Customs Appeals at Washington.

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MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Census Bureau's Summary for 1909, issued April, 1912.)

Statement of the general results of the Thirteenth United States Census of Manufactures.

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1909.*

	Census.		Per Cent. of Increase, 1904 to 1909.
	1909.	1904.	
Number of establishments	268,491	216 180	24.2
Persons engaged in manufactures	7,678,578	6,213,612	23.6
Proprietors and firm members	273,265	225,673	21.1
Salaried employés	790,267	519,556	52.1
Wage-earners (average number)	6,615,046	5,468,383	21.0
Primary horse-power	18,680,776	13,487,707	38.5
Capital	$18,428,270,000	$12,675,581,000	45.4
Expenses	$18,453,080,000	$13,138,260,000	40.5
Services	$4,365,613,000	$3,184,884,000	37.1
Salaries	$938,575,000	$574,439,000	63.4
Wages	$3,427,038,000	$2,610,445,000	31.3
Materials	$12,141,791,000	$8,500,208,000	42.8
Miscellaneous	$1,945,676,000	$1,453,168,000	33.9
Value of products	$20,672,052,000	$14,793,903,000	39.7
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	$8,530,261,000	$6,293,695,000	35.5

*Not including Alaska, Hawaii or Porto Rico.

MANUFACTURES BY INDUSTRIES.*

Industries.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	Per Cent. Increase in Ten Years. (a)	(b)
Slaughtering and packing	89,728	$1,370,568,000	$168,740,000	29.5	73.8
Foundries and machine shops	531,011	1,228,475,000	688,464,000	24.4	53.9
Lumber and timber	695,019	1,156,129,000	648,011,000	36.6	51.9
Iron and steel, steel works	240,076	985,723,000	328,222,000	31.0	65.1
Flour and grist mills	39,453	883,584,000	116,008,000	22.4	76.2
Printing and publishing	258,434	737,876,000	536,101,000	32.4	86.7
Cotton goods	378,880	628,392,000	257,383,000	25.1	85.3
Clothing, men's	239,696	568,077,000	270,562,000	52.1	75.4
Boots and shoes	198,297	512,798,000	180,060,000	31.1	76.8
Woollen, worsted and felt goods	168,722	435,979,000	153,101,000	29.1	75.2
Tobacco	166,810	416,695,000	239,509,000	25.9	58.0
Car shops	282,174	405,601,000	206,188,000	62.5	86.0
Bread and bakeries	100,216	396,865,000	158,831,000	66.5	126.3
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	38,429	391,429,000	70,791,000	†2.1	89.3
Clothing, women's	153,743	384,752,000	175,964,000	83.6	141.5
Copper, smelting and refining	15,628	378,806,000	45,274,000	38.0	129.4
Liquors, malt	54,579	374,730,000	278,134,000	38.3	58.2
Leather	62,202	327,874,000	79,595,000	19.4	60.7
Sugar and molasses, not includ'g beet	13,526	279,249,000	31,666,000	†4.3	16.5
Butter, cheese and milk	18,431	274,558,000	39,012,000	44.0	109.9
Paper and wood pulp	89,492	267,657,000	102,215,000	53.0	110.2
Automobiles	75,721	249,202,000	117,556,000	3278.9	5148.6
Furniture	128,452	239,887,000	131,112,000	41.8	83.6
Petroleum refining	13,929	236,998,000	37,725,000	14.2	91.2
Electrical machinery	87,256	221,309,000	112,743,000	107.7	139.4
Liquors, distilled	6,430	204,699,000	168,722,000	•72.8	111.5
Hosiery and knit goods	129,275	200,144,000	89,903,000	54.5	108.8
Copper, tin and sheet iron	73,615	199,824,000	87,242,000	92.1	155.0
Silk and silk goods	99,037	196,912,000	89,145,000	51.4	83.6
Lead, smelting and refining	7,424	167,406,000	15,443,000	†10.8	4.6
Gas, illuminating and heating	37,215	166,814,000	114,386,000	65.7	120.3
Carriages and wagons	69,928	159,893,000	77,942,000	†5.3	15.6
Canning and preserving	59,968	157,101,000	55,278,000	5.2	58.2
Brass and bronze	40,618	149,989,000	50,761,000	49.5	69.2
Oil, cottonseed	17,071	147,868,000	28,035,000	55.1	151.8
Agricultural implements	50,551	146,329,000	86,022,000	8.5	44.6
Patent medicines	22,895	141,942,000	91,566,000	20.3	59.9
Confectionery	44,638	134,796,000	53,645,000	66.2	122.3
Paint and varnish	14,240	124,889,000	45,873,000	46.8	79.5
Cars, steam railroad	43,086	123,730,000	44,977,000	28.8	36.7
Chemicals	23,714	117,689,000	53,567,000	24.7	87.6
Marble and stone work	65,603	113,093,000	75,696,000	57.4	77.6
Leather goods	34,907	104,719,000	44,692,000	19.2	73.3
All other industries	1,634,927	4,561,002,000	2,084,399,000	46.9	100.7
All industries, total	6,615,046	$20,672,052,000	$8,530,261,000	40.4	81.2

*In the year 1909. (a) Increase in average number of wage-earners, 1899-1909. (b) Increase in value of products, 1899-1909. † Decrease.

In the above table the industries are arranged in the order of their gross value of products. Some of the industries which hold a very high rank in gross value of products rank comparatively low in the average number of wage-earners employed and in the value added by manufacture. Where this is the case it indicates that the cost of materials represents a large proportion of the total value of products, and that therefore the value added by manufacture, of which wages constitute usually the largest item, is not commensurate with the total value of products.

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STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.*

State.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Engaged in Industry. Total.	Proprietors, Officials and Clerks.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.†
					Expressed in Thousands.					
Alabama...	3,398	81,972	9,824	72,148	$173,180	$6,565	$27,284	$83,442	$145,962	$62,520
Arizona....	311	7,202	761	6,441	32,873	798	5,505	33,600	50,257	16,657
Arkansas...	2,925	51,730	6,748	44,982	70,174	3,461	19,113	34,935	74,916	39,981
California..	7,659	141,576	26,280	115,296	537,134	22,955	84,142	325,238	529,761	204,523
Colorado...	2,034	34,115	6,048	28,067	162,668	5,648	19,912	80,491	130,044	49,553
Connecticut	4,251	233,871	23,079	210,792	517,546	25,637	110,119	257,259	490,272	233,013
Delaware..	726	23,984	2,746	21,238	60,906	2,322	10,296	30,938	52,840	21,902
Florida....	2,159	64,810	7,337	57,473	65,291	4,955	22,982	26,128	72,890	46,762
Georgia....	4,792	118,036	13,448	104,588	202,778	9,062	34,805	116,970	202,863	85,893
Idaho.....	725	9,909	1,689	8,220	32,477	984	5,498	9,920	22,400	12,480
Illinois.....	18,026	561,044	95,280	465,764	1,548,171	91,449	273,319	1,160,927	1,919,277	758,350
Indiana....	7,999	218,263	31,279	186,984	508,717	26,305	95,510	334,375	579,075	244,700
Iowa.....	5,528	78,360	16,725	61,635	171,219	10,972	32,542	170,707	259,238	88,531
Kansas....	3,435	54,649	10,434	44,215	156,090	7,351	25,904	258,884	325,104	66,220
Kentucky..	4,776	79,060	13,660	65,400	172,779	9,603	27,888	111,779	223,754	111,975
Louisiana..	2,516	86,563	10,398	76,165	221,816	9,008	33,386	134,865	223,949	89,084
Maine....	3,546	88,476	8,521	79,955	202,260	5,797	37,632	97,101	176,029	78,928
Maryland..	4,837	125,489	17,568	107,921	251,227	13,617	45,436	199,049	315,669	116,620
Mass.....	11,684	644,399	59,840	584,559	1,279,687	63,279	301,174	830,765	1,490,529	659,764
Michigan..	9,159	271,071	39,572	231,499	583,947	34,870	118,968	368,612	685,109	316,497
Minnesota..	5,561	104,406	19,639	84,767	275,416	15,451	47,471	281,622	409,420	127,798
Mississippi.	2,598	56,761	6,377	50,384	72,393	3,654	18,768	36,926	80,555	43,629
Missouri...	8,375	185,705	32,712	152,993	444,343	28,994	80,843	354,411	574,111	219,700
Montana...	677	13,694	2,039	11,655	44,588	2,054	10,901	49,180	73,272	24,092
Nebraska..	2,500	31,966	7,630	24,336	99,901	5,491	13,948	151,081	199,019	47,938
Nevada....	177	2,650	393	2,257	9,806	378	1,982	8,366	11,887	3,521
New Hamp.	1,961	84,191	5,533	78,658	139,990	4,191	36,200	98,157	164,581	66,424
New Jersey.	8,817	371,265	45,042	326,223	977,172	48,337	169,710	720,034	1,145,529	425,495
New Mexico	313	4,766	623	4,143	7,743	383	2,591	3,261	7,898	4,637
New York.	44,935	1,203,241	199,260	1,003,981	2,779,497	186,032	557,231	1,856,904	3,369,490	1,512,586
N. Carolina	4,931	133,453	11,980	121,473	217,185	6,903	34,355	121,861	216,656	94,795
N. Dakota.	752	4,148	1,359	2,789	11,585	629	1,787	13,674	19,137	5,463
Ohio.....	15,138	523,004	76,070	446,934	1,300,733	72,147	245,450	824,202	1,437,936	613,734
Oklahoma..	2,310	18,034	4,891	13,143	38,873	2,045	7,240	34,153	53,682	19,529
Oregon....	2,246	34,722	5,972	28,750	89,082	4,047	19,902	50,552	93,005	42,453
Penna.....	27,563	1,002,171	124,628	877,543	2,749,006	110,897	455,627	1,582,560	2,626,742	1,044,182
Rhode Is...	1,951	122,641	9,103	113,538	290,901	10,577	55,234	158,192	280,344	122,152
S. Carolina.	1,854	78,040	4,994	73,046	173,221	3,756	20,261	66,351	113,236	46,885
S. Dakota..	1,020	5,226	1,624	3,602	13,018	616	2,297	11,476	17,870	6,394
Tennessee..	4,609	87,672	13,832	73,840	167,924	9,186	28,251	104,016	180,217	76,201
Texas.....	4,588	84,575	14,345	70,230	216,876	10,868	37,907	178,178	272,896	94,718
Utah.....	749	14,133	2,348	11,785	52,627	1,966	8,400	41,266	61,989	20,723
Vermont...	1,958	38,580	4,792	33,788	73,470	2,803	17,272	34,823	68,310	33,487
Virginia....	5,685	120,797	15,121	105,676	216,392	9,101	38,154	125,583	219,794	94,211
Washington	3,674	80,118	10,998	69,120	222,261	9,827	49,766	117,888	220,746	102,858
W. Virginia	2,586	71,463	7,570	63,893	150,922	5,710	33,000	92,878	161,949	69,071
Wisconsin..	9,721	213,426	30,843	182,583	605,657	25,737	93,905	346,356	590,305	243,949
Wyoming..	268	3,393	526	2,867	6,195	311	2,081	2,608	6,249	3,641
Dist. of Col.	518	9,758	2,051	7,707	30,553	1,846	4,989	10,247	25,289	15,042
Total*.....	268,491	7,678,578	1,063,532	6,615,046	18,428,270	938,575	3,427,038	12,142,791	20,672,052	8,529,261

* For year 1909. Compiled from abstract of the thirteenth census.

† Value of products less cost of materials.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES, FACTORY EMPLOYES AND HOURS OF LABOR, BY INDUSTRIES, IN NEW YORK CITY.‡

New York City.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employes. Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force. Total.	Sex and Age. Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)	Weekly Hours of Labor. Number of Shop Employés Who Work 51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.											
Crushed stone (Brooklyn)...	2	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1
Cut stone.....	188	3,881	282	3,599	3,571	8	20	.....	3,294	160	145
Asbestos, graphite, etc.....	17	868	63	805	684	4	115	2	104	116	585
Abrasives (Brooklyn).....	2	154	9	145	138	.....	7	.....	.....	29	116
Composition roofing (Bklyn.)	3	141	10	131	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	118
Asphalt.....	14	691	42	649	649	.....	.....	.....	56	290	303
Plaster.....	12	682	35	647	628	.....	19	.....	4	109	534
Artificial stone.....	24	247	27	220	213	.....	7	.....	148	64	8

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New York City.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employes. Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force. Total.	Sex and Age. Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)	Weekly Hours of Labor. Number of Shop Employés Who Work 51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.—*Continued.*											
Plaster and composition casts and ornaments	80	646	45	601	589	4	5	3	411	88	102
Brick, terra cotta and fire-clay products	20	1,252	97	1,155	1,105	1	49	....	458	469	228
Pottery products	19	556	32	524	334	2	178	10	80	275	169
Building glass & glassware	15	985	44	941	861	57	19	4	435	222	284
Mirrors	52	1,234	135	1,096	1,069	9	17	1	207	851	38
Cut and ornamental glass	151	2,900	233	2,667	2,289	42	310	26	802	1,764	101
Total—Group I	599	14,248	1,057	13,191	12,272	127	746	46	5,999	4,451	2,732
Manhattan	297	4,721	478	4,243	3,821	47	350	25	1,875	1,965	403
Bronx	49	1,344	98	1,246	1,231	1	14	....	971	36	239
Brooklyn	197	5,058	285	4,773	4,338	57	357	21	1,368	1,948	1,448
Queens	47	2,149	129	2,020	1,992	22	6	....	1,771	128	121
Richmond	9	976	67	909	890	....	19	....	14	374	521
II. Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.											
Gold and silver refining	5	43	11	32	31	....	1	....	25	7	....
Silverware	72	1,389	132	1,257	1,170	16	70	1	111	774	372
Gold and silver leaf	43	392	37	355	240	5	104	6	160	161	34
Jewelry	593	9,160	1,085	8,075	6,989	119	932	35	1,313	6,358	404
Lapidary work	37	888	70	818	795	19	3	1	724	94	....
Smelting and refining	22	1,888	130	1,758	1,751	1	6	....	539	979	240
Copper goods	2	115	2	113	89	6	18	....	111	2	....
Aluminum goods	3	17	....	17	13	....	4	....	4	4	....
Brass and bronze goods	393	12,453	899	11,554	10,644	98	804	8	918	7,423	3,202
Sheet metal work of copper, brass and aluminum	89	1,967	143	1,824	1,573	20	229	2	203	999	622
Lead, zinc and nickel goods	125	2,241	120	2,121	1,747	23	327	24	322	1,478	321
Miscellaneous metal novelties	96	1,797	120	1,677	1,190	38	428	21	210	1,304	163
Rolling mills & steel works	3	885	9	876	861	....	15	....	....	19	857
Struc. and arch. iron work	320	6,865	684	6,181	6,158	7	16	....	426	5,598	157
Forgings	27	1,333	127	1,206	1,204	2	....	....	705	327	174
Sheet iron work	422	13,022	918	12,104	10,199	84	1,764	57	3,484	6,692	1,928
Hardware*	127	2,800	329	2,471	2,291	16	161	3	454	1,204	813
Cutlery	26	413	54	359	224	7	127	1	40	297	22
Implements and tools	24	102	4	98	98	....	....	....	28	66	4
Edge tools, dies, etc.	79	916	72	844	819	12	13	....	230	463	151
Firearms	2	7	....	7	6	1	....	....	1	6	....
Metal fur. & office fixtures	49	1,171	154	1,017	977	10	30	....	41	529	447
Wire work	101	1,461	96	1,365	1,203	15	142	5	146	807	412
Car wheels & railway equip.	4	246	9	237	237	....	....	....	....	219	18
Cook'g, heat'g & vent'g ap.	45	1,579	198	1,381	1,358	16	6	1	592	273	516
Typewrit'g & regist'g mach.	42	1,631	206	1,475	1,355	2	118	....	586	889	....
Engines, boilers, etc.	48	1,733	240	1,493	1,485	8	....	....	69	1,421	3
Machinery*	484	14,579	1,361	13,218	12,697	42	470	9	4,108	8,915	170
Castings	31	2,427	104	2,323	2,303	5	10	....	85	2,070	168
Electrical apparatus	213	10,378	2,695	8,183	6,620	51	1,502	10	2,749	5,087	347
Carriages, wagons & sleighs	275	2,499	76	2,423	2,421	2	....	....	249	2,026	148
Bicycles and motorcycles	8	96	5	91	90	1	....	....	14	19	58
Automobiles and parts	395	8,550	1,183	7,367	7,296	62	9	....	3,063	4,162	130
Railway repair shops	67	7,564	352	7,212	7,177	12	23	....	112	2,241	4,025
Boat and shipbuilding	56	4,739	203	4,536	4,521	13	2	....	1,634	2,902	....
Agricultural machy. (Manf.)	1	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....
Profes'l and scientific instru.	52	1,582	149	1,433	1,194	13	220	6	156	1,250	27
Optical & photog. apparatus	69	719	128	591	511	9	71	....	118	466	7
Lamps refl't's, stereop., etc.	47	1,672	193	1,479	1,375	5	99	....	321	1,042	116
Clocks and time recorders	14	1,397	71	1,326	1,106	1	219	....	63	1,263	....
Scales, meters, etc.	39	2,648	246	2,402	2,314	6	82	....	592	1,632	178
Sorting old metal (Brooklyn)	2	32	1	31	31	....	....	....	....	15	16
Total—Group II	4,549	125,949	12,616	113,333	104,371	747	8,025	190	24,715	71,486	16,250
Manhattan	2,949	62,485	8,187	54,298	49,834	442	3,938	84	12,381	34,042	7,661
Bronx	219	6,542	438	6,104	5,943	25	130	6	707	4,418	792
Brooklyn	1,148	40,116	2,722	37,394	33,921	210	3,198	65	7,949	23,137	6,215
Queens	177	13,398	1,037	12,361	11,582	64	680	35	3,418	7,145	1,410
Richmond	56	3,408	232	3,176	3,061	6	79	....	260	2,744	172
III. Wood Manufactures.											
Sawmill products	35	546	33	513	512	1	....	....	9	18	486
House trim	205	5,415	447	4,968	4,958	6	4	....	1,740	1,174	2,054
Packing boxes, crates, etc.	80	1,717	124	1,593	1,585	5	3	....	79	670	844
Cigar and fancy wood boxes	57	1,784	90	1,694	1,501	26	548	19	114	853	727
Cooperage	38	1,226	23	1,203	1,200	3	....	....	3	231	969
Miscellaneous wood articles	266	2,558	146	2,412	2,215	29	150	18	590	1,287	535
Furniture and upholstery	434	7,918	418	7,500	6,772	24	701	3	1,868	3,153	2,418
Desks and office furniture	5	72	12	60	60	....	....	....	42	18	....
Cabinet work and fixtures	413	6,558	346	6,212	6,167	17	28	....	2,984	2,153	1,045
Mirror and picture frames	84	1,180	99	1,081	992	18	70	1	56	603	422
Caskets	10	590	48	542	443	4	91	4	46	421	75

* Not elsewhere classified.

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New York City.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employes. Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force. Total.	Sex and Age. Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)	Weekly Hours of Labor. Number of Shop Employés Who Work 51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
III. Wood M'f's—*Cont.*											
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	158	11,662	503	11,159	10,503	332	277	47	769	10,190	200
Pulp and fibre goods (Man.)	10	201	37	164	102	1	59	2	6	139	19
Mats, baskets, etc	24	584	24	560	425	16	117	2	29	450	81
Brooms	14	205	8	197	189	3	4	1	72	62	63
Cork cutting and cork goods	29	1,063	46	1,017	586	4	420	7	43	911	63
Smoking pipes	16	1,498	33	1,465	1,199	14	233	22	45	1,420	.....
Pencils and pen holders	5	2,098	83	2,015	866	3	1,120	26	29	1,986	.....
Total—Group III	1,881	46,875	2,520	44,355	39,875	506	3,822	152	8,524	25,739	10,001
Manhattan	1,233	25,331	1,541	23,790	21,223	273	2,217	77	5,453	13,535	4,802
Bronx	118	5,124	211	4,913	4,685	124	84	20	846	3,597	470
Brooklyn	460	12,451	591	11,860	10,377	58	1,384	41	1,540	6,161	4,068
Queens	56	3,729	167	3,562	3,360	51	137	14	640	2,365	527
Richmond	14	240	10	230	230	...	...	...	45	51	134
IV. Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods.											
Leather	25	539	39	500	462	3	35	..	28	229	243
Furs and fur goods	979	11,823	758	11,065	8,473	20	2,550	22	7,798	2,763	499
Leather and canvas belting, hose, washers, etc	21	400	68	332	309	1	22	....	38	282	12
Saddlery and harness	41	231	22	209	181	1	27	....	38	141	30
Travelling bags and trunks	108	2,118	103	2,015	1,832	8	174	1	107	1,270	638
Boots and shoes	233	11,595	467	11,128	8,574	84	2,388	82	1,203	8,871	1,032
Leather gloves and mittens	26	672	15	657	249	5	378	25	313	343	1
Miscellaneous leather goods	355	6,831	427	6,404	4,548	103	1,700	53	475	4,971	958
Canvas and sporting goods	165	2,749	182	2,567	1,432	18	1,056	61	455	1,878	234
Rubber and gutta percha	133	3,391	286	3,105	2,503	33	555	14	408	2,323	374
Buttons and other articles of pearl, celluloid, etc	149	3,477	213	3,264	2,149	33	1,010	72	497	2,285	482
Brushes	61	1,138	79	1,059	699	25	324	11	199	696	164
Articles of hair, feathers, etc	190	2,097	161	1,936	951	10	962	13	369	1,451	116
Total—Group IV	2,520	47,061	2,820	44,241	32,362	344	11,181	354	11,928	27,503	4,783
Manhattan	2,043	31,195	2,186	29,009	21,318	178	7,294	219	10,084	16,093	2,82[illegible]
Bronx	57	634	13	621	452	3	162	4	120	291	210
Brooklyn	387	13,324	548	12,776	9,328	139	3,205	104	1,627	9,562	1,573
Queens	32	1,904	72	1,832	1,261	24	520	27	67	1,554	179
Richmond	1	4	1	3	3	....	.....	....	.....	3	.....
V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.											
Proprietary medicines	49	1,792	457	1,335	532	11	752	40	1,053	245	37
Chemicals	161	5,452	906	4,546	2,116	23	1,364	43	1,695	1,994	800
Paint, varnish, etc	98	3,583	473	3,110	2,695	18	397	....	288	1,782	1,015
Dyes, colors and inks	96	2,587	507	2,080	1,672	18	381	9	738	719	621
Wood alcohol & essential oils	55	702	163	539	485	2	51	1	172	211	84
Animal & miner'l oil products	55	3,083	144	2,939	2,751	19	165	4	165	2,333	191
Soap, perfumery & cosmetics	123	3,103	374	2,729	1,820	7	881	21	716	725	1,288
Starch	3	50	3	47	37	....	10	....	8	28	11
Glue, mucilage, etc	21	516	112	404	379	4	21	....	58	113	41
Fertilizers (Queens)	1	7	.....	7	7	....	.....	....	.....	.....	7
Matches and explosives	5	370	8	362	190	5	162	5	76	286	....
Photo. supplies & photog'y.	84	1,469	266	1,203	820	18	362	3	573	604	26
Total—Group V	801	22,714	3,413	19,301	14,504	125	4,546	126	5,542	9,040	4,121
Manhattan	518	8,786	2,156	6,630	4,154	61	2,344	71	3,641	2,199	777
Bronx	13	418	52	366	213	3	148	2	230	70	66
Brooklyn	208	8,186	722	7,464	6,156	25	1,261	22	1,423	3,835	1,845
Queens	48	3,4[illegible]5	383	3,0[illegible]	2,541	28	5[illegible]4	19	168	2,257	540
Richmond	14	1,849	100	1,749	1,440	8	289	12	80	679	893
VI. Paper.											
Sorting waste paper	60	712	53	659	529	2	128	....	43	134	463
Pulp and paper	14	825	47	778	625	3	148	2	46	297	376
Total—Group VI	74	1,537	100	1,437	1,154	5	276	2	89	431	839
Manhattan	60	720	56	664	509	4	149	2	44	167	434
Brooklyn	11	467	21	446	366	1	79	....	41	216	175
Queens	1	49	4	45	45	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	2	301	19	282	234	....	48	....	4	48	230
VII. Print'g & Paper Goods.											
Paper boxes and tubes	265	11,590	376	11,214	4,696	71	6,093	354	2,352	8,296	566
Paper bags and sacks	14	667	79	588	309	3	274	2	39	368	181
Miscellaneous paper goods	255	8,204	1,413	6,791	2,585	95	3,952	159	2,227	4,450	114
Printing and book making	2,121	64,975	9,767	55,168	43,215	525	11,181	247	42,739	12,023	379
Wallpaper	17	1,122	105	1,017	802	2	209	4	41	437	539
Total—Group VII	2,672	86,518	11,740	74,778	51,607	696	21,709	766	47,398	25,574	1,779
Manhattan	2,232	70,505	10,650	59,855	42,832	543	15,990	490	39,588	19,156	1,084
Bronx	49	2,500	225	2,275	1,238	6	1,023	7	1,745	504	26
Brooklyn	339	12,716	804	11,912	7,078	128	4,449	257	5,898	5,358	656
Queens	37	650	53	597	373	14	204	6	133	451	13
Richmond	15	147	8	139	85	5	43	6	34	105	.....

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New York City.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employes. Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force. Total.	Sex and Age. Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over)	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)	Weekly Hours of Labor. Number of Shop Employés Who Work 51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
VIII. Textiles.											
Broad silks	67	4,642	198	4,444	1,903	79	2,312	150	1,181	3,263	.....
Silk knit goods and gloves	20	3,107	92	3,015	464	10	2,474	67	133	2,882	.....
Carpets and rugs	14	384	7	377	178	1	193	5	121	243	13
Felt and felt goods	2	38	5	33	18	.....	15	.....	.....	33	.....
Woollens and worsteds	7	301	8	293	112	1	178	2	211	64	18
Wool & felt hats (Brooklyn)	9	1,328	47	1,281	864	4	409	4	486	795	.....
Cotton goods	25	425	59	366	94	6	259	7	37	329	.....
Cotton and woollen hosiery and knit goods	241	5,591	171	5,420	1,895	27	3,323	175	808	4,442	170
Dyeing, finishing, etc.	9[illegible]	2,627	163	2,464	2,028	10	414	12	575	1,127	762
Curtains, embroideries and dress trimmings	514	11,274	571	10,703	3,659	82	6,720	242	1,544	8,700	442
Cordage and twine	12	2,573	221	2,352	1,171	1	1,156	24	37	2,196	119
Jute manufactures (Bklyn.)	2	1,826	28	1,798	750	22	1,010	16	38	1,760	.....
Oilcloth, etc.	3	846	12	834	761	.....	73	.....	.....	73	761
Total—Group VIII	1,013	34,962	1,582	33,380	13,897	243	18,536	704	5,171	25,907	2,285
Manhattan	602	12,544	784	11,760	5,095	96	6,454	205	2,933	8,481	346
Bronx	84	3,701	159	3,542	1,504	40	1,874	124	556	2,390	579
Brooklyn	288	14,918	537	14,381	5,447	74	8,638	222	1,385	12,442	554
Queens	34	2,911	86	2,825	1,172	33	1,467	153	285	2,449	91
Richmond	5	888	16	872	769	.....	103	.....	12	145	715
IX. Clothing, Millinery Laundering, Etc.											
Men's tailoring	4,280	61,829	2,032	59,797	46,076	130	13,424	167	29,261	26,462	3,971
Men's shirts, col. & white g'ds	290	12,128	410	11,718	4,276	54	7,050	338	1,317	9,728	673
Men's furnishings	286	5,616	360	5,256	2,132	27	2,990	107	2,169	3,084	3
Boys' tailoring	279	9,682	256	9,426	6,804	26	2,520	76	4,307	4,484	620
Boys' waists	61	2,370	52	2,318	1,048	6	1,237	27	673	1,497	148
Raincoats	166	4,423	277	4,146	3,199	10	930	7	1,919	2,173	54
Women's cloaks, suits & sk'ts	2,675	55,080	2,356	52,724	40,553	39	12,060	67	43,661	8,652	411
Women's white goods	375	13,907	390	13,517	1,521	24	11,762	210	10,495	2,972	50
Negligee and petticoats	228	6,404	225	6,179	1,354	8	4,752	65	2,415	3,764	.....
Women's dresses and waists	2,051	54,904	1,918	52,986	12,751	59	39,653	523	35,238	17,576	153
Women's neckwear, etc.	101	4,512	179	4,333	507	16	3,685	125	706	3,605	22
Corsets, garters, etc.	99	4,263	235	4,028	495	8	3,444	81	556	3,464	8
Children's coats	169	4,832	122	4,710	3,151	6	1,532	21	3,194	1,443	73
Children's dresses	247	7,223	139	7,084	1,331	11	5,617	125	4,916	2,043	121
Infants' wear	111	3,713	154	3,559	595	5	2,840	119	2,044	1,510	5
Men's caps and hats	340	7,041	236	6,805	5,105	38	1,643	19	4,145	2,418	239
Feathers and artificial flowers	468	9,317	378	8,939	1,697	55	6,802	385	3,516	5,382	41
Millinery	542	12,296	570	11,726	3,787	42	7,770	127	4,602	6,964	158
Needlework	595	8,681	477	8,204	2,419	70	5,436	279	2,082	5,940	182
Sheets, pillow cases & h'dk'fs.	46	2,572	111	2,461	281	9	2,040	131	568	1,884	9
Umbrellas and parasols	64	1,310	86	1,224	439	7	773	5	220	798	206
Steam laundries	1,759	13,401	554	12,847	5,520	65	7,237	25	3,955	7,980	907
Chinese laundries	1,027	2,680	.....	2,680	2,671	.....	9	.....	32	104	1,907
Cleaning and dyeing	120	2,105	128	1,977	1,182	.....	786	9	234	1,202	541
Clip sorting	173	1,965	71	1,894	1,051	2	835	6	62	1,329	483
Total—Group IX.	16,552	312,254	11,716	300,538	149,950	717	146,827	3,044	162,287	126,458	10,990
Manhattan	11,994	252,983	10,676	242,307	120,629	556	119,007	2,115	144,088	92,632	5,075
Bronx	746	5,300	114	5,186	2,995	17	2,052	122	988	3,463	566
Brooklyn	3,550	50,590	890	49,700	24,940	128	23,952	680	16,569	28,029	5,011
Queens	215	2,634	30	2,604	1,012	13	1,471	108	341	1,968	290
Richmond	47	747	6	741	374	3	345	19	301	366	48
X. Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.											
Fl'r, feed & other cereal pr'd'ts	20	593	40	553	501	.....	51	1	19	77	447
Sugar and molasses refining	7	3,593	276	3,317	3,101	.....	216	.....	81	255	645
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	98	3,046	378	2,668	1,033	11	1,572	52	733	1,489	399
Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	64	1,320	310	1,010	691	6	308	5	295	594	113
Chocolate and cocoa	7	526	54	472	343	8	121	.....	37	154	281
Salt	6	117	34	83	50	.....	33	.....	7	53	23
Groceries*	69	2,599	800	1,799	895	1	878	25	505	1,114	186
Slaughtering & meat pack'g	101	4,531	485	4,046	3,908	7	131	.....	321	1,642	2,028
Dairy products	72	1,332	227	1,105	1,030	1	71	3	143	371	458
Macaroni & other food pastes	45	764	35	729	510	2	215	2	75	275	236
Bread & other bakery prod'ts	2,681	18,710	349	18,361	15,999	10	2,337	15	587	6,442	10,806
Confectionery and ice cream	742	10,738	523	10,215	4,924	37	4,884	370	1,304	5,268	3,439
Artificial ice and dist. water	53	1,070	59	1,011	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	175
Cider, vinegar, grape juice, etc.	6	70	12	58	50	.....	6	2	6	15	37
Mineral and soda waters	148	1,134	97	1,037	1,033	.....	4	.....	17	263	757
Malt	2	193	12	181	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....
Malt liquors	84	6,976	711	6,265	6,236	1	28	.....	301	4,903	967
Vinous and distilled liquors	91	1,190	370	820	713	.....	107	.....	311	399	86
Cigars & other tobacco prod'ts	702	24,077	600	23,477	10,381	27	12,866	203	8,346	14,834	297

* Not elsewhere classified.

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New York City.	Number of Factories.	Number of Employes. Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force. Total.	Sex and Age. Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)	Weekly Hours of Labor. Number of Shop Employés Who Work 51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.—*Continued.*											
Total—Group X	4,998	82,579	5,372	77,207	52,590	111	23,828	678	13,148	38,484	21,360
Manhattan	2,848	57,542	3,980	53,562	34,063	37	19,176	286	10,060	29,299	13,104
Bronx	481	2,946	89	2,857	2,785	6	63	3	262	907	1,535
Brooklyn	1,449	18,936	1,141	17,795	13,331	67	4,012	385	2,199	7,533	5,969
Queens	155	2,758	132	2,626	2,044	1	577	4	619	587	583
Richmond	65	397	30	367	367	.....	.....	.....	8	158	169
XI. Water, Light and Power.											
Water pumping	10	77	6	71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
Gas	33	2,965	156	2,809	2,807	1	1	.....	109	930	1,733
Gas and electricity (Queens)	1	24	1	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Electricity	107	3,664	143	3,521	3,520	1	.....	.....	309	831	2,311
Steam heat and power	35	671	23	648	648	.....	.....	.....	4	175	341
Garbage disposal (Brooklyn)	4	468	6	462	460	2	.....	.....	2	6	405
Total—Group XI	190	7,869	335	7,534	7,529	4	1	.....	424	2,006	4,813
Manhattan	90	3,477	129	3,348	3,348	.....	.....	.....	233	1,273	1,726
Bronx	14	449	19	430	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	272
Brooklyn	54	2,379	147	2,232	2,229	3	.....	.....	89	515	1,568
Queens	28	1,448	37	1,411	1,409	1	1	.....	102	96	1,145
Richmond	4	116	3	113	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Grand Total—N. Y. City	35,849	782,566	53,271	729,295	480,111	3,625	239,497	6,062	285,225	357,079	79,953
Manhattan	24,866	530,289	40,823	489,466	306,736	2,237	176,918	3,574	230,380	218,842	38,233
Bronx	1,830	28,958	1,418	27,540	21,477	225	5,550	288	6,425	15,798	4,755
Brooklyn	8,091	179,141	8,408	170,733	117,511	890	50,535	1,797	40,088	98,736	29,082
Queens	830	35,105	2,130	32,975	26,791	251	5,567	366	7,574	19,030	4,899
Richmond	232	9,073	492	8,581	7,596	22	926	37	758	4,673	2,984

‡ For year 1913. (a) Consisting of white goods.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.

Statement showing the financial results of the operation of industries of Sing Sing Prison, Auburn Prison, Clinton Prison, Prison for Women, and Great Meadow Prison during the fiscal years ended September 30, 1913, and September 30, 1914, as per books and records of the prisons.

Industry.	Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30, 1914. (For Year Ending Sept. 30, 1915; See Foot Note.) Net Sales.	Cost of Operation.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings to Cost of Operation.	Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30, 1913. Net Sales.	Cost of Operation.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings to Cost of Operation.
Sing Sing Prison.								
Brush and mattress	$29,326.76	$22,990.29	$6,336.47	27.5	$22,520.47	$17,722.70	$4,797.77	27
Cart and wagon	5,602.50	9,914.91	†4,312.41	†43.4	41,627.56	31,230.08	10,397.48	33
Clothing	33,232.63	26,110.53	7,122.10	27.2	32,347.20	24,070.22	8,276.98	34
Foundry	15,080.73	14,363.00	717.73	4.9	20,182.10	15,438.74	4,743.36	31
Knitting and hosiery	123,188.16	102,166.86	21,021.30	20.5	100,380.00	62,966.27	37,413.73	59
Mat	3,272.59	4,260.01	†987.42	†23.1	5,328.23	5,364.77	†36.54	†7-10
Printing and stationery	11,543.08	10,088.22	1,454.86	14.4	10,529.21	8,584.34	1,944.87	23
Sash and door	1,004.82	6,064.15	†5,059.33	†83.4	14,387.53	16,303.91	†1,916.38	†12
Shoe	88,816.59	74,276.00	14,540.59	19.5	60,836.58	52,905.35	7,931.23	15
Total	311,067.86	270,233.97	40,833.89	15.1	308,138.88	234,586.38	73,552.50	31
Auburn Prison.								
Bed and brass	10,680.88	10,519.93	160.95	1.5	13,229.68	14,664.13	†1,434.45	†10
Broom and basket	15,174.95	13,935.18	1,239.77	8.8	20,420.73	14,931.33	5,489.40	37
Cabinet	90,661.90	83,982.79	6,679.11	7.9	96,255.56	95,496.60	758.96	8-10
Cloth	139,502.34	119,775.33	19,727.01	16.4	155,190.16	133,827.10	21,363.06	16
School furniture	82,747.76	76,730.61	6,017.15	7.8	87,433.55	88,689.33	†1,255.78	†14-10
Total	338,767.83	304,943.84	33,823.99	11.	372,529.68	347,608.49	24,921.19	7
Clinton Prison.								
Shirt and clothing	54,738.33	53,600.72	1,137.61	2.1	58,694.49	45,621.75	13,072.74	29
Tinware	21,628.29	16,600.67	5,027.62	30.2	19,384.66	15,063.82	4,320.84	29
Woodenware	11,437.77	5,070.97	6,366.80	125.5	5,472.08	5,464.33	7.75	1-10
Yarn and cloth	98,091.83	71,160.98	26,930.85	37.8	71,981.55	58,218.76	13,762.79	24
Lumbering	20,639.51	5,114.19	15,525.32	303.5	7,491.98	1,692.38	5,799.60	343
Total	206,535.73	151,547.53	54,988.20	36.2	163,024.76	126,061.04	36,963.72	29
Prison for Women.								
Cotton and hair mattress	4,191.67	3,003.45	1,188.22	39.5	4,646.33	3,382.35	1,263.98	37
*Great Meadow Prison.								
Farming, etc.	10,177.42	11,602.75	†1,425.33	†12.2	*4,817.21	2,368.01	2,449.20	103
Total all prisons	870,740.51	741,331.54	129,408.97	17.4	853,156.86	714,006.27	139,150.59	19

* Transactions for 1913 from April 1, 1913, to September 30, 1913, only. † Loss.

For year ending September 30, 1915—Summary of total industrial operations of Sing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn Prisons (except for Woman's Frison at Auburn and Great Meadow): Production, $942,398.72; cost of operation, $772,287.17; gross sales, $979,941.02; net sales, $941,917.04; earnings, $169,629.87; percentage of earnings to cost of production, 21.9; percentage of earnings to sales, 18.0.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1905 TO 1915, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

NOTE.—These ten groups form about 75 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

YEAR	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures.	Agricultural Implements.	Wood Manufactures.	Mineral Oils, Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, Medicines.	Leather, and Manufactures of.	Cotton Manufactures.	Books, Maps, Engravings, etc.	All Other Paper and Manufactures of.
1905.	$134,727,921	$86,225,291	$20,721,741	$54,962,131	$73,433,787	$15,859,422	$37,936,745	$49,666,080	$4,844,160	$8,238,088
1906..	160,984,985	81,282,664	24,554,427	65,214,094	77,025,196	18,331,974	40,642,858	52,944,033	5,[illegible]39,457	9,536,085
1907..	181,550,871	94,762,110	26,936,456	79,704,396	78,228,819	20,373,036	45,478,969	52,305,419	5,813,107	9,856,723
1908..	183,982,182	104,064,580	24,346,398	77,183,5[illegible]9	97,651,3[illegible]6	20,573,155	40,6[illegible]8,619	25,177,758	6,1[illegible]7,053	8,064,706
1909..	144,951,357	85,990,186	25,694,184	64,540,573	99,092,112	19,131,811	42,974,795	31,578,566	6,351,445	7,663,139
1910..	179,133,186	88,004,397	28,124,033	74,920,9[illegible]8	95,813,031	21,415,935	52,646,755	33,397,097	7,088,994	8,994,277
1911..	220,725,[illegible]52	108,813,110	35,973,498	87,701,832	92,698,003	23,00[illegible],414	53,673,056	40,851,918	8,853,998	10,361,301
1912..	268,154,262	11[illegible],958,919	35,640,005	92,867,764	105,640,743	25,117,217	60,756,772	50,769,511	8,840,683	10,617,367
1913..	304,605,797	140,164,913	40,5[illegible]2,352	11[illegible],704,777	199,666,995	26,574,519	63,[illegible]93,351	5[illegible],743,977	10,092,719	11,686,854
1914..	2[illegible]1,480,677	146,222,556	31,9[illegible]5,759	103,179,640	145,[illegible]1,284	27,079,092	57,566,26[illegible]	5[illegible],467,[illegible]3	9,639,[illegible]	11,0[illegible]3,774
1915..	225,[illegible]88,455	99,558,030	10,304,978	49,943,537	124,781,641	46,380,986	120,7[illegible]7,156	71,97[illegible],407	8,096,473	11,751,885

For 1915, automobiles and parts of automobiles exported were $68,107,818; paraffin and paraffin wax, $10,589,843; manufactures of tobacco, $6,468,688; manufactures of wool, $27,327,451.

WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND COLOR OR RACE.

(From a report of the Bureau of Census, July 9, 1914.)

MORE than eight in every ten (81.3 per cent.) males ten years of age and over in the United States in 1910 were engaged in gainful occupations, according to the figures presented in the Report on Occupations issued by the Director of the Census. In the tabulation of occupations for this report all gainful workers were distributed in the following five age periods: Ten to thirteen years, fourteen to fifteen, sixteen to twenty, twenty-one to forty-four (including age unknown), and forty-five years and over. In the lowest age period, ten to thirteen years, the proportion of males gainfully occupied was one in six (16.6 per cent.); in the next age period, fourteen to fifteen, the proportion more than doubled, being over two in each five (41.4 per cent.); and in the age period sixteen to twenty the proportion increased to almost four in five (79.2 per cent.). The proportion was highest for the age period twenty-one to forty-four years (including persons of unknown age). In this age period 96.7 per cent. of the males were gainfully occupied; or stated otherwise, only 3.3 men out of every 100 in this age group were without gainful occupation in 1910. In the highest age period, forty-five years and over, the proportion of males gainfully occupied was 85.9 per cent.

The proportion of all males ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was slightly larger in 1910 than in 1900, but this increase was confined to two age periods, sixteen to twenty and twenty-one to forty-four. In each of the other age periods the proportion of gainful workers was smaller in 1910 than in 1900, the decrease being greatest for the age period fourteen to fifteen.

Of the females ten years of age and over, 23.4 per cent. were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion was 8 per cent. in the age period ten to thirteen; 19.8 per cent. in the age period fourteen to fifteen; 39.9 per cent. in the age period sixteen to twenty; 26.3 per cent. in the age period twenty-one to forty-four; and 15.7 per cent. in the age period forty-five years and over. The large proportion of the females sixteen to twenty years of age engaged in gainful occupations is accounted for by the fact that in this age period all the females are old enough to work, and matrimony has had little effect in decreasing the number of workers.

There was a marked increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of all females ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, or from 18.8 to 23.4 per cent. In each age period also the proportion of the gainful workers was considerably larger in 1910 than in 1900.

COLOR OR RACE OF WORKERS.

Of the 30,091,564 gainfully occupied males in the United States in 1910, 14,855,825 were native whites of native parentage, 5,285,811 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 6,588,711 foreign-born whites, 3,178,554 negroes, and 182,663 Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all males ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was, for native whites of native parentage, 78.5 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 76.5 per cent.; foreign-born whites, 90 per cent.; negroes, 87.4 per cent.; and Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 80.8 per cent.

Native white males of native parentage formed 49.4 per cent. of the male gainful workers, as compared with 51.1 per cent. of all males ten years of age and over; while the corresponding percentages for native white males of foreign or mixed parentage were 17.6, as compared with 18.7 per cent.; for foreign-born white males, 21.9, as compared with 19.8 per cent.; and for negro males, 10.6, as compared with 9.8 per cent.

Of the 8,075,772 gainfully occupied females, 3,098,639 were native whites of native parentage, 1,722,279 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,222,791 foreign-born whites, 2,013,981 negroes, and 18,082 Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was, for native whites of native parentage, 17.1 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 24.6 per cent.; foreign-born whites, 21.7 per cent.; negroes, 54.7 per cent.; and Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 17.6 per cent.

Native white females of native parentage formed 38.4 per cent. of the female gainful workers, as compared with 52.5 per cent. of all females ten years of age and over; while the corresponding percentages for native white females of foreign or mixed parentage were 21.3, as compared with 20.3 per cent.; for foreign-born white females, 15.1, as compared with 16.3 per cent; and for negro females, 24.9, as compared with 10.7 per cent.

CHILD WORKERS.

There were 1,990,225 children of both sexes, ten to fifteen years of age, engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, or 18.4 per cent. of the total number of children of that age group. The males numbered 1,353,139, and the females 637,086. In 1900 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent. of the children ten to fifteen years of age were engaged in gainful occupations; and in 1880 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent., of them.

The increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number, and hence in the proportion, of all children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations was confined to children engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the increase was 369,283, or 34.8 per cent., for both sexes; 166,394, or 19.5 per cent., for the males; and 202,889, or 97.9 per cent., for the females. There was a marked decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. This decrease was 129,236, or 18.8 per cent., for both sexes; 77,666, or 19 per cent., for the males and 51,570, or 18.5 per cent., for the females.

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OCCUPATIONS—NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY.

(Bureau of Census Report of September, 1914.)

According to the Report on Occupations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Census there were 2,152,433 persons ten years of age and over in New York City engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The gainful workers thus formed 45.2 per cent. of the total population of the city (4,766,883) and 56.3 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over (3,821,540). In 1900 the 1,469,908 gainful workers of the city formed 42.8 per cent. of the total population and 54.7 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over.

The male gainful workers in 1910 numbered 1,566,240, or 82.1 per cent. of all males ten years of age and over, as compared with 1,102,471, or 83 per cent., in 1900. The female gainful workers in 1910 numbered 586,193, or 30.6 per cent. of all females ten years of age and over, as compared with 367,437, or 27.1 per cent., in 1900.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

The 2,152,433 gainful workers in 1910 were distributed among the main branches of occupations as follows: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 9,950, or 0.5 per cent.; extraction of minerals, 886, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 873,497, or 40.6 per cent.; transportation, 169,834, or 7.9 per cent.; trade, 361,053, or 16.8 per cent.; public service, 41,004, or 1.9 per cent.; professional service, 127,395, or 5.9 per cent.; domestic and personal service, 333,954, or 15.5 per cent.; and clerical occupations, 234,860, or 10.9 per cent.

SEX OF WORKERS.

Of the gainful workers in 1910, 1,566,240, or 72.8 per cent., were males and 586,193, or 27.2 per cent., females. In agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry the males numbered 9,455, or 95 per cent., and the females 495, or 5 per cent. Nearly all—848, or 95.7 per cent.—of the persons engaged in the extraction of minerals were males. In manufacturing and mechanical industries 665,538, or 76.2 per cent., of the workers were males and 207,959, or 23.8 per cent., females. Males constituted 94.8 per cent. of the 169,834 persons engaged in transportation, 85.9 per cent. of the 361,053 persons engaged in trade, and 99.2 per cent. of the 41,004 persons engaged in public service. In professional service 78,972, or 62 per cent., of the workers were males and 48,423, or 38 per cent., females, a large proportion of the females being school teachers. Domestic and personal service was the only large field of occupations in which the females outnumbered the males. Here females numbered 191,152, or 57.2 per cent., and males 142,802, or 42.8 per cent., of the workers. Of the persons pursuing clerical occupations, 156,836, or 66.8 per cent., were males and 78,024, or 33.2 per cent., females.

COLOR OR RACE OF WORKERS.

Of the 1,566,240 gainfully occupied males in 1910, 255,393 were native whites of native parentage, 415,926 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 856,650 foreign-born whites, 33,110 negroes, and 5,161 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all the males ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 75.5 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 72.2 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 90 per cent.; and for negroes, 90.7 per cent.

Of the 586,193 gainfully occupied females in 1910, 93,266 were native whites of native parentage, 189,739 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 276,648 foreign-born whites, 26,352 negroes, and 188 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all the females ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 26.8 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 30.7 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 30.6 per cent.; and for negroes, 60.7 per cent.

AGE OF WORKERS.

The gainfully occupied males in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: Ten to thirteen years, 712; fourteen to fifteen years, 20,696; sixteen to twenty years, 189,497; twenty-one to forty-four years and age unknown, 1,012,631; and forty-five years and over, 342,704. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all males in each age period was: For those ten to thirteen years of age, 0.4 per cent.; for those fourteen to fifteen years of age, 25.9 per cent.; for those sixteen to twenty years of age, 84.2 per cent.; for those twenty-one to forty-four years of age, 97.3 per cent.—that is, all but three men in every 100 had gainful occupations—and for those forty-five years of age and over, 87.1 per cent.

The gainfully occupied females in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: Ten to thirteen years, 622; fourteen to fifteen years, 16,539; sixteen to twenty years, 171,780; twenty-one to forty-four years and age unknown, 330,738; and forty-five years and over, 66,514. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females in each age period was: For those ten to thirteen years of age, 0.4 per cent.; for those fourteen to fifteen years of age, 20.2 per cent.; for those sixteen to twenty years of age, 65.8 per cent.; for those twenty-one to forty-four years of age, 32.9 per cent.; and for those forty-five years of age and over, 16.8 per cent.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT WORK.

In New York City in 1910 there were 21,408 males and 17,161 females ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 8.6 per cent. of the males and 6.8 per cent. of the females ten to fifteen years of age were gainful workers. In 1900 there were 29,871 males and 22,868 females ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The principal occupations followed by the males and the females, respectively, in New York City in 1910 were as follows:

MALES.

Actors	4,207	Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	39,776
Agents, canvassers, and collectors	8,099	Electricians and electrical engineers	15,512
Apprentices	7,045	Elevator tenders	7,554
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	4,016	Engineers (stationary)	14,898
Bakers	13,312	Firemen (except locomotive & Fire Dept.)	7,320
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicures	16,210	Firemen (Fire Department)	4,447
Bartenders	12,519	Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	7,924
Blacksmiths	7,922	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	8,522
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	33,795	Hostlers and stable hands	5,342
Brick and stone masons	15,804	Insurance agents and officials	8,004
Builders and building contractors	15,000	Janitors and sextons	9,039
Carpenters	41,442	Laborers:	
Chauffeurs	9,255	General and not specified	35,501
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	87,813	Helpers in building and hand trades	5,752
Clerks in stores	34,629	Road and street building and repairing	16,618
Commercial travellers	10,915	Public service	4,788
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	16,826	Steam railroad	7,453
Conductors (street railroad)	5,216	Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	11,873
Deliverymen	22,127	Laundry operatives	4,143

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OCCUPATIONS—NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY—*Continued.*

MALES—*Continued.*

Lawyers, Judges, and Justices	10,563	Sailors and deck hands	4,743
Longshoremen and stevedores	17,165	Salesmen (stores)	66,445
Machinists and millwrights	24,709	Saloonkeepers	4,204
Mail carriers	4,267	Semi-skilled operatives:	
Managers and superintendents (manufg.)	7,664	Cigar and tobacco factories	9,995
Manufacturers and officials	35,806	Furniture, piano, and organ factories	6,368
Messenger, bundle, and office boys	20,787	Printing and publishing	7,689
Motormen	6,118	Shoe factories	5,408
Musicians and teachers of music	9,342	Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories	19,116
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (buildg.)	27,133	Servants	26,578
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	4,797	Sewers & sewing machine operators (fact'y)	38,003
Physicians and surgeons	8,241	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	8,108
Plasterers	6,388	Soldiers, sailors, and marines	4,573
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	19,564	Stenographers and typewriters	6,342
Policemen	10,689	Tailors	49,276
Porters (except in stores)	13,834	Teachers (school)	5,641
Real estate agents and officials	12,811	Tinsmiths	5,388
Restaurant, café, and lunchroom keepers	5,583	Waiters	20,659
Retail dealers	107,329	Wholesale dealers, importers, & exporters	7,762

FEMALES.

Actresses	3,759	Musicians and teachers of music	5,804
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	3,864	Retail dealers	7,799
Boarding and lodging house keepers	6,707	Saleswomen (stores)	27,761
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	21,613	Semi-skilled operatives:	
Charwomen and cleaners	4,692	Cigar and tobacco factories	8,751
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	19,409	Paper box factories	3,011
Clerks in stores	9,947	Printing and publishing	6,889
Dressmakers & seamstresses (not in fact'y)	38,850	Silk mills	3,303
Forewomen & overseers (manufacturing)	3,302	Servants	113,409
Housekeepers and stewardesses	7,522	Sewers & sewing machine operators (fact'y)	65,042
Janitors and sextons	10,454	Stenographers and typewriters	33,769
Laundresses (not in laundry)	17,823	Tailoresses	6,002
Laundry operatives	5,874	Teachers (school)	21,683
Messenger, bundle, and office girls	2,664	Telephone operators	7,362
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	9,709	Trained nurses	7,504
Milliners and millinery dealers	12,096	Waitresses	8,958

For table of Occupations in the United States see 1915 Almanac, pages 242-245.

UNITED STATES FOR FIRST TIME LEADS WORLD IN EXPORTS.

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bulletin, August 27, 1915.)

For the first time in its history the United States leads the world as an exporter. Occasionally we have surpassed the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, but it was only in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, that our total exports, domestic and foreign, exceeded those of the United Kingdom. Our total exports in the fiscal year 1915, according to an official statement of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, aggregated $2,768,600,000, as against $2,170,100,000 for the United Kingdom, the figures representing in the case of the United States an increase of 17 per cent. and in the case of the United Kingdom a decrease of 30 per cent. when compared with preceding year.

American exports in the fiscal year 1915 included domestic products to the value of $2,716,200,000, against $2,329,700,000 in 1914; and foreign products, $52,400,000, against $34,000,000 in the preceding year. British exports in the same periods included British and Irish produce, $1,744,100,000 in 1915, against $2,557,200,000 in 1914; and foreign and colonial produce $426,000,000 in 1915, compared with $526,500,000 in 1914. The following table, from official reports on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reviews the growth of exports from the United States and the United Kingdom at twenty-year intervals during the past century:

Years.	American Exports.	*British Exports.	Years.	American Exports.	*British Exports.
1815	$50,000,000	$285,300,000	1875	$513,400,000	$1,370,500,000
1835	115,000,000	443,600,000	1895	807,500,000	1,391,000,000
1855	218,900,000	567,900,000	1915	2,768,600,000	2,170,100,000

* Years ended December 31, except 1915, which relates to the year ended June 30.

The great industrial development of the United States during the century is illustrated by the increase in exports of manufactures. In 1821, the earliest year for which figures are available, exports of manufactures were valued at $8,000,000; in 1915 they aggregated $1,166,000,000 exclusive of foodstuffs.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL "MADE IN U. S. A." LEAGUE.

In enrolling, members sign the following:

"I pledge myself, for the welfare of my country, while the war lasts, to demand and buy, wherever possible, everything made in the United States and urge my friends to do likewise."

Among the Honorary Chairwomen and patrons are Mrs. John M. Slaton of Georgia, Mrs. Luther E. Hall of Louisiana, Mrs. William C. Story, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Victor Murdock of Kansas, Mrs. William C. Redfield, Mrs. David B. Houston, Mrs. William B. Wilson, Mrs. James H. Preston of Baltimore, Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

The aim of the Department Store Education Association is to put salesmanship on the basis of a skilled occupation, to set higher standards of service in the department store and to devise methods by which the saleswoman may gain a broader knowledge of her work and its relation to the store and to the community. The association has studied the special work of a large number of store departments and has conducted departmental classes in stock and materials, manufacture and principles of color and design, as well as science and art of salesmanship. Lectures in hygiene have been a part of the schedule and evening gymnasium classes have been organized. Physical examinations have been made and corrective exercises arranged.

President—Miss Anne Morgan. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer. *Secretary*—Mrs. Robert G. Mead. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Roswell Skeel. *Educational Director*—Miss Beulah E. Kennard. Headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.)

In order to facilitate the study and comparison of the Compensation laws of the various States, they are analyzed in the following pages according to a uniform outline designed to show clearly the most important features of the several plans.

ALASKA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 29, 1915; in effect July 28, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, arising out of and in course of employment, not due to the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or to his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Mining operations in which five or more persons are employed, unless election to the contrary is made (includes development and construction work, stamp and roller mills, reduction work and processes, coke ovens, etc.).

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, contractors and sub-contractors excluded. Public employment: Not included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) If married, $3,000 to widow, $600 additional to each child under sixteen years of age, and to dependent parent or parents if any; if no widow, $3,000 to any minor orphans, and $600 additional to any under sixteen; no total to exceed $6,000.

(b) If unmarried, and dependent parent or parents, $1,200 to each.

(c) If no dependents, funeral expenses not to exceed $150, and other expenses, if any, to same amount.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Total permanent, $3,600 to workman alone; $1,200 additional if wife is living; $600 additional for each child under sixteen; total not to exceed $6,000. If no wife or children, $600 to each dependent parent.

(b) Total temporary disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for not over six months.

(c) Partial permanent disability, fixed sums for specified injuries, varying with conjugal condition and number of children.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Readjustment must be made if within two years an injury develops or proves to be such as to warrant a different award from any previously made.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Attachment may be had pending result of action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. Payments are exempt from execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—By courts, either with or without jury trial.

ARIZONA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 8, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; new act May 13, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All accidental injuries causing disability of at least two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of the employment, caused in whole, or in part, or contributed to, by a necessary risk or danger of, or inherent in the nature of the employment, or by failure of the employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All especially dangerous employments, including the construction, operation and maintenance of steam and street railroads, using or working near explosives, building work using iron or steel frames or hoists, derricks, or ladders or scaffolds twenty or more feet above ground; telegraph, telephone or other electrical work; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, etc.; all mills, shops and factories using power machinery. Industries declared especially dangerous are specified in law. Elective as to other industries.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased employee, but not to exceed $4,000. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of eighteen years.

(b) If no dependents, the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial of deceased employee.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the employee's semi-monthly earnings during the time he is unable to work at any gainful occupation.

(b) For partial disability, a semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease.

(c) The total amount of payments for total or partial disability caused by a single injury not to exceed $4,000.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Examinations as to the nature of injury and degree of incapacity, etc., may be required by either party at intervals of not less than three months.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure provided the liability for compensation is not less than the compensation fixed by law.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—A judgment for compensation issued by a court is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisement laws and has the same preferential claim as is allowed by law for unpaid wages or personal services.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by (a) written agreement between the parties, (b) arbitration, or (c) by reference to the Attorney-General of the State, in case of failure or refusal to agree by any of the modes above provided, then by a civil action at law.

CALIFORNIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 8, 1911; in effect September 1, 1911; new act May 26, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914; amended, chapters 541, 607, 662, acts of 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, and not the result of the intoxication or wilful misconduct of the injured employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All excepting agriculture and domestic service.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person in the service of an employer for hire, including aliens, apprentices and members of employer's family who perform labor, excepting casual laborers. Public employment: Persons employed by the State and its political subdivisions (except unsalaried deputies appointed for their own convenience), and by all public corporations.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, three times the annual earnings of the deceased employee; not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the wages. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of eighteen years, unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as corresponds to the ratio between the earnings of the deceased and his contribution to their support.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100.

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COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital treatment required during the first ninety days after the injury, or longer if the commission directs.

(b) For temporary total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability.

(c) For temporary partial disability, 65 per cent. of weekly loss of wages during such disability.

(d) The aggregate amount of benefits for a single injury causing temporary disability is limited to three times the annual earnings of the injured person, with a maximum benefit period of 240 weeks.

(e) For permanent disability, 55 per cent. of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from forty to 240 weeks, according to the degree of disability. After the expiration of 240 weeks a further benefit varying from 10 to 40 per cent. of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life, when the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70 per cent.

In case of permanent incapacity or death, a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, such lump sum to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6 per cent.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Decisions and awards may be reviewed at any time during the first 245 weeks, after legal notice received.

INSURANCE—A State insurance fund is created under State control for the purpose of insuring employers against liability. Employers may effect insurance for liability for accident with any insurance company. Municipalities are required to insure in the State fund, unless the risk is refused.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—A claim for injury or death of an employee or any award shall have the same preference over other unsecured debts as is given by law to claims for wages, but not so as to impair a lien of a previous award.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the State Industrial Accident Commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

CANAL ZONE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—August 24, 1912; executive order, February 26, 1913; in effect March 1, 1913. (Suspended.) New order, March 20, 1914; in effect April 1, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries causing disability of over seven days, or death, provided the injury is not intentionally brought about nor the result of intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—The construction, maintenance, operation, or sanitation of the canal, Panama Railroad, or auxiliary canals, locks, or other subsidiary enterprises.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Employees of the Panama Railroad Co. directly engaged in the work named above. Public employment: Employees of the United States employed in the Canal Zone in the work named above.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial or transportation of body of deceased.

(b) To widow alone, 25 per cent. of the monthly wages of the deceased, with addition of 10 per cent. for each child, the total not to exceed 35 per cent., unless there be children by a former marriage, when it may be 50 per cent., for eight years.

(c) If no parent is left, to one child 25 per cent., and not more than 50 per cent. of the wages for two or more.

(d) To parents, brothers, sisters, grandchildren, and grandparents, such sums as the Governor may determine, the total not to exceed 50 per cent. of the wages, awards to other beneficiaries being reduced if necessary.

Payments cease on the death or remarriage of a beneficiary, or on his ceasing to be dependent, and are then to be redistributed, but may in no case extend beyond eight years.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies.

(b) For permanent total disability, a monthly payment beginning with the fifth day equal to 75 per cent. of pay for three months, then 50 per cent. until eight years are completed.

(c) For temporary disability, 75 per cent. of monthly pay for three months, then 50 per cent. until the completion of special periods for designated injuries (fractures); proportionate awards for other injuries.

(d) For permanent partial disability, a monthly payment equal to 75 per cent. of monthly wages for three months, then 50 per cent. of wages until completion of fixed periods for specified injuries; others proportionate. If employee is able to work during such period, 75 per cent. of wage loss.

Conversion to lump sum payments is provided for.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The Governor of the Panama Canal Zone may at any time review the compensation previously fixed.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Under Government control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—The Governor of the Canal Zone decides all questions arising under this order or in regard to the interpretation thereof.

COLORADO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 10, 1915; in effect August 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries caused by accident arising out of and in course of employment, not intentionally self-inflicted or intentionally inflicted by another, and causing death within two years or disability for more than three weeks.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except interstate commerce and domestic and agricultural labor in which four or more persons are employed in which employers elect to come under the act; others may elect, but lose no defenses if they do not. Public service under State, municipalities, school or irrigation districts, etc.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, casual employees excepted. Public employees: All under any appointment or contract of hire; elective officials excluded.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for six years, $8 maximum, total not to exceed $2,500 nor to be less than $1,000. If death occurs from any cause during receipt of disability benefits, any unaccrued and unpaid remainder goes to dependents.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $8 maximum, for such part of six years as the commission may determine, total not to exceed $2,500. If death occurs from any cause during the receipt of disability benefits, partial dependents shall receive not more than four times the amount contributed by the deceased during his last year of employment, the aggregate of disability and death benefits not to exceed $2,500.

(c) If no dependents, $100 funeral expenses.

(d) Payments to widow or dependent widower cease on death or remarriage; to children, on reaching the age of eighteen, unless physically incapacitated from earning.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical assistance for first thirty days, not more than $100 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly

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wages during continuance, $5 minimum, $8 maximum; full wages if less than $5.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wage decrease, $8 maximum; total not to exceed $2,080.

(d) Special schedule for specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for periods ranging from four to 208 weeks.

Payments may be commuted to a lump sum after six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be changed within fifteen days after making on discovery of mistake, and may be appealed from within sixty days.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund, stock or mutual company, or proof of financial ability to make payments is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurers are primarily liable to a workman or his beneficiaries entitled to benefits; notice to employer is notice to insurer; insolvency of employer does not release insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to courts.

CONNECTICUT.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 29, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914; amended, chapter 288, Acts of 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, disability of more than ten days, or death, except when injury is caused by wilful and serious misconduct of the injured employee, or by his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees of employers accepting the act, in absence of contrary election, outworkers and casual employees excepted. Public employment: Employees of the State and any public corporation within the State using the services of another for pay.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for burial expenses.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employee.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation, determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employee.

(d) Compensation shall in no case be more than $10 or less than $5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks.

A widow's or widower's dependence ceases with remarriage, and a child's upon reaching eighteen years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

If a widow or dependent widower remarries or dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during such time as needed.

(b) For total disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employee's earnings, not more than $10 or less than $5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $10 per week, or for longer than 312 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments.

Lump sum payments may be approved by the commissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensations.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Review may be had upon request of either party, whenever it shall appear to the compensation commissioner that the incapacity or the measure of dependence has changed.

INSURANCE—Approved schemes may be substituted provided the benefits are equivalent to those provided by law. Insurance may be taken in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employer must furnish the insurance commissioner satisfactory proof of his solvency and financial ability to pay awards, file satisfactory security with the insurance commissioner, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the compensation commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards of any commissioner may be made to the Superior Court of the county without cost to either party.

HAWAII.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 28, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment, causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within two years, and not due to the employee's intention to injure himself or another or to his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All public and all industrial employment.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons under contract of employment or apprenticeship, other than casual employees, whose pay does not exceed $36 per week. Public employment: All except elective officials and employees who receive salaries in excess of $1,800 per year.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 funeral expenses if death occurs within six months after the injury.

(b) 40 per cent. of average weekly wages to widow or dependent widower alone, 50 per cent. if one or two dependent children, 60 per cent. if three or more; 30 per cent. to one or two orphans, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 50 per cent. If no consort or child, but other dependents, 25 to 40 per cent.

(c) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage, and to widower on termination of disability or remarriage; to child on reaching age of sixteen, unless incapable of self-support, when they may continue to eighteen; to other beneficiaries, on termination of disability; no payments except to children to continue longer than 312 weeks. Basic wages not less than $5 nor more than $36 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services for first fourteen days, not exceeding $50 in amount.

(b) For total disability, 60 per cent. of weekly wages, $3 minimum, $18 maximum, for not longer than 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage decrease, $12 maximum, not over 312 weeks, total not to exceed $5,000; fixed awards for specified injuries.

Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements and awards may be reviewed at any time, not oftener than once in six months.

INSURANCE—Private employers must carry insurance, secure guarantee insurance, deposit security, or furnish proof of financial ability to make payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Payments are preferred claims, the same as wage debts. Em-

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ployees have direct recourse to insuring company; insolvency of employer does not release insurer.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Industrial accident boards for each county; appeals to courts.

ILLINOIS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 10, 1911; in effect May 1, 1912. New act, June 28, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913; amended June 28 (p. 400), 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing permanent disfigurement, disability of over six working days, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—The building trades; construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors, or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices, provided the employer elects. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defences if they do not. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, county, municipality, etc., except officials.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent or to lineal heirs to whose support the employee had contributed within four years, a sum equal to four years' earnings, not less than $1,650 nor more than $3,500.

(b) If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered during the last two years was of the earnings of the deceased.

(c) If no dependents, a burial benefit not exceeding $150.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical aid for not over eight weeks, not over $200 in value.

(b) For total disability, beginning with eighth day (second day of permanent), a weekly sum equal to one-half the employee's earnings, $6 minimum, $12 maximum, during disability or until payments equal a death benefit; thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8 per cent. of a death benefit, but not less than $10 per month.

(c) For permanent partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, not more than $12 per week.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a benefit of 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods.

(e) For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits.

No payments are to extend beyond eight years, except in case of permanent total incapacity.

Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted by the Industrial Board for periodic payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Medical examination may be had not oftener than every four weeks. The Industrial Board may, on request, review instalment payments within eighteen months after the award or agreement thereon.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure or maintain a benefit system, but may not reduce his liability under the act.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency, awards constitute liens upon all property of the employer within the county, paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages, or trust deeds.

Employers must furnish proof of ability to pay, or give security, insure, or make other provision for security of payment. The rights of an insolvent employer to insurance indemnities are subrogated to injured employees.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the industrial board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the courts.

INDIANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 8, 1915; in effect September 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than two weeks, or death by accident arising out of and in course of employment, not due to wilful misconduct, intention to injure self, intoxication, or wilful failure or refusal to use safety appliance or perform duty required by statute.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provision, and domestic and agricultural labor, unless employer make contrary election; compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees and contractors' employees engaged upon the subject matter of the contract; casual employees are excepted. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses, if death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks.

(b) 50 per cent. of weekly wages to persons wholly dependent; to those partially dependent, amounts proportionate to decedent's contributions to their support. The term of payment is limited to 300 weeks from the receipt of the injury.

(c) Payments cease on remarriage of widow or dependent widower, or on children attaining the age of eighteen years, unless mentally or physically disabled for earning. Wages are to be considered as not above $24 nor less than $10 weekly, no total to exceed $5,000.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services for first thirty days, and longer at option of employer; employee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board.

(b) For total disability, 55 per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries, 55 per cent. of wages for designated periods ranging from 15 to 200 weeks.

Wage basis and total amounts are limited as for death benefits.

Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after twenty-six weeks.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be viewed at any time by Industrial Board on its own motion or the request of either party, but without retroactive effect.

INSURANCE—Required unless satisfactory proof of financial ability to meet payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Contracts of insurance must inure directly to the benefit of the person entitled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and priority as unpaid wages, and are exempt from claims of creditors.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the industrial board, with appeal to courts on questions of law.

IOWA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 18, 1913; in effect (a) establishing industrial commission and providing for insurance of employees, July 4, 1913; (b) compensation features, July 1, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries arising out of and in the course of the employment causing disability of more than two weeks, or death; except when caused by the injured employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or by the intoxication of the employee.

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INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries except agriculture, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered in absence of contrary election, except clerks not subjected to the hazards of the industry and casual employees. Public employment: All employees of the State and its subdivisions.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire burden is on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable expenses of the employee's last sickness and burial, not to exceed $100.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50 per cent. of the wages of the deceased employee, but not more than $10 nor less than $5 per week, for 300 weeks.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings.

(d) If the employee was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services and supplies for first two weeks, not exceeding $100.

(b) For total temporary disability 50 per cent. of wages, not more than $10 nor less than $5 (unless wages are less than $5, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For total permanent disability, the same compensation as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks.

(d) For partial permanent disability (specified maimings), 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for fixed periods.

Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the court.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Commissioner at the request of either party.

INSURANCE—Employers may insure in approved companies or mutual associations, or contract with employees to maintain approved scheme in lieu of the compensation provided by law, provided there is no diminution of benefits.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, or furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to make payments, or deposit security with the State Insurance Department. In case of insolvency of the insurer, a claim for compensation becomes a first lien, and in case of legal incapacity of insured to receive the amount due, the insurer must settle directly with the beneficiary.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by arbitration.

KANSAS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 14, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended March 10, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment not due to intoxication or deliberate intention of injured employee, or caused by his wilful failure to use safeguards provided by statute or furnished by employer, causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least two weeks, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous, explosive or inflammable materials, if employing five or more persons; and mines without reference to the number of employees, in absence of contrary election; employers of less than five persons may also elect.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including apprentices, but excluding casual employees. Public employment: Workmen on county and municipal work.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to three years' earnings of the deceased employee, not less than $1,200 nor more than $3,600. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is $750.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents.

(c) If no dependents are left, a reasonable expense for medical attendance and burial, not exceeding $100. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent, or when a minor, not physically or mentally incapable of wage earning, shall become eighteen years of age.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total incapacity, payments during incapacity after the second week, equal to 50 per cent. of earnings, but not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week.

(b) For partial incapacity, payments during incapacity, after the second week, not less than 25 nor more than 50 per cent. of earnings, not less than $3 nor more than $12 per week, except in case of minors earning less than $10 per week, in which case the compensation shall not be less than 75 per cent. of the earnings. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend over more than eight years. After six months, lump sum payments may be substituted, as agreed upon or determined by the court.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Any award may be modified at any time by agreement. After one year either party may demand a revision. Employees must submit to medical examination at reasonable periods to determine their physical condition.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure in any approved insurance scheme which provides compensation not less favorable than is provided in this act.

SECURITY OF PAYMENT—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a good and sufficient bond when there is doubt of security of payment. If the employer was insured, the insurer shall be subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitrators, subject to an appeal to courts.

LOUISIANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 18, 1914; in effect January 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death within one year, and not due to wilful intention to injure, to intoxication, to deliberate failure to use safeguards, or to deliberate breach of safety laws.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary election; extensive list, and others may be so adjudged or brought within the act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to employees of the State and its municipalities and public boards.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person performing services arising out of and incidental to his employer's trade, business or occupation, if the same is within the act. Public employment: Every person in the service of the State, etc., except officials.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 expenses of last sickness and burial.

(b) To widow or dependent widower alone, 25 per cent. of weekly wages, 40 per cent. if one child, and 50 per cent. if two or more. If one child alone, 25 per cent., 40 per cent. for two, and 50 per cent. for three or more.

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For one dependent parent, 25 per cent.; for two, 50 per cent.; if one brother or sister, 25 per cent., and 10 per cent. additional for each other. The total in no case may exceed 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum payment, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficiary ceases on death or marriage, to children on reaching the age of eighteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital service, not to exceed $100 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not more than 400 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 400 weeks.

(d) Fixed schedule for specified injuries, for periods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the parties and approved by the courts.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Judgments may be modified at any time by agreement of the parties and approval by the courts; or after one year, they may be reviewed by the court on application of either party.

INSURANCE—Not required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policy of insurance must give claimants right to direct payment regardless of the default or bankruptcy of the employer. Compensation payments have the same preference as wage debts.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure.

MAINE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 1, 1915; in effect January 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury sustained in course of employment, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, not due to wilful intention to injure himself or another, and not due to intoxication unless fact or habit of intoxication was known or cognizable to employer.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen in interstate or foreign commerce, in which more than five persons are employed, if employer elects. Abrogation of defences does not affect cutting, hauling, driving or rafting of logs.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons in industries covered, casual employees excepted. Public employment: Employees of State, cities and counties, and of towns accepting the provisions of the act, other than official.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer. If employees contribute to substitute scheme, additional proportionate benefits must be paid.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for 300 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency, for 300 weeks.

(c) If only one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent person survives, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency.

(d) If no dependents, not above $200 expenses of last sickness and burial. Payments to children cease at age of eighteen unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $30 in value, unless by agreement or order of commission a larger amount is provided for.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the wages for not more than 300 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $3,000.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all.

Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission after weekly payments for not less than six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements or awards may be reviewed at the instance of either party at any time within two years.

INSURANCE—Insurance in approved companies is required unless the employer gives satisfactory proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance as above. Claims have same preference over unsecured debts as do wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the Industrial Accident Commission, with appeals to courts on questions of law.

MARYLAND.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 16, 1914; in effect November 1, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental personal injury arising out of and in course of employment, not due to wilful intention or intoxication, and causing disability for more than two weeks or death within two years.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Extra hazardous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employers and employees. Farm and domestic labor, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All in industries covered, except casual employees and those receiving more than $2,000 annually. Public employment: Workmen employed for wages in extra-hazardous work, unless the municipality makes other equal or better provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Funeral expenses not over $75.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for eight years; not more than $4,250 nor less than $1,000.

(c) To persons partly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, the amount not to exceed $3,000.

(d) If no dependents, funeral expenses only.

(e) Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of sixteen years, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, etc., expenses, not above $150 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages, $5 minimum, $12 maximum, for not over eight years; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wage loss, $12 maximum, total not over $3,000; specific periods for specified maimings.

Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of increase of wages, this fact may be considered in fixing awards.

Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The commission may modify its findings and orders at any time for justifiable cause.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund, stock or mutual company, or proof of financial ability, is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policies must permit action by commission to secure payments to any person entitled. Payments may not be assigned nor are they subject to execution or attachment.

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SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the Industrial Accident Commission, with appeal to courts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—July 28, 1911; in effect July 1, 1912; amended chapters 571, 1912; 48, 448, 568, 696, 746, 1913; 338, 708, 1914; 123, 275, 314, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for two weeks, or death, unless the injury is due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries if the employer so elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, except masters of vessels and seamen engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and casual employees. Public employment: The State shall, and any county, city, town or district having power of taxation and accepting the act may compensate its laborers, workmen, and mechanics.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages of the deceased employee, but not less than $4 nor more than $10, for a period of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employee.

(c) If no dependents the reasonable expense of last sickness and burial, not to exceed $200.

Children cease to be dependents at eighteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks after injury.

(b) For total disability, a sum equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks nor $4,000 in amount.

(c) For partial disability, two-thirds the wage loss, but not to exceed $10 per week, and for not longer than 500 weeks.

(d) In specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding $10 nor less than $4 per week, for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation.

Lump-sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Either party may demand a revision of payment at any time. Employees must submit to medical examination to determine their physical condition when requested by the employer.

INSURANCE—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employees' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The State controls the State Employees' Insurance Association, and other companies must be authorized by the State to do business.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE—On request of either party, the Industrial Accident Board calls for a committee of arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board.

MICHIGAN.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 20, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; amended chapters 50, 79, 156, 259, 1913; 104, 153, 170, 171, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries causing incapacity to earn full wages for a period of two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of employment, unless such injuries resulted from intentional and wilful misconduct of the injured person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, and each incorporated public board and commission authorized to hold property and to sue and be sued. All industries having one or more persons in service under contract of hire if the employer elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, except casual employees. Public employment: All employees except officials of the State or of a municipality.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week for a period of 300 weeks.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding $200.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first three weeks.

(b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding $4,000.

(c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $10 per week, and for not longer than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.) 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods.

(e) Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for eight weeks or longer compensation is computed from the date of injury.

After six months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Weekly payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Accident Board at the request of either party. An injured employee must submit to medical examination when requested.

INSURANCE—Employer must furnish proof of financial ability to pay the required compensation, or insure in an authorized employers' liability company, or in an employers' insurance association organized under State laws, or become a member of a State insurance fund administered by the State Commissioner of Insurance.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency, claims constitute a first lien upon all property of the employer. Employers must furnish proof of financial ability to pay compensation, or insure in approved companies or with the State.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may request the Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board. The Supreme Court may review questions of law.

MINNESOTA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 24, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913; amended, chapters 193, 209, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless intentionally caused, or due to the intoxication of the injured person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All excepting common carriers by steam railroad and farm and

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domestic service, in the absence of contrary election by employers.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, in the absence of contrary election, casual employees excepted. Public employment: All persons in the service of a county, city, town, village, or school district, excluding public officials elected or appointed for regular terms.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 funeral expenses.

(b) To a widow alone, 35 per cent. of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60 per cent. if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25 per cent.; to a dependent orphan, 40 per cent., with 10 per cent. additional for each additional orphan, with a maximum of 60 per cent.; to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower, or children, 30 per cent. if one parent and 40 per cent. if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25 per cent., or if more than one, 30 per cent., divided equally.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned.

(d) When no dependents are left, expense of last sickness and burial not exceeding $100, in addition to medical and hospital services provided in case of disability.

Payments continue for not more than 300 weeks, and cease when a minor child reaches the age of eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, and upon the death or marriage of other dependents, unless otherwise specified.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor $100 in value, unless ordered in exceptional cases, when $200 is the limit.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of wages.

(c) For temporary partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss.

(d) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of the earnings for fixed periods.

Payment for death or disability may not be less than $6.50 nor more than $11 per week, unless the wages were less than $6.50, when the amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks, except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks, with payments of not more than $6.50 per week thereafter for 150 weeks, the total not to exceed $5,000.

Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability, or certain maimings the consent of the court must be obtained.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—After six months from the date of an award either party may apply to the court for revision. The employee must submit to medical examination when requested.

INSURANCE—Employers may insure in any authorized company, stock or mutual, or maintain co-operative schemes, assuming other and greater risks, and other classes of industrial insurance.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insured workmen have an equitable lien upon any policy becoming due, and in case of the employer's incapacity the insurer shall make payment directly to them. Claims to compensation have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the District Court, who shall determine such dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by the Supreme Court as to questions of law.

MONTANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 8, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, resulting from some fortuitous event, causing death or disability of more than two weeks' duration.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"All inherently hazardous works and occupations," including manufactures, construction work, transportation and repair of the means thereof, and any hazardous occupation or work not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not including agricultural, domestic or casual labor.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons other than independent contractors, employed in the industries covered, whether as manual laborers or otherwise, except casual employees. Public employment: All employees in the industries covered.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer, except that contributions may be arranged for hospital fund.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $75 for funeral expenses, if death occurs within six months of injury.

(b) To beneficiaries (widow, widower, child or children under 16, or invalid child above 16) 50 per cent. of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, 25 per cent., unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (father or mother) in case there are no beneficiaries, 40 per cent. To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, 30 per cent. Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty, nor do beneficiaries if citizens of a Government excluding citizens of the United States from equal benefits under compensation laws. Term of payments may not exceed 400 weeks, $10 maximum, $6 minimum; if wages less than $6, then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or widower, or when child, brother or sister reaches the age of sixteen, unless an invalid.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services during first two weeks after happening of injury, not over $50 in value, unless there is a hospital contract.

(b) For total temporary disability, 50 per cent. of wages during disability, $10 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages will be paid, for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For total permanent disability, same scale as above for 400 weeks, then $5 per week, while disability continues.

(d) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss, wages and benefits not to exceed $10 nor fall below $6 in amount, unless wages at time of injury were less than $6; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases, and 50 weeks where disability is temporary.

(e) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in (b) for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks.

Periodical payments may in any case be converted in whole or part to lump sums.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Decisions and awards may be rescinded or amended at any time by the Industrial Accident Board for good cause.

INSURANCE—The employer may carry his own risk on a showing of financial ability; security may be required for probable liabilities and must be given when a continuing payment is ascertained. Insurance may be carried in any company authorized to do business in the State, or the employer may contribute to a State fund.

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SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of bankruptcy, etc., liabilities under this act are a first lien upon any deposit made by an employer, and if this is not sufficient, then on any property of the employer or insurer within the State, and shall be prorated with other lienable claims.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Proceedings to determine disputes under the act must be instituted before the board and not elsewhere; limited appeal to courts.

NEBRASKA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 21, 1913; in effect July 17, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury causing disability for more than fourteen days, or death, caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, except accident caused by or resulting in any degree from wilful negligence or intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries where five or more persons are employed by the employer in the regular trade, business or occupation of the employer, except domestic service, agriculture and interstate or foreign commerce, in the absence of contrary election. Exempt employees may make an affirmative election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, but excluding casual employees and home workers. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, or any Government agency created by the State, not having been elected or appointed for a regular term.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) In addition to any other benefits, a reasonable amount not exceeding $100 to cover expenses of last sickness and burial.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the employee's wages, but not less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, during dependency, but not exceeding 350 weeks; if the wages of the deceased were less than $5 per week, then full wages are to be paid as compensation.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of the deceased to their support bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach the age of sixteen years, unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services during the first twenty-one days, not exceeding $200 in value.

(b) For total disability, one-half of the weekly wages, but not less than $5 or more than $10 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter while disability lasts 40 per cent. of such wages, but not less than $4 or more than $8 per week: Provided, however, if weekly wages are less than the minimum, compensation to amount of full wages is to be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of loss of earning capacity, but not exceeding $10 per week, nor exceeding 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of wages for fixed periods with the same limits as to amounts as above. Payments begin with the twenty-second day, but if disability continues eight weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of injury.

Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Benefits running for a period of six months or longer may be revised at any time by agreement of the parties, or after six months by application to a court.

INSURANCE—An employer may insure his liability for compensation in any authorized stock or mutual insurance company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of the insolvency of an insured employer, claimants are subrogated to the rights as against the company which the employer would have had if he had paid the claim. Compensation rights and awards have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Questions may be submitted to arbitration by mutual consent, or either party may submit a claim to the District Court of county to be heard and determined as a cause in equity, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

NEVADA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 15, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913; amended, chapter 190, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, causing incapacity to earn full wages for more than seven days, or death, except when caused by the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another or the injury is sustained while intoxicated.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic and farm labor in the absence of contrary election, compulsory as to the State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in the industries covered. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests on the employer, except that he may deduct $1 per month from each employee's wages for medical, etc., expenses.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $125.

(b) To dependent widow or widower alone, 40 per cent. of the average monthly wages, total not to exceed $4,000; if one or two children, 50 per cent., $5,000 maximum; if three or more children, 60 per cent, $6,000 maximum. Payments may not be less than $20 nor more than $60 monthly nor continue more than 100 months. Orphans under sixteen receive sums fixed by the commission, $10 minimum, $35 maximum, for periods also fixed by the commission. Partial dependents receive in proportion to the contributions of the deceased to their support at the time of his death for periods not exceeding 100 months.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital aid for not more than four months.

(b) For total disability, an amount equal to one-half the average monthly wages, but not less than $20 nor more than $60 for 100 months, the total not to exceed $5,000.

(c) For partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, but not more than $40 per month for not more than 60 months.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages for fixed periods.

No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it continues three weeks or longer compensation is paid from the date of the injury.

The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding $5,000.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Readjustment of compensation may be made by the commission on application therefor.

INSURANCE—Employers coming under this act must insure in the State insurance fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—State management of the insurance fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments are not assignable and are exempt from attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All matters relating to the amount of compensation to be paid are determined by the Industrial Commission.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Any injury to an employee arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless due to wilful misconduct, intoxication or violation of law.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including the operation and maintenance of steam and electric railroads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing five or more persons; work about lines or cables charged with electricity; operations dangerously near explosives used in the industry, or to a steam boiler owned and operated by the employer, and work in or about any quarry, mine or foundry; provided the employer elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All workmen engaged in any of the employments covered by this law. Public employment: Government employees are not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of the deceased, not to exceed $3,000.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above compensation as corresponds to the portion of wages contributed to their support.

(c) If no dependents are left, expenses of medical care and burial to a reasonable amount, not in excess of $100.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total disability, a sum beginning with the fifteenth day, not exceeding 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings.

(b) For partial disability, a sum not in excess of 50 per cent. of the loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed $10 a week nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The injured person, when requested by the employer, must submit to medical examination not oftener than once a week.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The employer must satisfy the Commissioner of Labor of his ability to pay the required compensation or file a bond conditioned on the discharge of all liability incurred under this act. Weekly payments have the same preferential claim against the assets of the employer as is allowed for unpaid wages or personal services.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All questions not settled by agreement are determined by an action in equity.

NEW JERSEY.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 4, 1911; in effect July 1, 1911; amended May 2, 1911; April 1, 1912; March 27, 1913; April 9, 1913; April 17, 1914; March 17, 1915; April 6, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, any permanent injury, or death, unless intentionally self-inflicted or due to intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All employments in the absence of contrary election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except casual. Non-resident aliens receive no benefits. Public employment: Every employee of the State, county, municipality, board or commission, or other governing body, including boards of education, except persons receiving a salary greater than $1,200 per year, and those holding an elective office.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To one dependent, 35 per cent. of the wages of the deceased person, and for each additional dependent, 5 per cent. additional, the total not to exceed 60 per cent., payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, unless the earnings were less than $5, when full wages are paid.

(b) If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and of burial, the burial not exceeding $100. Payments to widows cease on remarriage, and to orphans on reaching the age of eighteen, unless physically or mentally deficient. A discounted lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first two weeks of incapacity, not exceeding $50 in value.

(b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of wages during such liability, not beyond 400 weeks.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) producing partial but permanent disabilities, 50 per cent. of wages during fixed periods. All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to minimum and maximum, as for death benefits.

A discounted lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of Court of Common Pleas.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—At any time after one year after an award has been made, either party may demand a revision of benefits.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The right of compensation has the same preference against the assets of the employer as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for a claim for unpaid wages.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hear and determine such disputes in a summary manner, subject to review of questions of law by the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—December 16, 1913; in effect July 1, 1914; amended, chapters 41, 316, 1914; 167, 168, 615, 674, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental injuries arising out of and in course of employment, and disease or infection naturally and unavoidably resulting therefrom, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless caused by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, or by his intoxication while on duty.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"Hazardous employments," including construction, maintenance and operation of steam and street railroads; telegraph, telephone and other electrical construction, installation or operation; foundries, machine shops and power plants; stone cutting or dressing; manufactures, tanneries, laundries, printing and bookbinding; shipbuilding and repair, and the use of vessels in intrastate commerce; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, shaft sinking, etc.; engineering work, and the construction, repair and demolition of buildings and bridges; lumbering, draying, loading and unloading.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, farm laborers and domestic servants not included. Public employment: Employees of the State and a municipal corporation or political sub-division thereof, engaged in industries covered are included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses.

(b) To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30 per cent. of wages of deceased, 10 per cent. additional for each child under eighteen; dependent orphans under eighteen re-

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ceive 15 per cent. each, and dependent parents, brothers or sisters receive 15 per cent. each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(c) Payments to widow or widower cease on death, or remarriage, or when dependent of widower ceases, with two years' compensation on remarriage, payments to children, brothers and sisters cease at eighteen, and to parents when dependence ceases. In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of $100 monthly are considered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for sixty days, costs to be approved by the commission.

(b) For total disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of wages during continuance.

(c) For partial disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of wage loss; for specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc.), 66 2-3 per cent. of wages for fixed periods. The foregoing payments may not be less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, except for certain maimings the maximum may be $20.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time, and ended or increased or decreased within the limits fixed.

NOTICE OF INJURY—Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable must be given in writing to the employer and to the commission within ten days after the injury; and in case of death resulting from such injury, within thirty days after death. This notice shall contain the name and address of the employee; shall state in ordinary language the time, place, nature and cause of the injury, and shall be signed by the injured employee or by a person on his behalf, or in case of death by a dependent or a person on his behalf. The failure to give such notice may be excused by the commission either on the ground that for some sufficient reason notice could not have been given or on the ground that the State fund, insurance company, or employer, as the case may be, has not been prejudiced thereby; otherwise the failure to give such notice shall constitute a bar to any claim for compensation.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION—An injured employee claiming or entitled to compensation shall, if requested by the commission, submit to medical examination at such times and at a place reasonably convenient for him, as may be provided by the commission. If the employee or the insurance carrier so desires, he may have a physician or physicians of his own selection, to be paid by him, present to participate in such examination. Refusal to submit to such examination suspends the right to compensation for the period of such refusal.

WAIVER, ASSIGNMENTS—No employee may waive his right to compensation. No employee may agree to assign his right of compensation to another.

INSURANCE—Employer must give proof of financial ability to make payments (deposit of securities may be required), or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company.

RELEASE FROM LIABILITY—An employer who insures in the State fund is released from all liability for compensation to his injured employees. He shall not otherwise be relieved from such liability except by the payment of compensation by himself or by his insurance carrier.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance may be made to inure directly to the benefit of claimants; insolvency of employer does not release insurance company. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the State Industrial Commission, with limited appeals to courts.

The Bureau of Claims for the commission in New York City is at No. 1 Madison Avenue.

The Legislature of 1915 made the following additions and amendments to the Compensation law of 1914: The provision was made that after the expiration of the first fourteen days of disability on the part of an injured employee, or at any time after his death, "a claim for compensation may be presented to the employer, and if rejected, or if within ten days after presentation a report containing an agreement for compensation be not made and filed" with the Industrial Commission, "the claim may be presented to the commission." The amendment also provides that the commission shall have full power and authority to determine all questions in relation to the payment of claims presented to it for compensation, and authorizes the commission to make or cause to be made such investigations as it deems necessary, "and upon the application of either party shall order a hearing, and within thirty days after a claim for compensation is submitted" or such hearing closed shall make or deny an award, determining such claim for compensation and file the same in the office of the commission, together with a statement of its conclusions of fact and rulings of law. The commission may also before making an award require the claimant to appear before an arbitration committee appointed by it and consisting of one representative of employees, one representative of employers and either a member of the commission or a person specially deputized by the commission to act as chairman, before which the evidence in regard to the claim shall be adduced, and by which it shall be considered and reported upon. Upon a hearing either party may present evidence and be represented by counsel. The decision of the commission is to be final as to all questions of fact, and, except as provided for in section 23 of the Compensation law, as to all questions of law.

When a claim is presented to an employer and the employer and employee, or in case of death his principal dependent, enter into an agreement for the payment of compensation therefor, a joint report of such claim containing such agreement is to be made to the commission upon a form prepared by it and signed by the employer and employee, or in case of death his principal dependent. The commission is to examine the report and approve the same when the terms are strictly in accordance with the amended Compensation law, and such approval is to constitute an award. Nevertheless, the commission may make an award in the manner provided in the section in any case, and if the terms of the award vary from the joint report "the employer shall comply with the award." The new law further says that "in case of unfair dealing or of bad faith on the part of the employer under this section, the commission may impose a penalty of not more than 10 percentum of the award."

The new law provides that compensation shall be payable periodically by the employer in accordance with the method of payment of the wages of the employee at the time of his injury or death. The State fund or insurance corporation in which the employer is insured "shall within 10 days after demand by such employer and on the presentation of evidence of payment of compensation in accordance with this chapter, reimburse the employer therefor." It is additionally provided that "the commission, whenever it shall so deem advisable, may commute such periodical payments to one or more lump sum payments to the injured employee, or in case of death, his dependents, provided the same shall be in the interest of justice."

Provisions are made for the enforcement of payment of compensation.

Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1915 provides for the payment of moneys in advance of an award by the Industrial Commission—that an employer shall upon making an agreement advance to any injured employee, or to the principal dependent of a deceased employee, the payment or payments provided for in the agreement, and shall receive a receipt. The new law also says that prior to the making of an agreement, or in the event of no agreement, any employer may at his option, advance to any injured employee, or the principal dependent of a deceased employee, any sum of money. The receipts for these payments are to be sent to the Industrial Commission.

Chapter 615 (of 1915) says that the fact that an

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employee has suffered previous disability or received compensation therefor shall not preclude him from compensation for a later injury nor preclude compensation for death resulting therefrom, "but in determining compensation for the later injury or death his average weekly wages shall be such sum as will reasonably represent his earning capacity at the time of the later injury, provided, however, that an employee who is suffering from a previous disability shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of the compensation allowed for such injury when considered by itself and not in conjunction with the previous disability."

Chapter 506 (of 1915) amends the Insurance law in relation to mutual companies to insure employers against loss, damage or compensation resulting from injuries suffered by employees or other persons for which the person insured is liable. No corporation of this kind "shall transact any business of insurance unless the annual premium cost on the insurance applied for shall be not less than $25,000 at the minimum annual rates approved by the Superintendent of Insurance and until at least 40 employers employing not less than 2,500 employees, or 30 employers employing not less than 5,000 employees, or 20 employers employing not less than 7,500 employees, or 10 employers employing not less than 10,000 employees have become members of such corporation and applied for and agreed to take insurance therein covering the liability of such employers to their employees for accidents to or injuries suffered by such employees, nor until the facts specified in this section have been certified under oath by at least three of the persons signing the original certificate, to the Superintendent of Insurance, and the Superintendent of Insurance has issued a license to such corporation authorizing such corporation to begin writing the insurance specified in this article."

OHIO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; ammended pp. 72, 396, 1913; 193, 194 (first extra session); p. 3, 1914 (second extra session); p. 512, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All injuries not self-inflicted received in the course of employment causing disability beyond one week, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries employing five or more persons regularly in the same business; also establishments with less than five workmen if the employer elects to pay the premiums provided by this act.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, excluding casual workers, but including aliens and minors lawfully employed. Public employment: Persons in the service of the State, or its political subdivisions, excepting the officials of the State or municipal governments, and policemen and firemen in cities where pension funds are established and maintained by municipal authority.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $150.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔ per cent. of the average weekly earnings of the deceased workman for six years after the date of the injury, not less than $1,500 nor more than $3,750.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of six years as the State Industrial Commission may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of $3,750.

(d) If no dependents, medical and hospital services not exceeding $200 in value, and burial expenses as above.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, hospital, etc., services, not to exceed $200.

(b) For total temporary disability, a weekly payment of 66⅔ per cent. of average weekly wages, during disability, not less than $5 nor more than $12 per week, but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding $3,750.

(c) For total permanent disability, a weekly payment as above continuing until death.

(d) For partial disability, 66⅔ per cent. of loss of earning capacity during the continuance thereof, but not exceeding $12 per week or a total of $3,750.

(e) In certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), compensation of 66⅔ per cent. of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations noted above. In all cases if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The State Industrial Commission may from time to time make such modification or change in its former findings of fact as it deems necessary.

INSURANCE—The law creates a State insurance fund, under control of a State Industrial Commission. Other schemes are permitted, provided benefits equal to those provided by the State insurance fund are guaranteed employees at the employer's cost.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance is under State control. Claims for compensation under this law have the same preference against the assets of the employer as are or may be allowed by law on judgments rendered for claims for taxes.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—The commission hears and determines all cases within its jurisdiction, limited right of appeal to the civil courts being reserved to the claimant.

OKLAHOMA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 22, 1915; in effect September 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries causing disability for more than two weeks arising out of and in course of employment not due to the wilful intention of the injured employee to injure himself or another, intoxication, or wilful failure to use statutory safeguard. Fatal injuries not covered.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two persons are employed, including work by State or municipalities; agriculture, stock raising, retail stores, and interstate railways not included.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employments: Persons engaged in manual or mechanical work or labor in industries covered. Public employment: Workmen employed for wages in any hazardous work within meaning of this act.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH—Fatal injuries not covered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Necessary medical, surgical, or other treatment for first fifteen days.

(b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for not more than 500 weeks.

(d) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods in lieu of other compensation.

Payments may not exceed $10 per week nor be less than $6 unless wages were less than $6, when full wages will be paid. Periodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are non-residents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time on application of any party in interest.

INSURANCE—Insurance, the maintenance of a benefit fund, or proof of ability to make compensation payments is required.

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SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance companies or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Claims can not be assigned, and payments are exempt from levy, execution, etc. Deposits with the commission to secure payments may be required of employers or insurers.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by the Industrial Commission, subject to appeals to the Supreme Court.

OREGON.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 25, 1913; in effect ninety days after adjournment of the Legislature (July 1, 1913); amended, chapter 271, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, except those brought about intentionally.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All hazardous occupations, including factories, mills and workshops employing machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering works; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light and power plants or lines, steamboats, tugs and ferries; all in absence of contrary election. Other employers may accept the law by affirmative election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Any workman employed as above in absence of contrary election. Non-resident alien beneficiaries other than parent, spouse or child are not included unless otherwise provided by treaty. Public employment: Not included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The employer deducts from employee's earnings one cent for each day or part of day worked, and himself contributes according to rates fixed by the commission for the various industries. The State gives a subsidy.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $100.

(b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $30, and to each child under sixteen (daughters eighteen), $6 a month; the total monthly not to exceed $50.

(c) To orphans under sixteen years of age (daughters eighteen), a monthly payment of $15 each; the total not to exceed $50.

(d) To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50 per cent. of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed $30 a month in all.

(e) To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $25, until such time as he would have been 21, after which time compensation shall be paid according to (d) above. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow she receives a lump sum of $300. Payments to a male child cease at sixteen and to a female at eighteen, unless the child is an invalid.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Transportation, medical, surgical and hospital expenses not exceeding $250 in value.

(b) For permanent total disability, monthly payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at the time of the injury, $30; (2) if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen years, $35; if the husband is not an invalid, the sum is $30; (3) if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen years, $6 additional to the provision under (2) above, for each child until sixteen years of age, the total monthly payments not to exceed $50.

(c) For temporary total disability, the above payments apply during disability, increased 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages.

(d) For partial temporary disability, a proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding two years.

(e) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.) monthly payment of $25 per month payable for fixed periods.

A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The rate of compensation may be readjusted either upon the application of the beneficiary or by the State Industrial Accident Commission upon its own initiative.

INSURANCE—Insurance is effected through the State Industrial Accident Fund, under supervision of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Any decision of the commission is subject to review by the Circuit Court, and appeals lie from the Circuit Court as in other civil cases.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 2, 1915; in effect January 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident in the course of employment, causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within 300 weeks, not intentionally self-inflicted or due to the intentional act of a third person for reasons not connected with the employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All, unless employer makes election to the contrary. (Agricultural and domestic employees are excluded by a separate act.)

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons rendering service to another for a valuable consideration, casual employees and those working on material given out to be made up, repaired, etc., on premises not under the control of the employer excepted. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) $100 funeral expenses.

(b) 40 per cent. of weekly wages to widow or dependent widower, 5 per cent. additional for each child, total not to exceed 60 per cent.; if no parent, 25 per cent. if one or two children, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 60 per cent.; if no consort or child under sixteen, but dependent parent, brothers, or sisters, 15 to 25 per cent. of wages.

(c) Payments cease on death, remarriage of widow or widower, cessation of dependence of widower, or child, brother, or sister attaining the age of sixteen, not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for children under sixteen, when 15 per cent. will be paid for one and 10 per cent. additional for each additional child, total not to exceed 50 per cent. Basic wages are not less than $10 nor more than $20 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first fourteen days after disability begins, cost not to exceed $25, unless major surgical operation is necessary, when $75 is the maximum.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for 500 weeks, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000; if wages less than $5, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wage loss, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks; fixed periods for specified injuries, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, full wages if less than $5.

Payments may be commuted to lump sum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements and awards may be reviewed by the board at any time for proper cause.

INSURANCE—Employers must insure in the State fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financial ability.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Agreements or claims may be filed with a prothonotary, who enters them as a judgment, and if approved by the board they become a lien on the property of the employer. A separate act provides for direct

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payments from insurance companies to the beneficiaries, in case of the employer's failure to make payment of benefits.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by a workmen's compensation board, with appeal to courts.

RHODE ISLAND.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 29, 1912; in effect October 1, 1912; amended, chapters 937, 1913; 1268, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for earning full wages for a period of more than two weeks, or death, except where the injury resulted from the wilful intention of the injured person to injure himself or another, or from intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries except domestic service and agriculture if the employee elects. Defences in suits for damages are not abrogated unless more than five persons are employed.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in establishments covered by this act in absence of contrary election, casual employees and those earning above $1,800 a year excepted. Public employment: Not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings of the deceased employee, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bore to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not exceeding 300 weeks.

(c) If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial of the deceased employee, not exceeding $200. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of eighteen years unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) The necessary medical and surgical care and hospital services for the first two weeks after the injury.

(b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, during such incapacity, but not for a longer period than 500 weeks.

(c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, but not exceeding $10 per week, during such incapacity, and not for a longer period than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to the above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for fixed periods.

Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months for either death or injury.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Amount payable may be reviewed and modified by the Superior Court at any time within two years, if the time for payments has not expired.

INSURANCE—The employer must insure, give proof of financial ability to make direct payments, or furnish security or bond. If employees contribute to any approved scheme or insurance plan, added benefits must be provided corresponding to such contributions.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Claims for compensation under this act, and under any substitute scheme, shall be entitled to a preference over the unsecured debts of the employer hereafter contracted to the same amount as the wages of labor are now preferred. Insurers are directly liable to claimants; beneficiaries have a first lien on any sum due from insurer to the employer on any policy.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Superior Court on a petition in the nature of a petition in equity, filed by any party in interest. Appeals may be carried to the Supreme Court by any aggrieved person.

TEXAS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 16, 1913; in effect September 1, 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury sustained in the course of employment causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least one week, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Excluded from the act are domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and cotton ginning; also establishments in which not more than five persons are employed. Applies to other industries if the employer subscribes to the State insurance fund.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries included, except casual. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To the legal beneficiary of the deceased employee, a weekly payment equal to 60 per cent. of his wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15 for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution.

(b) If no beneficiaries or creditors are left, the expenses of the last sickness and in addition a funeral benefit not to exceed $100.

(c) If the deceased leaves no beneficiaries but leaves creditors, the insurance association is liable to the creditors for such debts in an amount not exceeding that which would be due beneficiaries.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital care for the first week.

(b) For total incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week during such disability, but not exceeding a period of 400 weeks.

(c) For partial incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the loss of earning power during such disability, but not exceeding 300 weeks, in no case to exceed $15 per week.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.) an additional compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person for fixed periods, not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week.

A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The Industrial Accident Board may call for medical examination as often as may be reasonably ordered.

INSURANCE—Insurance may be effected through the Texas Employers' Insurance Association, under State control, or in any company admitted to do business in the State.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Association is under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are referable to the Industrial Accident Board, whose decisions are subject to appeal to any court of competent jurisdiction.

VERMONT.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 1, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within two years, arising out of and in course of employment, not due to the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, his

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intoxication, or failure to use a safety appliance.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industrial establishments in which more than ten persons are employed, and commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual labor excepted, unless election to the contrary is made. Public service under municipalities which elect compensation system.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All under contract with or in service of an employer, domestic and casual employees and those receiving more than $1,500 excepted. Public employees: All except those elected by popular vote or receiving in excess of $1,500 annually.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $75 for funeral expenses if death occurs within two years.

(b) 33 1-3 per cent. of weekly wages to dependent widow or widower, 40 per cent. if there be one or two children, and 45 per cent. if more than two; if no parent; 25 per cent. to one or two children, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 40 per cent.; if no consort or child under eighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, 15 to 25 per cent. of wages.

(c) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependency; to children on reaching age of eighteen unless incapable of self-support, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or $3,500 in amount; payments to other classes of beneficiaries end in 208 weeks at most. Basic wages are not less than $5 nor more than $25 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services for first fourteen days, not to exceed $75.

(b) For total disability 50 per cent. of weekly wages for twenty-six weeks if temporary, 260 if permanent, subject to extension for fifty-two weeks, $3 minimum, $12.50 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage decrease, maximum $10, for not more than five years.

(d) For certain specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages, but not more than $10, for designated periods ranging from eight to 170 weeks.

Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed on application at any time, but not oftener than once in six months.

INSURANCE—Required unless deposit of security is made, or satisfactory proof of financial responsibility.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employees may have direct recourse to insuring company; insolvency of employer does not release insurer; compensation rights are preferred claims.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by an Industrial Accident Board, with appeal to courts.

WASHINGTON.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 14, 1911; in effect October 1, 1911; amended, chapters 138, 1913; 188, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries causing disability of 5 per cent., or death, to a person, whether received upon the premises or at the plant or in the course of employment while away from the establishment, except injuries brought about intentionally.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All extra-hazardous employment, including mills, factories and workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries and wharves; engineering work; logging, lumbering and shipbuilding; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light or power plants or lines; steamboats, tugs and ferries; railroads, except as governed by Federal statute; State, county and municipal undertakings involving extra hazardous work in which persons are employed for wages.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered by the act; any working employer or salaried employee on the payroll at a rate not greater than the average named in such payroll. Public employment: All employees in industries covered by the act.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire burden rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Expenses of burial not exceeding $75.

(b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $20; to each child under sixteen, $5 per month, the total not to exceed $35.

(c) If no parent survives, a monthly payment of $10 to each child under sixteen years of age, the total not to exceed $35.

(d) To other dependents, if none of the above survive, a monthly payment to each equal to 50 per cent. of the average amount previously contributed to the dependent, the total not to exceed $20.

(e) To the parent or parents of an unmarried minor a monthly payment of $20 until the time he would have been twenty-one. In case of dependence, payments to parents of minors are governed by (d). Payments to a widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child until reaching the age of sixteen years. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of $240.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For permanent total disability, payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at time of the accident, $20 per month; (2) if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen years of age, $25 a month; if the husband is not an invalid, $15 per month; (3) if married, or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen years, $5 a month additional for each child, the total not to exceed $35.

(b) For total temporary disability, payments as for permanent total disability during disability, increased by 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages.

(c) For temporary partial disability, the payment as for total disability continues in proportion to the loss of earning power, provided this shall exceed 5 per cent.

(d) For permanent partial disability, a lump sum not to exceed $1,500; if the injured person is a minor the parents receive an additional sum equal to 10 per cent. of the award to the injured peprson. Monthly payments may be converted into lump sum payments in case of death or permanent total disability.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Revision may be had upon application of the beneficiary or upon the motion of the department.

INSURANCE—Insurance is required in a State accident fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Accident fund under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—By Industrial Insurance Department, whose decisions are subject to review by the Superior Court, from which appeal lies as in other civil cases.

WEST VIRGINIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 22, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913; amended February 20 and May 21, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries not the result of wilful misconduct or intoxication of the injured employee, or self-inflicted, causing incapacity for more than one week or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State insurance fund.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, in-

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cluding aliens, except persons casually employed, and the officers of corporations. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Employer, 90 per cent.; employees, 10 per cent.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable funeral expenses not to exceed $75.

(b) To the widow or invalid widower, $20 per month and $5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, the total not to exceed $35 per month.

(c) To orphan child or children, $10 each per month until the age of fifteen, total not to exceed $30 per month.

(d) To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, invalid widower, or child under the age of legal employment is left, 50 per cent. of the average monthly support received from the deceased during the preceding year, not exceeding $20 per month, for six years.

(e) If the deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent, 50 per cent. of the earnings, not to exceed $6 per week, until the time when he would have become twenty-one.

(f) If only partial dependents survive, a compensation computed as in (d), with the same maximum.

Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of fifteen years. If widow or invalid widower remarry within two years of death of employee, to be paid 20 per cent. of balance of ten years' benefits.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, nurse, and hospital services, not exceeding $150 ($300 in special cases).

(b) For temporary partial disability, during such disability, 50 per cent. of loss of his earning capacity, not more than $10 per week nor exceeding twenty-six weeks, except that for certain ununited fractures, etc., the period may be fifty-two weeks.

(c) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of wages for periods varying with degree of disability (from 10 to 70 per cent.), periods ranging from thirty to 210 weeks; from 70 to 85 per cent. disability, 40 per cent. of wages for life.

(d) For permanent total disability (85 per cent. or above), 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages, during life.

Lump-sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death. Payments under (c) and (d), $4 minimum, $8 maximum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be modified at any time.

INSURANCE—Insurance is effected through a State fund under the control of the compensation commissioner, or employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond for performance of requirements not less than those of the law, without contributions from their employees.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Payments may be made only to beneficiaries, and are exempt from claims of creditors or attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the commissioner; limited appeal to the Supreme Court.

WISCONSIN.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 3, 1911; in effect same date; amended, chapters 599, 707, 1913; 121, 241, 316, 369, 378, 462, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident causing disability of at least one week, or death, while performing service growing out of and incidental to the employment, not intentionally self-inflicted.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All, if the employer elects. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except casual, including aliens, in the absence of contrary election. Public employment: All employees of the State or its political subdivisions.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation for permanent total disability shall not exceed six years' earnings.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100. All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for not exceeding ninety days, or the reasonable expenses therefor.

(b) For total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability, but if the injured person requires the assistance of a nurse, then 100 per cent. of earnings for first ninety days of disability.

(c) For partial disability, 65 per cent. of loss of earning power.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods.

(e) For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not exceeding $750. In case of temporary or partial disability the aggregate compensation for a single injury shall not exceed four years' earnings, and for permanent disability six years' earnings, nor may the disability period exceed fifteen years from the date of the accident. Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after six months from the date of injury.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The commission may modify or change its order or award within ten days if a mistake is discovered; or a review by the court may be had on appeal within twenty days. The commission may call for a medical examination at any time it deems necessary.

INSURANCE—Insurance in approved companies is permitted, but the liability of the employer may not be reduced.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The employer must give proof of financial ability or insure risks. Claims for compensation are preferred above other unsecured debts thereafter contracted.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Industrial Commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

WYOMING.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 27, 1915; in effect April 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than ten days or death, as a result of employment and not due to the culpable negligence of the injured employee or to the wilful act of a third person due to reasons personal to such employee or because of his employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Extra hazardous (enumerated list), in which five or more workmen are employed, interstate railroads excepted; public employments and use of explosives and work ten or more feet above ground included, without reference to number of employees.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered. Public employment: All employees in classes of employments designated.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $50 for funeral expenses, unless other arrangements exist under agreement.

(b) Lump-sum payments of $1,000 to widow

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COMPENSATION LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

or invalid widower, and additional sum, equal to $60 per year, until the age of sixteen is reached for each child under the age of sixteen, the total for children not to exceed $1,000. If there are dependent parents and no spouse or child under sixteen, a sum equal to 50 per cent. of one year's contribution, not exceeding $500.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total permanent disability, lump sum of $1,000 if single, $1,200 if wife or invalid husband, and a sum equal to $60 per year for each child under sixteen until age of sixteen is reached, the total for children not to exceed $1,800. If disability is temporary, $15 per month if single, $20 if married, and $5 monthly for each child under sixteen, the total monthly payment not to exceed $35 and the aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent.

(b) For permanent partial disability, fixed lump sums for specified injuries, others in proportion.

No provision is made for medical or surgical aid; all payments are lump sums, except for total temporary disability.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—No provision.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance under State control; payments not assignable or subject to execution, attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the district courts of the counties, with appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

UNITED STATES.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 30, 1908; in effect August 1, 1908; amended February 24, 1909; March 4, 1911; March 11, 1912; July 27, 1912, and August 24, 1912.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries in the course of employment resulting in incapacity for work lasting more than fifteen days, or death, unless injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee injured.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Manufacturing establishments of the United States, arsenals, Navy Yards, construction of river and harbor or fortification work or work in the reclamation of arid lands; work under the Bureau of Mines, under the Forestry Service and under the Lighthouse Service.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Not included. Public employment: Artisans or laborers employed by the United States (a) in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, Navy Yards or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work or (b) in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands or the management and control of the same; (c) any person in hazardous employment under the Bureau of Mines, the Forestry Service or the Lighthouse Service.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Cost is on the branch of the service in which the injured person was employed.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH—To the widow, children, or dependent parents, a sum equal to the wages the deceased person would have received for one year had he continued to be employed. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of sixteen.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY—A sum equal to the same pay the injured employee would have received if he continued to be employed during the period of disability, not to exceed one year.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Payments are made in such portions and under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Compensation is paid from annual appropriation for the support of the service.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All questions as to right of compensation are decided by the Secretary of Labor.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

ARNOLD PETERSEN, National Secretary, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Representative on International Socialist Bureau, Arthur Elmer Reimer. National Executive Committee—California, Sidney Armer; Connecticut, J. P. Johnson; Illinois, Jacob Bobinsky; Indiana, Ernst Viewegh; Massachusetts, Arthut E. Reimer; Michigan, Max Eisenberg; Minnesota, Samual Johnson; Missouri, H. J. Poelling; New Jersey, J. C. Butterworth; New York, Patrick E. De Lee; Ohio, John D. Goerke; Pennsylvania, G. G. Anton; Virginia, Godfrey Kinder; Washington, John C. Shafer; Wisconsin, Albert Schnabel.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Seven persons, five of whom must be actual wage-workers, may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform, Constitution and resolutions of the Socialist Labor party and do not belong to any other political party. But if more than seven propose to organize a section then at least three-fourths must be actual wage-workers. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a Chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

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THE COTTON SUPPLY.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following statements are furnished by the New York "Financial Chronicle":

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1896	7,162,473	1901	10,425,141	1906	11,319,860	1911	12,132,332
1897	8,714,011	1902	10,701,453	1907	13,550,760	1912	16,043,316
1898	11,180,960	1903	10,758,326	1908	11,581,829	1913	14,128,902
1899	11,235,383	1904	10,123,686	1909	13,828,846	1914	14,884,801
1900	9,439,559	1905	13,556,841	1910	10,650,961	1915	15,067,247

The returns are for the years ended August 1 in 1914 and 1915, and for September 1 for all preceding years. The average net weight per bale for 1915 is 490.79 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1910-1911	1908-1910	1908-1909.	1907-1908.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales.
Exports to Europe	7,708,264	8,500,490	8,235,687	9,934,132	7,459,397	6,093,400	8,198,922	7,275,973
Consumption, United States, Canada, etc	6,838,425	6,366,190	6,190,297	6,145,323	4,955,030	4,969,257	5,454,781	4,677,988
Total	14,546,689	14,866,680	14,425,984	16,079,455	12,414,427	11,062,657	13,653,703	11,953,961

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

Consumption, Bales, 500 lbs.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India	All Others.	Total World.
1904-1905	3,620,000	5,148,000	4,310,000	1,474,000	1,060,000	15,612,000
1905-1906	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,586,000	1,097,000	16,435,000
1906-1907	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,552,000	1,145,000	16,999,000
1907-1908	3,690,000	5,720,000	4,227,000	1,561,000	1,083,000	16,281,000
1908-1909	3,720,000	5,720,000	4,912,000	1,653,000	1,159,000	17,164,000
1909-1910	3,175,000	5,460,000	4,533,000	1,517,000	1,504,000	16,189,000
1910-1911	3,776,000	5,460,000	4,485,000	1,494,000	1,535,000	16,750,000
1911-1912	4,160,000	5,720,000	5,210,000	1,607,000	1,869,000	18,566,000
1912-1913	4,400,000	6,000,000	5,531,000	1,643,000	2,068,000	19,642,000
1913-1914	4,300,000	6,000,000	5,680,000	1,680,000	2,198,000	19,858,000
1914-1915	3,000,000	3,250,000	5,806,000	1,607,000	2,254,000	15,917,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

(Bales of 500 pounds net each.)

Countries.	1914-1915	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1911-1912	1910-1911.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United States	14,766,467	14,494,762	13,943,220	15,683,945	11,804,749
East Indies	3,337,000	4,592,149	3,468,407	3,107,660	3,235,748
Egypt	1,200,000	1,439,802	1,416,352	1,396,474	1,415,711
Brazil, &c	240,000	387,947	370,000	341,836	406,529
Total	19,543,467	20,914,660	19,197,979	20,529,915	16,862,737

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Great Britain	57,000,000	56,900,000	56,800,000	56,750,000	56,500,000	56,000,000
Continent	43,200,000	43,200,000	43,000,000	42,500,000	42,000,000	40,000,000
United States	31,917,969	31,840,240	31,216,592	30,677,000	29,803,000	28,936,000
East Indies	6,800,000	6,778,895	6,596,862	6,463,929	6,350,000	6,196,000
Total	138,917,969	138,719,135	137,613,454	136,390,929	134,653,000	131,132,000

COTTON MARKETED BY STATES IN 1914-1915.

The figures of the Financial Chronicle are those of the commercial crop, namely the crop which has come forward to be counted, that is, has reached the Southern outports, or Southern mills, or been shipped overland North. The crop in this way amounted to 15,067,247 bales. On the other hand, the census in its crop statement undertakes to show the actual production, and this it gives as 16,678,110 bales.

Crop of 1914-1915.	Census Product §	Stocks on Hand, July 31, 1914.†	Total Supply, Season 1914-1915.	Less Stocks on Hand, July 31, 1915.†	Amount Distributed, 1914-1915
	Bales	Bales.	Bales	Bales	Bales
North Carolina	1,013,463	139,776	1,153,239	249,165	904,074
South Carolina	1,614,081	118,395	1,732,476	281,676	1,450,800
Georgia	2,854,242	101,694	2,955,936	506,005	2,449,931
Alabama	1,797,461	44,915	1,842,376	285,965	1,556,411
Mississippi	1,288,266	19,065	1,307,331	72,778	1,234,553
Louisiana	475,952	30,692	506,644	167,207	339,437
Texas	4,613,837	59,263	4,673,100	230,642	4,442,458
Arkansas	1,041,923	14,652	1,056,575	32,394	1,024,181
Tennessee	409,768	23,426	433,194	91,621	341,573
Oklahoma	1,295,615	1,550	1,297,165	13,159	1,284,006
Other States	273,502	32,254	305,756	89,858	215,898
	16,678,110	585,682	17,263,792	2,020,470	15,243,322
Less excess of linters not apportioned to States*					112,905
Total amount marketed					15,130,417

* This is the excess of linters in mills, public warehouses, and compresses on July 31, 1915, over the same date in 1914. † Do not include stocks in private warehouses. ‡ At Southern mills and in public warehouses and compresses. § Including linters. ¶ At mills, public warehouses, etc.

For report of preceding years, see 1915 ALMANAC.

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES FOR COTTON

IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1863	93	51	1877	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890	12¾	9 3-16	1903	14.10	8.85
1864	190	72	1878	12 3-16	8 13-16	1891	9½	7¾	1904	17.25	6.85
1865	120	35	1879	13¾	9¼	1892	10	6 11-16	1905	13.60	7.00
1866	52	33	1880	13¼	10 15-16	1893	9 15-16	7¼	1906	12.25	9.60
1867	36	15½	1881	13	10 7-16	1894	8 5-16	5 9-16	1907	13.55	10.70
1868	33	16	1882	13 1-16	10¼	1895	9⅜	5 9-16	1908	12.25	9.00
1869	35	25	1883	11¼	10	1896	8⅞	7 1-16	1909	16.50	9.25
1870	25¾	15	1884	11 15-16	9¾	1897	8¼	5 13-16	1910	19.75	13.60
1871	21¼	14¾	1885	11½	9 3-16	1898	6 9-16	5 5-16	1911	16.15	9.20
1872	23⅜	18⅝	1886	9 9-16	8 13-16	1899	7 15-16	5⅞	1912	13.40	9.35
1873	21⅛	13⅝	1887	11 7-16	9 7-16	1900	11	7 9-16	1913	14.50	11.70
1875	17⅛	13 1-16	1888	11⅜	9⅝	1901	13	7 13-16	1914	14.50	7.25
1876	13⅝	10⅞	1889	11⅛	9¾	1902	9⅞	8 3-16	1915	12.75	7.90

1915 prices are for January 1 to October 23, inclusive.

AGRICULTURAL RANK OF STATES.

(Report of Bureau of Census, February 13, 1914.)

The general report on the census on agriculture of the Thirteenth Census discloses some interesting facts regarding the crops of the country and the relative rank of the States in regard to the value of all farm crops according to farm values.

Eleven of the leading crops in 1909 showed a total aggregate value of $4,813,281,000, or approximately 90 per cent. of the total value of all the crops of the United States, which amounted to $5,487,161,000. Of these eleven leading crops corn was the most valuable, followed by hay and forage, cotton, wheat, oats, vegetables (of all kinds), forest products on farms (timber, lumber, etc.), potatoes, tobacco, barley and apples, in the order named. The value of the corn crop alone was $1,438,554,000; that of cotton, $703,619,000; that of wheat, $657,657,000; that of vegetables, $216,257,000; that of tobacco, $104,304,000.

The relative rank of the first nine States in regard to value of crops showed that Illinois led with a total valuation for all farm crops of $372,000,000; Iowa was second with $315,000,000; Texas third with $298,000,000, followed by Ohio with $230,000,000; Georgia, $227,000,000; Missouri, $221,000,000; Kansas, $215,000,000; New York, $209,000,000, and Indiana, $204,000,000.

The State of Illinois ranked first in its production of corn, followed by Iowa and Missouri in the order named. New York ranked first in the production of hay and forage, followed by Iowa and Wisconsin. Texas ranked first in the production of cotton, followed by Georgia and Mississippi. North Dakota was first in the production of wheat, followed by Kansas and Minnesota. Illinois was first in the production of oats, followed by Iowa and Minnesota. New York led in the production of vegetables and Ohio was second. North Carolina ranked first in the production of forest products on farms (timber, lumber, etc.), followed by New York and Virginia. New York was first in the production of potatoes, with Pennsylvania second and Maine third. Kentucky ranked first in the production of tobacco; North Carolina second and Virginia third. Minnesota ranked first in the production of barley, followed by California and Wisconsin. New York also ranked first in the production of apples, with Michigan second and Pennsylvania third.

A summary of the relative rank of the States in these eleven leading farm crops shows that New York ranked first in four; Illinois first in two, with Texas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Kentucky and Minnesota ranking first in one each. Iowa ranked second in three of these above-mentioned crops, with Georgia, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, California and Michigan ranking second in one each. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Virginia each ranked third in two of these crops, with Missouri, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Maine third in one each.

RANK OF COUNTIES BY VALUE OF CROPS.

(Report of Bureau of Census, March 25, 1914.)

Los Angeles County, Cal., took the first rank as regards value of crops of all the 2,950 counties of the United States, according to the final report on the census of agriculture, 1910. Lancaster County, Pa., ranked second as regards value of the production of crops; McLean County, Ill., was third; Whitman County, Wash., fourth; Livingston County, Ill., fifth; Iroquois County, Ill., sixth; La Salle County, Ill., seventh, and Aroostook County, Me., eighth.

The valuation (at the farm) of the crops raised in Los Angeles County, Cal., according to the census, was $14,720,900; Lancaster County, Pa., $13,059,600; McLean County, Ill., $12,811,500; Whitman County, Wash., $12,540,700; Livingston County, Ill., $11,377,300; Iroquois County, Ill., $10,607,800; La Salle County, Ill., $10,222,200, and Aroostook County, Me., $10,151,000. The total valuation of the crops raised in these eight counties was $95,491,000, or about 2 per cent. of the total valuation of all crops raised in the United States, which was $5,487,161,000.

The principal crops raised in Los Angeles County in the order of their value were fruits, etc., hay and forage, live stock, dairy products, etc., and vegetables; of Lancaster County Pa., corn, wheat and oats, and live stock and dairy products; of McLean County Ill.; Whitman County, Wash.; Livingston County, Ill., and La Salle County, Ill., corn, wheat, oats and cereals, and of Aroostook County, Me., potatoes and vegetables. The principal crops of the United States, in the order of their value, were the cereals, corn, wheat, oats, etc., hay and forage, and cotton.

Some interesting data are presented by the figures for the value per acre and per capita of the crops raised in these eight banner counties of the United States. The figures for Los Angeles County show that the total value of the crops raised there averaged $35 per acre and $29 per capita (the city of Los Angeles with a population of 320,000, being within Los Angeles County, is the chief reason for the low rate per capita); for Lancaster County, Pa., $28 per acre and $78 per capita; for McLean County, Ill., $18 per acre and $188 per capita; Whitman County, Wash., $14 per acre and $377 per capita; Livingston County, Ill., $18 per acre and $281 per capita; Iroquois County, Ill., $16 per acre and $298 per capita; La Salle County, Ill., $17 per acre and $113 per capita, and Aroostook County, Me., $23 per acre and $136 per capita. The corresponding crop value figures (at the farm) for the United States for the same year were $16 per acre and $60 per capita.

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WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports.		U. S. Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool.	
			Classes I. and II.	Class III.			Retained for Consumption.	Per Cent. of Foreign
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1907-08	125,980,524	5,626,463	57,846,442	62,690,077	298,294,750	418,648,811	343,141,192	16.71
1908-09	268,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	574,023,650	476,005,857	34.60
1909-10	263,939,584	3,926,992	139,986,526	120,073,586	328,110,749	588,123,341	468,049,755	29.90
1910-11	137,647,641	8,205,639	45,414,054	84,027,888	321,362,750	450,804,692	366,766,804	12.38
1911-12	193,400,713	1,719,870	85,531,845	106,148,998	318,547,900	510,228,743	404,078,845	21.12
1912-13	195,293,255	4,423,161	80,883,313	109,986,781	304,043,400	494,013,494	384,926,713	21.01
1913-14	247,648,869	1,141,874	144,839,116	101,667,879	296,175,350	542,682,295	441,014,416	32.84
1914-15	308,083,429	7,259,934	236,631,246	64,192,249	290,192,000	591,015,495	526,823,246	44.91

Wool of Classes I. and II. are used for the manufacture of cloths, dress goods, and similar fabrics. Domestic wools are of these two classes. Class III. wools are used principally in the carpet manufacture, and are practically not grown in the United States. The domestic wool shown in the above table is the quantity in its greasy state as shorn from the sheep. Fleece wool is wool shorn from living sheep. Pulled wool is wool removed from the skin of slaughtered animals.

Reduced to the scoured condition fit for use in manufacture, the annual production and total value based on the price in Boston in October of each year for the years 1903-1914, inclusive, are as follows:

Year.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value Per Pound.		Year.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value Per Pound.	
			Fleece.	Pulled.				Fleece.	Pulled.
	Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.		Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.
1903	124,366,405	$58,775,373	48.8	43.4	1909	142,223,785	$88,829,746	63.6	58
1904	123,935,147	64,948,959	54.1	46.7	1910	141,805,813	72,489,838	51	51.75
1905	126,527,121	80,415,514	65.4	57.4	1911	139,896,195	66,591,017	47.7	47.5
1906	129,410,942	79,721,383	63.8	54.3	1912	136,866,652	76,020,229	55.4	56
1907	130,359,118	78,263,165	62.3	50.2	1913	132,022,080	57,582,954	43.6	43.4
1908	135,360,648	61,707,516	46.6	41.6	1914	131,840,680	66,731,237	51.8	46.9

Number of sheep in the world, according to the most recent available statistics and estimates: North America, 55,603,069; South America, 112,717,254; Europe, 174,291,444; Asia, 110,707,842; Africa, 51,352,493; Oceania, 109,707,384; total world, 614,379,776. The world's wool production for the year 1914 amounted to 2,872,487,987 pounds, according to the latest official returns and commercial estimates.

A tabulated statement of the replies to a quarterly inquiry as to the proportion of idle wool manufacturing machinery in the United States follows. These replies cover the major part of such machinery in the country:

Machinery.	September 1, 1915.			Per Cent. of Idle to Total Reported.					Engaged on Foreign Military Orders, Sept. 1, 1915.
	Total No. Reported	In Operation.	Idle.	Sept. 1, 1915	June 1, 1915	Mar. 1, 1915	Dec. 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1914	
Looms, wider than 50 in. reed space	40,351	29,577	10,774	26.7	30.4	32.7	27.7	26	2,248
Looms, 50 in. reed space or less	11,594	7,977	3,617	31.2	25.9	32	30	17.3	40
Looms, carpet	4,102	3,119	983	24	24.5	45.8	48.9	38.3	.....
Woollen cards, sets	3,307	2,792	515	15.5	17.7	22.7	30	22.8	547
Worsted combs	2,052	1,765	287	14	30	29.4	41.3	21	2
Woollen spinning spindles	1,036,279	888,782	147,497	14.2	17.4	21.5	31.6	22.5	150,185
Worsted spinning spindles	1,836,267	1,524,944	311,323	17	39.6	33	33	16.9	5,700

The wool statistics in above tables were prepared by Wm. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET).*

Years.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	Years.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1890	February	74¼@1.08¼	August.	1903	March	70¼@ 93	September.
1891	July	85 @1.16	April.	1904	January	81¼@1.22	October.
1892	October	69¼@ 91¼	February.	1905	August	77¼@1.24	February.
1893	July	54⅜@ 88	April.	1906	Aug.-Sep.	69¼@ 91¾	April.
1894	Septe'ber	50 @ 65¼	April.	1907	January	71 @1.05¼	October.
1895	January	48¾@ 85⅝	May.	1908	July	84⅛@1.11	May.
1896	June	53⅝@ 94⅜	November.	1909	August	99¼ 1.60	June.
1897	April	64⅛@1.09	December.	1910	Novemb'r	89⅛@1.27⅛	February.
1898	October	62 @1.85	May. †	1911	April	83¼@1.01	January.
1899	December	64 @ 79⅛	May.	1912	January	93⅜@1.20	May.
1900	January	61⅛@ 87⅛	June.	1913	July-Aug.	84 @1.15⅝	January.
1901	July	63⅛@ 79⅛	December.	1914	July	77¾@1.29¼	December.
1902	October	67⅛@ 95	September.	1915	Aug.-Sep.	98 @1.68	February.

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Leiter "corner" figure.
The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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GRAIN STATISTICS.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census report of the production of the principal cereals in the census year 1909, with the reports of the Department of Agriculture for other years.

YEARS.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.	Bushels.
1906...	2 927,416,091	735,260,970	964,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14,641,937
1907...	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000
1908...	2,668,651,000	664,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000
1909...	2,552,189,630	683,379,259	1,007,142,980	173,344,212	29,520,457	14,849,339
1910...	2,886,260,000	635,121,000	1,186,341,000	173,832,000	34,897,000	17,598,000
1911...	2,531,488,000	621,338,000	922 298,000	160,240,000	33,119,000	17,549,000
1912...	3,124,746,000	730,267,000	1,418,337,000	223,824,000	35,664,000	19,249,000
1913...	2,446,988,000	763,380,000	1,121,768,000	178,189,000	41,381,000	13,833,000
1914...	2,672,804,000	891,017,000	1,141,060,000	194,953,000	42,779,000	16,881,000
1915 ..	*3,026,159,000	a1,004,277,000	a1,517,478,000	a236,682,000	a44,179,000	*16,738,000

* Forecast from condition on October 1, 1915. *a* Preliminary estimate.

WHEAT YIELD OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, WITH COMPARISONS.

(Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

COUNTRY.	1914. Bushels.	1913. Bushels.	COUNTRY.	1914. Bushels.	1913. Bushels.
Russia (73 governments)	776,960,000	959,818,000	Germany	145,944,000	171,07[illegible],000
United States	891,017,000	763,380,000	Roumania	49,270,000	83,236,000
British India	312,032,000	362,693,000	Australia	106,600,000	94,880,000
France	319,667,000	321,000,000	Bulgaria	29,564,000	40,000,000
Canada	161,280,000	231,717,000	Algeria	30,000,000	36,848,000
Hungary (proper)	105,237,000	151,348,000	Tunis	2,205,000	5,511,000
Argentina	113,904,000	187,391,000	Egypt	33,088,000	38,426,000
Italy	169,442,000	214,405,000			
Spain	116,089,000	112,401,000	Totals	3,362,299,000	3,774,129,000

The rye crop of principal countries in 1914 was (in bushels): United States, 42,779,000; Germany, 410,478,000; Austria-Hungary, 145,203,000; Russia (73 governments), 909,982,000; France, 50,000,000; Spain, 23,950,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1914 (in bushels) was 1,388,000,000; oat crop, 4,192,000,000

WORLD'S CROPS

In September, 1915, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, announced its estimates of world-crop production as follows.

Wheat, 4,062,567,000 bushels, total production in twenty-five countries.

Rye, 1,896,594,000 bushels, total production in twenty countries.

Barley, 1,582,434,000 bushels, total production in twenty-four countries.

Oats, 4,858,663,000 bushels, total production in twenty-three countries.

Corn, 3,803,577,000 bushels, total production in sixteen countries, comprising the following ten countries given in relative order of importance in production: United States, 2,984,950,000 bushels; Hungary, 196,674,000 bushels; Italy, 118,104,000 bushels; Mexico, 115,407,000 bushels; Roumania, 110,230,000 bushels; Russia in Europe (53 governments), 74,803,000 bushels; Egypt, 70,921,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 32,754,000 bushels; Spain, 27,325,000 bushels, and France, 21,330,000 bushels.

Rice (rough), 2,338,446,000 pounds, total production of the United States and Italy. The crop of Italy is estimated at 1,168,438,000 pounds.

The September issue of the institute's "Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics" estimates the total beet-sugar production in thirteen countries for 1913-1914 as 9,389,000 short tons, or 99 per cent. of the preceding year (1912-1913). This production is expressed in terms of "raw" sugar.

Data for 1914-1915 not available when ALMANAC was printed.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentina.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.

August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burmah, New South Wales.

BIRD CENSUS.

During the Summer of 1914 the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture took initial steps toward a census of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. In view of the recognized value of birds to agriculture, such information cannot fail to be of great value.

One of the most abundant birds in the United States, possibly the most abundant bird, is the robin. It is also one of the most sociable, and in the Northeastern part, where it is most abundant, it commonly nests close to farm buildings, but almost never in extensive woods.

No other bird is anywhere near as abundant as either the robin or the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. For every 100 robins reported in the 1914 census there were 49 catbirds, 37 brown thrashers, 28 house wrens, 27 kingbirds, and 26 bluebirds. This last number is particularly gratifying because only a few years ago nearly the whole bluebird population of the Eastern States was destroyed by an unusually severe Winter. Since then the birds have been gradually recovering from the catastrophe, and this season's census shows that there are now several million bluebirds in Northeastern United States.

This preliminary census shows that the most abundant bird on farms of the Northeastern States is the robin; that the next is the English sparrow, and that following these are the catbird, the brown thrasher, the house wren, the kingbird, and the bluebird, in the order named.

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PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1915.

(From Report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture.)

States.	Oats,* Bushels.	Corn,† Bushels.	Wheat,* Bushels.	States.	Oats,* Bushels.	Corn,† Bushels.	Wheat,* Bushels.
Maine	6,080,000	630,000	112,000	Kansas	44,382,000	165,227,000	119,463,000
New Hampshire	444,000	940,000	.....	Kentucky	4,539,000	119,088,000	8,620,000
Vermont	3,483,000	2,181,000	30,000	Tennessee	8,390,000	94,670,000	8,163,000
Massachusetts	324,000	2,130,000	.....	Alabama	9,828,000	69,918,000	1,076,000
Rhode Island	66,000	451,000	.....	Mississippi	4,300,000	64,970,000	44,000
Connecticut	352,000	2,977,000	.....	Louisiana	2,730,000	50,578,000	.....
New York	54,080,000	21,740,000	8,671,000	Texas	39,060,000	175,893,000	21,080,000
New Jersey	2,240,000	10,257,000	1,443,000	Oklahoma	35,840,000	125,885,000	38,770,000
Pennsylvania	43,624,000	63,650,000	22,732,000	Arkansas	8,450,000	61,393,000	2,160,000
Delaware	136,000	6,414,000	1,812,000	Montana	25,968,000	1,428,000	30,697,000
Maryland	1,530,000	24,626,000	10,208,000	Wyoming	9,307,000	515,000	2,944,000
Virginia	4,728,000	61,900,000	16,674,000	Colorado	12,675,000	11,706,000	12,160,000
West Virginia	3,219,000	29,540,000	3,900,000	New Mexico	2,160,000	2,809,000	2,020,000
North Carolina	5,500,000	59,210,000	11,267,000	Arizona	342,000	635,000	1,160,000
South Carolina	9,712,000	38,323,000	2,547,000	Utah	4,600,000	391,000	8,225,000
Georgia	17,100,000	64,122,000	3,129,000	Nevada	559,000	31,000	1,592,000
Florida	1,218,000	11,644,000	.....	Idaho	15,594,000	652,000	16,914,000
Ohio	69,003,000	154,330,000	40,228,000	Washington	14,400,000	1,158,000	51,238,000
Indiana	65,520,000	197,629,000	46,712,000	Oregon	15,456,000	729,000	17,364,000
Illinois	195,435,000	372,402,000	56,062,000	California	6,963,000	2,440,000	7,040,000
Michigan	64,260,000	53,742,000	18,774,000				
Wisconsin	109,181,000	40,392,000	4,436,000	Total bushels	1,517,478,000	3,026,159,000	1,004,277,000
Minnesota	133,343,000	53,560,000	73,900,000	Total acres	40,193,000	109,273,000	59,417,000
Iowa	200,475,000	288,858,000	16,465,000	Total farm value, Oct. 1	$523,529,910	$2,133,442,095	$912,887,793
Missouri	30,888,000	217,282,000	34,108,000	Yield per acre	37.8	27.7	16.9
North Dakota	92,470,000	7,800,000	142,782,000	Farm price per bushel, Oct. 1	$.345	$.705	$.909
South Dakota	68,124,000	76,398,000	62,520,000				
Nebraska	69,600,000	212,915,000	75,035,000				

* Preliminary estimate. † Forecast from condition on October 1, 1915.

FARM PRODUCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Crop.	Year.*	Quantity.	Value.	Crop.	Year.*	Quantity.	Value.
Animals ... no	Census	206,643,069	$5,296,421,619	Hops ... lbs	Census	40,718,748	$7,844,745
Apples ... bush.	1914	253,200,000	*j*145,084,000	Milk *d* ... galls.	Census	7,466,406,384	.....
Apricots ... bush	Census	4,150,263	2,884,119	Molasses *h* ... galls.	Census	46,093,630	4,018,502
Beans, castor ... bush.	Census	2,077	3,432	Nursery products	Census	.....	21,050,822
Beans, dry ... bush	Census	11,251,160	21,771,482	Nuts *e* ... lbs.	Census	62,328,010	4,447,674
Bees ... swarms	Census	3,445,006	10,373,617	Onions	Census	.....	6,709,047
Broom corn ... lbs.	Census	78,959,958	5,134,434	Orchard prod's. bush.	Census	214,683,695	140,867,347
Butter:				Peaches ... bush.	1914	54,109,000	*m*56,814,000
Made on farms ... lbs.	Census	994,650,610	222,861,440	Peanuts ... bush.	Census	19,415,816	18,271,929
Made in factories. lbs.	Census	624,764,653	179,510,619	Pears ... bush.	1914	12,086,000	*m*11,941,000
Cereals *a* ... bush.	1914	4,959,494,000	*k*3,255,994,000	Peas, dry ... bush.	Census	7,129,294	10,963,739
Cheese:				Plums & prunes. bush.	Census	15,480,170	10,299,495
Made on farms ... lbs.	Census	9,405,864	1,148,708	Potatoes, Irish ... bush.	1914	405,921,000	*k*198,609,000
Made in factories. lbs.	Census	311,126,317	43,239,924	Potatoes, sweet ... bush.	1914	56,574,000	*k*41,294,000
Chicory ... lbs.	Census	19,281,000	70,460	Rice (rough) ... bush.	1914	23,649,000	*k*21,849,000
Cider ... galls	Census	32,583,998	*b*	Seeds, clover ... bush.	Census	1,025,816	6,925,122
Cotton ... lbs.	1914	8,067,465,000	588,925,000	Seeds, grass ... bush.	Census	6,671,348	15,137,683
Cotton seed ... s. tons	1914	7,186,000	*f*100,676,000	Sugar, beet ... s. tons	1914	722,000	*f*67,378,000
Flaxseed ... bush.	1914	15,559,000	*k*19,540,000	Sugar, cane *g* ... s. tons	1914	243,000	*f*22,647,000
Flowers, plants	Census	.....	34,872,329	Sugar, maple ... lbs.	Census	14,060,206	1,390,492
Forest products	Census	.....	195,306,283	Syrup, cane ... galls.	Census	21,633,579	9,642,312
Fruits, small ... quarts	Census	426,565,863	29,974,481	Syrup, maple ... galls.	Census	4,106,418	3,797,317
Fruits, sub-tropical	Census	.....	24,706,753	Syrup, sorghum ... galls.	Census	16,532,382	7,963,499
Grapes ... lbs.	Census	2,571,065,205	22,027,961	Tobacco ... lbs.	1914	1,034,679,000	*k*101,411,000
Hay (tame) ... s. tons	1914	70,071,000	*k*779,068,000	Vegetables, miscel	Census	.....	209,584,021
Hemp ... lbs.	Census	7,483,295	412,699	Wool (unwashed) ... lbs.	1914	290,192,000	*n*53,395,000
Honey *c* ... lbs.	Census	55,719,757	5,992,083				

* The word "Census" in this table refers in all cases to Census of 1910. *a* Not including rice. *b* Included in orchard products. *c* Including wax. *d* $656,301,246 was the aggregate value of milk, butter, and cheese by the Census of 1910. *e* Not including peanuts. *f* Based on the export value of refined for year ended June 30, 1915. *g* Louisiana only. *h* Made in factories. The product on farms and plantations in 1909 was 4,153 gallons, valued at $1,710. *j* Farm price November 15, 1914. *k* Farm price December 1, 1914. *m* Farm price August 15, 1914. *n* Farm price June 15, 1914.

The Census of 1910 gives the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 6,361,502; total acres in farms, 878,798,325; improved acres in farms, 478,451,750; value of land in farms, $38,475,674,169; value of buildings on farms, $6,325,451,328; value of implements and machinery on farms, $1,265,149,783; value per acre of land and buildings, $39.60; value per acre of land alone, $32.40. Value of wealth produced on farms in 1914, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture, $9,872,936,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

Domestic Animals.	On Farms (1915). Number.	On Farms (1915). Value.	Domestic Animals.	On Farms (1915). Number.	On Farms (1915). Value.
All domestic animals	198,577,000	$5,969,253,000	Mules	4,479,000	$503,271,000
Milch cows and other cattle	58,329,000	$2,413,714,000	Sheep	49,956,000	224,687,000
Horses	21,195,000	2,190,102,000	Swine	64,618,000	637,479,000

By Census of 1910 there were on farms and ranges in United States 61,803,866 neat cattle, cows, bulls, etc., valued at $1,499,523,607; horses and colts, 19,833,113, valued at $2,083,588,195; mules, 4,209,769, valued at $525,391,863; asses and burros, 105,698, valued at $13,200,112; sheep and lambs, 52,447,861, valued at $232,841,585; swine, 58,185,676, valued at $399,338,308; goats, 2,915,125, valued at $6,176,423.

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HAY CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF HAY, 1914.

(Compiled from Report of Department of Agriculture.)

State or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.
	Acres.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	1,230,000	1,414,000	18,523,000
New Hampshire	520,000	598,000	10,166,000
Vermont	990,000	1,188,000	17,345,000
Massachusetts	480,000	634,000	13,631,000
Rhode Island	58,000	68,000	1,374,000
Connecticut	375,000	469,000	9,146,000
New York	4,653,000	5,584,000	81,526,000
New Jersey	361,000	487,000	9,496,000
Pennsylvania	3,141,000	4,020,000	58,290,000
Delaware	72,000	79,000	1,343,000
Maryland	390,000	448,000	6,854,000
Virginia	650,000	468,000	8,050,000
West Virginia	696,000	640,000	11,008,000
North Carolina	320,000	368,000	6,293,000
South Carolina	210,000	242,000	4,114,000
Georgia	250,000	338,000	5,476,000
Florida	48,000	65,000	1,118,000
Ohio	2,812,000	3,178,000	42,585,000
Indiana	1,764,000	1,764,000	24,872,000
Illinois	2,250,000	1,912,000	27,533,000
Michigan	2,352,000	3,011,000	38,132,000
Wisconsin	2,550,000	4,462,000	41,497,000
Minnesota	1,743,000	3,294,000	20,093,000
Iowa	2,950,000	4,071,000	41,117,000
Missouri	2,600,000	1,820,000	24,752,000
North Dakota	400,000	580,000	3,016,000
South Dakota	500,000	850,000	4,845,000
Nebraska	1,500,000	2,535,000	17,492,000
Kansas	1,650,000	2,492,000	18,441,000
Kentucky	750,000	712,000	11,392,000
Tennessee	800,000	960,000	16,320,000
Alabama	220,000	288,000	3,974,000
Mississippi	210,000	304,000	3,648,000
Louisiana	200,000	380,000	4,560,000
Texas	450,000	788,000	7,722,000
Oklahoma	450,000	508,000	4,013,000
Arkansas	320,000	336,000	4,334,000
Montana	700,000	1,750,000	15,225,000
Wyoming	500,000	1,150,000	8,625,000
Colorado	970,000	2,328,000	17,227,000
New Mexico	206,000	515,000	4,790,000
Arizona	142,000	454,000	3,995,000
Utah	406,000	1,116,000	8,593,000
Nevada	247,000	803,000	6,665,000
Idaho	705,000	1,868,000	13,636,000
Washington	796,000	1,751,000	19,261,000
Oregon	858,000	1,716,000	15,787,000
California	2,700,000	5,265,000	43,173,000
United States	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1914	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1913	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1912	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1911	48,240,000	54,916,000	784,926,000
1910	51,015,000	69,378,000	842,252,000
1909 (Census)	51,041,000	68,833,000	722,401,000
1908	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
1907	44,028,000	63,677,000	743,507,000
Division: 1914			
N. Atlantic	11,808,000	14,462,000	219,497,000
S. Atlantic	2,636,000	2,648,000	44,256,000
N. Central E. of Miss. River	11,728,000	14,327,000	172,619,000
N. Central W. of Miss. River	11,343,000	15,642,000	129,756,000
S. Central	3,400,000	4,276,000	55,963,000
Far Western	8,230,000	18,716,000	156,977,000

The average farm price per ton of 2,000 pounds December 1, 1906, $10.37; 1907, $11.68; 1908, $8.98; 1909, $10.50; 1910, $12.14; 1911, $14.29; 1912, $11.79; 1913, $12.43; 1914, $11.12.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1914-1915:

States.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,765	545,624	$255,106,280
Ohio	656	611,467	240,930,785
New Jersey	707	265,509	132,605,897
Massachusetts	174	204,249	90,781,470
Illinois	608	203,669	90,572,343
New York	245	172,247	68,476,499
Indiana	341	164,620	56,427,549
Nebraska	72	75,354	37,138,413
California	93	39,485	29,515,763
Michigan	64	58,655	25,739,835
Louisiana	66	45,492	21,062,792
Kentucky	116	56,278	21,799,935
District of Col.	20	36,165	20,130,152
Kansas	61	51,654	18,525,023
Missouri	145	37,464	18,055,859
North Carolina	138	33,375	12,703,354
Wisconsin	70	31,554	12,290,882
Minnesota	65	16,629	7,176,472
West Virginia	41	16,000	$6,738,369
Iowa	49	26,233	7,367,345
Arkansas	40	21,635	9,627,893
Maine	37	12,113	5,558,269
Connecticut	16	7,111	3,581,778
Tennessee	14	4,412	3,108,081
North Dakota	9	5,700	2,807,475
New Hampshire	19	9,169	2,505,085
Oklahoma	33	6,233	1,940,571
New Mexico	13	3,828	1,585,513
Montana	13	1,963	1,332,450
Vermont	4	456	186,161
Rhode Island	6	9,112	4,786,646
Texas	19	3,222	974,852
Washington	22	24,617	7,877,467
Other States	875	302,641	138,690,542
Total	6,616	3,103,935	$1,357,707,900

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1914:

Receipts: Cash on hand January 1, 1914, $36,401,232; weekly dues, $293,035,872; paid-up stock, $39,391,664; deposits, $77,327,808; loans repaid, $249,244,568; interest, $78,935,496; premium, $4,214,392; fines, $1,171,032; pass books and initiation $787,304; borrowed money, $106,087,560; real estate sold, $6,185,960; miscellaneous receipts, $30,274,816; total receipts, $923,057,704.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, $31,187,824; mortgage loans, $341,637,008; stock withdrawals, $251,626,328; paid-up stock withdrawals, $36,004,272; deposit withdrawals, $72,742,920; expenses, $8,263,384; borrowed money repaid, $101,152,024; interest, $2,917,656; real estate purchased, $8,541,256; miscellaneous disbursements, $31,955,280; cash on hand, January 1, 1915, $37,029,752; total disbursements, $923,057,704.

The officers of the league: *President*—Herbert W. Pinkham, Quincy, Mass. *First Vice-President*—George F. Gilmore, Omaha, Neb. *Second Vice-President*—L. L. Rankin, Columbus, Ohio. *Third Vice-President*—E. L. Keesler, Charlotte, N. C. *Treasurer*—Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Assistant Secretary*—Mark D. Rider, Chicago, Ill.

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TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Coffee—Sources of supply in 1913. Exports from coffee-growing countries in pounds (from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture):

Brazil	1,754,973,000	United States	52,905,000
Central America	195,388,000	British India	22,073,000
Venezuela	142,016,000	Jamaica	10,034,000
Colombia	123,442,000	Other countries	62,686,000
Dutch East Indies	75,179,000		
Hayti	57,594,000	Total	2,550,049,000
Mexico	53,759,000		

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds:

United States (1915)	1,055,089,000	Sweden (1913)	75,455,000
Germany (1913)	362,084,000	Italy (1914)	61,839,000
France (1914)	254,955,000	Denmark (1914)	31,967,000
Austria-Hungary (1913)	130,952,000	United Kingdom (1914)	28,846,000
Netherlands (1913)	120,029,000	Russia (1913)	27,862,000
Belgium (1913)	93,250,000	British South Africa (1914)	25,820,000

Imports of coffee into the United States, year ended June 30, 1915, were: From Brazil, 773,400,315 pounds, value $65,492,280; Colombia and Venezuela, 183,540,589 pounds, value $21,455,432; Central America, 75,350,258 pounds, value $8,631,967; Mexico, 52,706,120 pounds, value $6,898,161. The remainder came in smaller quantities from other countries, with 3,191,274 pounds of domestic coffee from Hawaii and 4,159,893 pounds from Porto Rico.

Tea—Sources of supply: Production of the principal tea-growing countries in pounds (figures for China, Ceylon, and Java show exports only):

British India (1913)	307,250,000	Java (1914)	71,449,000
China (1914)	199,440,000	Japan (1913)	71,036,000
Ceylon (1913)	191,509,000	Formosa (1912)	29,838,000

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds:

United Kingdom (1914)	317,664,000	Netherlands (1913)	12,044,000
Russia (1913)	166,064,000	Germany (1913)	9,414,000
United States (1915)	92,174,000	New Zealand (1913)	7,069,000
Canada (1915)	40,831,000	France (1914)	4,188,000
Australia (1913)	35,951,000	Austria-Hungary (1913)	3,571,000

Imports of tea into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1915, were 96,987,942 pounds, valued at $17,512,619. Of this 43,869,012 pounds were imported from Japan and 23,100,548 pounds from China.

Cocoa—World's production of cocoa, 1914, in pounds: Gold Coast, 119,367,000; Ecuador, 93,328,000; Brazil, 88,879,000; St. Thomas (Portuguese), 69,179,000; Trinidad, 65,074,000; Santo Domingo, 50,052,000; Venezuela, 28,881,000; Grenada, 13,239,000; all other countries, 81,359,000. Total production, 609,358,000.

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds: United States, 103,978,000; Germany, 109,585,000; Netherlands, 70,757,000; United Kingdom, 64,018,000; France, 62,038,000; Switzerland, 22,218,000; Austria-Hungary, 16,863,000; Spain, 15,238,000; Belgium, 13,589,000; all other countries, 41,311,000. Total consumption, 579,595,000. (Data from the "Gordian.")

Imports of crude cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1914-15 amounted to 192,306,634 pounds, valued at $22,893,241. Santo Domingo furnished 46,620,464 pounds and the British West Indies 40,728,851 pounds of the imports.

THE MORRIS PLAN.

THE Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments—named for its originator, Arthur J. Morris—has been in operation in Norfolk, Va., since March, 1910, and to-day is operated in about thirty other cities throughout the country. Loans are usually made in the amount of $50 or multiples thereof. They are based on character and earning capacity, and are secured only by the borrower's note indorsed by two co-makers. If a loan is granted a small fee is charged toward the cost of investigation, and the note is discounted at the legal rate of interest. At the same time the borrower subscribes for one or more of the lending company's certificates of investment for an amount equal to his loan, and in purchase thereof pays $1.00 a week for fifty weeks on each $50 borrowed. At the end of the year he can cash in his certificate and with the money thus obtained redeem his note. To encourage the habit of saving, Morris Plan companies sell certificates of investment, either for cash or on the instalment plan, to others than borrowers. These certificates begin to bear interest at 4 per cent. when twenty-five payments have been made, and at 5 per cent. when they are full paid. Holders of interest-bearing certificates can borrow on them, without indorsements or other securities, an amount equal to the total payments they have made in purchase of the certificates.

At the close of the year 1915 over $12,500,000 had been lent to more than 100,000 borrowers on the Morris Plan in sums averaging less than $125. The subscribed capital of Morris Plan companies exceeds $3,000,000. The largest auxiliary institution is the Morris Plan Company of New York (Equitable Building, 120 Broadway), of which Henry R. Towne is President.

These companies are organized throughout the United States by the Industrial Finance Corporation (52 William Street, New York), which has a subscribed capital of $1,500,000. Officers—Clark Williams, President; Arthur J. Morris, Vice-President; Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer; Joseph B. Glider, Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPRESS COMPANIES.

(From statements filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for year ended June 30, 1915.)

ITEM.	Adams Express Co.	American Express Co.	Southern Express Co.	Wells Fargo & Co.
Charges for transportation	$34,631,486	$46,735,415	$14,085,099	$38,555,664
Express privileges—Dr.	17,167,041	23,458,860	7,278,117	19,724,414
Operations other than transportation	508,498	2,387,912	300,332	734,633
Total operating revenues	17,972,943	25,664,467	7,107,864	19,565,882
Operating expenses	18,088,935	24,360,305	6,302,811	17,860,039
Net operating revenue	def. 115,992	1,304,162	805,053	1,705,843
Uncollectible revenue from transportation	6,075	3,149	662	10,877
Express taxes	194,931	417,934	172,957	413,293
Operating income	def. 316,998	583,079	631,444	1,281,673

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SUGAR PRODUCTION.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1870 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870	1,850,000	900,000	2,750,000	1903	4,163,941	5,756,720	9,920,661	1909	7,625,639	6,927,875	14,553,514
1880	1,860,000	1,810,000	3,670,000	1904	4,234,203	6,089,468	10,323,631	1910	8,327,069	6,597,506	14,914,575
1890	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1905	4,594,782	4,918,480	9,513,262	1911	8,422,447	8,560,346	16,982,793
1898	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1906	6,731,165	7,216,060	13,947,225	1912	9,066,030	6,820,266	15,886,296
1900	3,056,294	5,590,992	8,647,286	1907	7,329,317	7,143,818	14,473,135	1913	9,232,543	8,976,271	18,208,814
1902	4,079,742	6,913,504	10,993,346	1908	6,917,663	7,002,474	13,920,137	1914	9,865,016	8,908,470	18,773,486

The production of sugar in 1913-14 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana (State)	261,337	Java	1,345,230	United States	655,298
Porto Rico	325,000	Hawaii	550,925	Germany	2,719,759
Cuba	2,597,732	Queensland	235,000	Austria	1,685,443
British West Indies	119,251	Mauritius	241,990	France	781,020
Hayti and S. Domingo	105,778	Demerara	101,725	Russia	1,740,000
Peru	176,671	Argentina	280,319	Belgium	226,200
Brazil	203,394	Philippines	225,000	Holland	229,257

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1913-14, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Michigan, 109,297; Wisconsin, 16,964; Colorado, 203,910; Utah, 51,697; Idaho, 26,446; California, 151,203; Nebraska, 25,845; Ohio, 25,000; all others, 45,536. Total, 655,298 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1913-14 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 45.13; Austria, 29.17; France, 43.85; Spain, 14.19; England, 93.37; Switzerland, 73.55; United States (W. & G.), 84.29; Russia, 25.43; Netherlands, 50.09; Denmark, 95.57; Italy, 11.68; Belgium, 36.08; Turkey, 21.93; Sweden, 57.73; Norway, 46.64.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1914, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 510,385 tons Hawaiian, 274,149 Porto Rican, and 120,887 Philippine sugar)	2,972,333	Domestic beet	624,298
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses, U. S. maple, etc.	20,200	Domestic total	788,494
Domestic cane	143,996	Total product consumed in the U. S. or 84.29 pounds per capita.	3,760,827

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO.

RETURNS FOR 1914 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.	STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.			Acres.	Pounds.	
N. Hampshire	100	177,000	$32,000	Ohio	86,800	78,120,000	$6,875,000
Vermont	100	170,000	31,000	Indiana	13,500	12,150,000	1,094,000
Massachusetts	6,600	11,550,000	2,044,000	Illinois	600	468,000	56,000
Connecticut	20,200	35,754,000	6,614,000	Wisconsin	45,600	53,808,000	5,919,000
New York	4,600	5,980,000	718,000	Missouri	4,100	4,920,000	640,000
Pennsylvania	33,100	47,995,000	4,080,000	Kentucky	400,000	364,000,000	30,576,000
Maryland	22,000	17,600,000	1,408,000	Tennessee	77,400	63,468,000	4,760,000
Virginia	175,000	113,750,000	10,238,000	Alabama	200	140,000	39,000
West Virginia	10,800	8,856,000	974,000	Louisiana	700	280,000	98,000
North Carolina	265,000	172,250,000	19,809,000	Texas	200	116,000	24,000
South Carolina	50,000	36,500,000	3,540,000	Arkansas	700	427,000	77,000
Georgia	1,900	1,900,000	475,000				
Florida	4,300	4,300,000	1,290,000	United States	1,223,500	1,034,679,000	$101,411,000

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax Per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.
United States	1913	953,734,000	*a*550,429,000	*a*106,879,000	5.57	1.08	19.4
Germany	1913	56,952,951	271,205,899	45,072,123	4.03	.67	16.6
Russia	1913	233,451,159	202,503,424	41,140,511	1.18	.24	20.3
France	1913	35,780,658	116,364,079	104,840,422	2.93	2.64	90.1
United Kingdom	1913	.....	95,983,525	86,804,340	2.09	1.89	90.4
Austria-Hungary	1913	*b*159,087,904	159,191,240	*c*63,663,744	3.15	1.26	40.0

Production of 1913 in pounds: United States, 953,734,000; Cuba, 72,585,000; Mexico, 34,711,000; Santo Domingo, 28,000,000; Argentina, 31,931,426; Brazil (exports), 64,788,421; Hungary, 146,428,871; France, 35,763,021; Germany, 58,952,951; Russia (including Asiatic), 254,668,999; Java (exports), 135,000,000; Sumatra, East Coast of, 45,024,000; Japan, 111,430,405. Grand total, 2,722,190,030.

a Year ending June 30, 1914. *b* Austria, 12,659,033 pounds; Hungary, 146,428,871 pounds. *c* Austria-Hungary, import duties, 1913, $5,583; Austria, net receipts from sales, 1912, $43,958,026; Hungary, net receipts from sales, 1910, $19,700,135.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

COAL PRODUCTION.

AREA of coal fields in the United States, 450,839 square miles, including 89,482 square miles supposed, but not definitely known, to contain usable coal, and 28,470 square miles in which the coal lies under cover 3,000 or more feet in thickness. Estimated available supply at close of 1913 (short tons), 3,538,506,328,300. Later official report not published.

In regard to the coal supplies of the countries outside of the United States, the Geological Survey does not know of any official estimates, with the exception of those of Great Britain, which have been placed by the Royal Commission of Coal Supplies at approximately 180,000,000,000 short tons. A statement by the Secretary of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association places the German supply at 164,344,000,000 short tons. Canada's known supplies at 100,000,000,000 short tons; Japan at 50,000,000,000 short tons. Estimates in short tons for the other countries of Europe are as follows: France, 25,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 30,000,000,000; Belgium, 20,000,000,000; Spain, 4,000,000,000.

The same authority places the contents of the Chinese fields at 1,500,000,000,000 short tons. His estimates of the areas in square miles of the countries outside of the United States are as follows: China, 232,500; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,000; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Spain, 5,500; Japan, 5,500; France, 2,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,800; Germany, 1,700; Belgium, 500; Siberia, Central Asia, and Africa, 180,000.

A monograph of the Coal Resources of the World was compiled by the Executive Committee of the Twelfth International Congress of Geology, which met at Toronto, Canada, August 7 to 14, 1913. The total resources are estimated at 7,397,533 million tons, of which 4,000,000 million tons are bituminous, 3,000,000 million tons brown coal, and the remainder anthracite.

The world's annual production of coal in short tons in countries approximating 1,000,000 tons or more are as follows, with the year in parentheses: United States (1914) 513,525,477, Great Britain (1914) 297,698,617, Germany (1914) 270,594,952, Austria-Hungary (1913) 59,647,957, France (1913) 45,108,544, Russia (1913) 35,530,674, Belgium (1913) 25,196,869, Japan (1914) 21,700,572, China (1913) 15,432,200, India (1913) 18,163,856, Canada (1914) 13,597,982, New South Wales (1914) 11,644,476, Spain (1913) 4,731,647, Transvaal (1913) 5,225,036, Natal (1913) 2,898,726, New Zealand (1913) 2,115,834, Holland (1913) 2,064,608, Asiatic Russia (1910) 1,371,261, Chile (1913) 1,362,334, Queensland (1914) 1,180,805, Mexico (1912) 982,396. The total world's production in 1911 was approximately 1,310,000,000 short tons, in 1912 approximately 1,374,550,000 tons, in 1913 approximately 1,477,755,000 tons, and it is estimated that in 1914 the total decreased to about 1,345,322,000 short tons. The United States in 1914 contributed 38 per cent., Great Britain 22 per cent., and Germany 20 per cent. In 1914 the United States decreased its production approximately by 56,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent., Great Britain by 24,000,000 tons, or 7 per cent., and Germany by 11,000,000 tons, or 4 per cent. Great Britain exceeded Germany's production in 1914 by 27,000,000 tons.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1914 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

STATES.	TONS.	VALUE AT MINE.		STATES.	TONS.	VALUE AT MINE.	
		Total.	Per Ton			Total.	Per Ton.
Bituminous.				*Bituminous.*			
Alabama	15,593,422	$20,849,919	$1.34	Oklahoma	3,988,613	$8,204,015	$2.06
Arkansas	1,836,540	3,158,168	1.72	Oregon	51,558	143,556	2.78
California, Idaho and Nevada	13,974	39,821	2.85	Pennsylvania	147,933,294	159,006,296	1.07
Colorado	8,170,559	13,601,718	1.66	South Dakota	11,850	20,456	1.73
Georgia	166,498	239,462	1.44	Tennessee	5,943,258	6,776,573	1.14
Illinois	57,589,197	64,693,529	1.12	Texas	2,323,773	3,922,459	1.69
Indiana	16,641,132	1[illegible],290,928	1.10	Utah	3,103,036	4,935,454	1.59
Iowa	7,451,022	1[illegible],364,070	1.79	Virginia	7,959,535	8,032,448	1.01
Kansas	6,[illegible]60,988	11,234,253	1.61	Washington	3,064,820	6,751,511	2.20
Kentucky	20,382,763	20,852,463	1.02	West Virginia	71,707,626	71,391,408	.99
Maryland	4,133,547	5,234,796	1.27	Wyoming	6,475,293	10,033,747	1.55
Michigan	1,283,030	2,559,786	1.99	Total bituminous	422,703,970	$493,309,244	$1.17
Missouri	3,935,980	6,802,325	1.73	Penn., anthracite	90,821,507	188,181,399	2.07
Montana	2,805,173	4,913,191	1.75				
New Mexico	3,877,689	6,230,871	1.61	Grand total	513,525,477	$681,490,643	$1.33
North Dakota	506,685	771,379	1.52				
Ohio	18,843,115	21,250,642	1.13				

Figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. Average number of employés in 1914, 763,185.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

THE following table is taken from *Metal Statistics*. The grand totals are regarded as representing the world's production of pig iron (in long tons) and the United States produces about 40 per cent. of the total.

COUNTRY.	1850.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1912.	1913.
United States	563,755	9,202,703	13,789,242	27,303,537	29,725,937	30,966,152
Germany	350,000	4,584,882	8,381,373	14,559,509	17,586,521	*b*19,004,022
Great Britain	2,300,000	7,904,214	8,959,691	10,012,098	8,889,124	10,481,917
France	405,653	1,931,188	2,669,966	3,974,478	4,870,913	5,227,378
Russia	227,555	912,561	2,889,789	2,992,058	4,133,000	4,474,757
Austria-Hungary	250,000	910,685	1,472,695	2,153,788	2,276,141	2,335,170
Belgium	144,452	775,385	1,001,872	1,822,821	2,307,853	2,318,767
Canada	.....	19,439	86,090	740,210	912,878	1,015,118
Sweden	150,000	483,155	518,263	594,385	688,757	730,659
Spain	.....	176,598	289,315	367,423	*c*402,209	*c*402,209
Italy	.....	14,094	23,569	347,657	373,960	420,011
Japan	.....	.....	.....	186,794	200,709	*d*200,709
Other countries *e*	10,000	80,000	100,000	250,000	350,000	450,000
Total	4,401,415	26,994,904	40,181,865	65,304,788	72,719,092	78,026,869

b Provisional. *c* 1911. *d* 1912. *e* Estimated. Estimate for 1914: 64,000,000 long tons.

STEEL PRODUCTION.*

Austria-Hungary (1912), 2,685,611 tons; Belgium (1911), 1,537,000 tons; Canada (1913), 1,042,503 gross tons, (1914) 694,447 gross tons; France (1912), †4,403,688 tons; Germany† (1912), 17,301,998 tons; Italy (1912), 917,911 tons; Russia (1911), 2,519,000 tons; Spain (1911), 228,230 tons; Sweden (1912), 515,738 tons; United Kingdom (1911), 6,565,231 tons; United States (1913), 31,300,874 gross tons, (1914) 23,513,030 gross tons; all other countries (1911), 325,000 tons. Later reports not available at time ALMANAC went to press.

* Production is shown in metric tons, except for the United States and Canada. † Ingots only. ‡ Including Luxemburg.

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PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year Ending June 30.	Production *		Exportation Mineral Refined, or Manufactured.†					
	Barrels (of 42 Gallons).	Gallons.	Mineral, Crude. Gallons	Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline. Gallons	Illuminating. Gallons.	Lubricating, (Heavy Paraffin, Etc.) Gallons	Total. (Including Residuum.‡) Gallons.	Value.
1906.....	134,717,590	5,658,138,360	139,688,615	32,756,694	864,361,210	146,110,702	1,257,949,045	$84,041,327
1907.....	126,493,936	5,312,745,312	128,175,737	26,357,054	894,529,432	136,140,226	1,250,430,458	84,855,715
1908.....	166,095,335	6,976,004,070	135,223,575	36,242,370	1,041,725,901	159,763,900	1,413,537,568	104,116,440
1909.....	178,527,355	7,498,148,910	169,855,309	63,831,267	1,080,542,456	144,254,271	1,561,671,336	105,999,637
1910.....	183,170,874	7,693,176,708	168,903,985	77,650,923	1,005,027,536	170,430,277	1,546,067,984	99,090,212
1911.....	209,557,248	8,801,404,416	185,190,761	111,998,260	1,022,311,042	173,642,495	1,616,540,746	98,115,516
1912.....	220,449,391	9,258,874,422	208,110,365	171,040,150	1,044,049,848	202,125,197	1,793,665,038	112,472,100
1913.....	222,935,044	9,363,271,848	195,642,935	183,821,572	1,048,894,297	213,671,499	1,989,772,713	137,237,762
1914.....	248,446,230	10,434,741,660	146,477,342	192,452,267	1,157,283,310	196,884,696	2,281,611,065	152,174,056
1915.....	290,312,535	12,193,126,470	152,514,129	251,195,794	886,316,740	214,429,099	2,187,340,610	133,693,275

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year. † Export statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. ‡ Residuum—tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled. In 1905 this amounted to 48,949,362 gallons, in 1906 to 75,031,824 gallons, in 1907 to 65,228,009 gallons, in 1908 to 70,581,823 gallons, in 1909 to 103,189,033 gallons, in 1910 to 124,055,263 gallons, in 1911 to 123,398,188 gallons, in 1912 to 168,339,478 gallons, in 1913 to 348,043,493 gallons, in 1914, 588,513,450 gallons, and in 1915, 682,984,848 gallons.

Figures of production furnished by the United States Geological Survey, exports compiled from the Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

384,667,550 barrels (of 42 gallons) of petroleum, according to the United States Geological Survey, were produced in the world in 1913. Of this amount, 248,446,230 barrels were produced in the United States, 62,834,356 in Russia, and the remainder was distributed as follows: Galicia, 7,818,130; Dutch East Indies, 11,966,857; Roumania, 13,554,768; India, 7,930,149; Mexico, 25,902,439; Japan, 1,942,009; Peru, 2,133,261; Germany, 995,764; Canada, 228,080; Italy, 47,256; other countries, 868,251.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

(In 1913 and 1914 and total production 1857-1914, with percentage of production by countries, in barrels of 42 gallons.)

Country.	1914.		1913		Total, 1857-1914.	
	Production.	Percentage.	Production	Percentage.	Production.	Percentage.
United States.....	265,762,535	66.36	248,446,230	64.59	3,335,457,140	59.63
Russia.....	67,020,522	16.74	62,834,356	16.34	1,622,233,845	29.00
Mexico.....	21,188,427	5.29	25,902,439	6.73	90,359,869	1.62
Roumania.....	12,826,579	3.20	13,554,768	3.52	117,982,474	2.11
Dutch East Indies.....	*a*12,705,208	3.17	11,966,857	3.11	138,278,392	2.47
India.....	*b*8,000,000	2.00	7,930,149	2.06	73,979,919	1.32
Galicia.....	*b*5,033,350	1.26	7,818,130	2.03	131,873,601	2.36
Japan *c*.....	2,738,378	.68	1,942,009	.51	27,051,158	.48
Peru.....	1,917,802	.48	2,133,261	.55	14,306,972	.26
Germany.....	*b*995,764	.25	*b*995,764	.26	12,965,569	.23
Egypt.....	777,038	.19	94,635	.03	1,086,728	.02
Trinidad.....	643,533	.16	503,616	.13	2,069,430	.04
Canada.....	214,805	.05	228,080	.06	23,493,610	.42
Italy.....	39,548	.01	47,256	.01	802,229	.01
Other countries.....	*d*620,000	.16	*b*270,000	.07	1,322,000	.03
Total.....	400,483,489	100.00	384,667,550	100.00	5,593,262,936	100.00

a Includes British Borneo. *b* Estimated. *c* Includes Formosa. *d* Includes 600,000 barrels produced in Argentina.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER, TIN, AND ZINC.

The production of copper in the world in 1913, stated in pounds, was as follows: United States, 1,224,484,098 (for 1914 figures see below); Germany, 55,776,380; England, 661,380; Italy, 3,527,360; Norway, 19,400,480; Austria, 8,377,480; Russia, 74,735,940; Sweden, 2,204,600; Spain and Portugal, 120,591,620; Turkey, 1,102,300; Hungary, 661,380; Servia, 14,109,440; Canada, 76,975,832; Mexico, 116,402,880; Argentina, 220,460; Bolivia, 8,157,020; Chile, 88,184,000; Peru, 56,658,220; Venezuela, 2,865,980; Cuba, 7,495,640; Cape Colony, 7,275,180; Namaqualand, 5,511,500; other Africa, 37,698,660; Japan, 161,376,720; Australia, 104,277,580 Grand total, 2,198,732,130. (Later foreign figures not available.)

The copper production of the United States in 1914 was distributed as follows (figures are in pounds): Alaska, 24,985,847; Arizona, 382,449,922; California, 29,784,173; Colorado, 7,316,066; Idaho, 5,875,205; Maryland, 12,248; Michigan, 158,009,748; Missouri, 53,519; Montana, 236,805,845; Nevada, 60,122,904; New Mexico, 64,204,703; North Carolina, 19,712; Oregon, 5,599; Pennsylvania, 422,741; Tennessee, 18,661,112; Texas, 34,272; Utah, 160,589,660; Virginia, 17,753; Washington, 683,602; Wisconsin, 10,098; Wyoming, 17,082; undistributed, 55,381. Total, 1,150,137,192.

The world's tin deliveries for 1914, which approximate both consumption and production, as compiled by the New York Metal Exchange, were as follows (figures are short tons): London, 23,335; Continent of Europe, 22,747; Cornwall (production), 6,720; Bolivia (shipments), 21,000; South Africa (shipments), 5,600; China (shipments), 2,128; United States (receipts), 48,505 Total, 130,035. Deducting 9,632 tons of Straits, etc., tin from Continent, English, etc., from United Kingdom arrived in the United States, makes the total marketed product approximately 120,403 short tons.

The production of zinc (spelter) in the world in 1913, in short tons, was as follows: Australia, 4,105; Austria and Italy, 23,928; Belgium, 217,928; France and Spain, 78,289; Germany, 312,075; Great Britain, 65,197; Holland, 26,811; Norway, 10,237; Poland, 8,389; United States, 346,676. Total, 1,093,635. (Later foreign reports not available because of war.) United States for 1914, 353,049 short tons.

Figures for Copper, Tin, and Zinc were furnished by the United States Geological Survey.

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EXPLOSIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Report of United States Bureau of Mines.)

AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES (EXCLUDING EXPORTS) MANUFACTURED AND USED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1914.

Kind of Explosive.	Coal Mining.	Other Mining.	Railway and Other Construction Work.	All Other Purposes.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Black blasting powder	176,812,650	7,572,125	7,903,275	13,811,650	206,099,700
High explosives other than permissible	24,215,945	84,264,577	27,983,946	81,989,503	218,453,971
Permissible explosives*	19,593,892	4,850,241	281,425	972,260	25,697,818
Total	220,622,487	96,686,943	36,168,646	96,773,413	450,251,489

The figures represent a decrease of 23,839,831 pounds of black powder, 23,932,573 pounds of high explosives, and 1,987,952 pounds of permissible explosives, as compared with 1913.

* Include ammonium nitrate explosives, hydrated explosives, organic nitrate explosives, and certain nitroglycerine explosives containing an excess of free water or carbon. All permissible explosives have passed certain tests of the Bureau of Mines, and are not to be regarded as permissible unless used in the manner specified by the bureau.

EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

(Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Kind of Explosive.	1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cartridges		$2,657,106		$3,521,533		$17,714,205
Dynamite ... lbs.	13,352,144	1,416,760	14,464,601	1,587,184	7,712,999	924,079
Gunpowder ... lbs.	1,149,731	378,123	989,385	247,200	7,686,480	5,091,542
All other		815,577		916,280		17,746,362
Total		$5,267,566		$6,272,197		$41,476,188

EMPLOYEES IN MUNITION PLANTS.

Statistics of 1906 placed the number of men in the Krupp works at 30,000. A recent work on the Krupps places the number of employés at Essen just before the war at 85,000, and states that since the declaration of hostilities the number has been increased to 100,000. In connection with the strike at the Remington Arms Company works at Bridgeport in August, 1915, the following figures were published, giving the number of men employed in the various arms and munition factories of New England at that time:

Remington Arms and Ammunition Company	16,000	Iver Johnson Arms Company	2,500
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	14,000	General Electric Company (Pittsfield)	*8,000
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	15,000	Marlin Fire Arms Company	2,000
Colt Patent Fire Arms Company	8,000	American and British Manufacturing Company	5,500
Smith & Wesson Company	4,000	J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company	4,000
Hopkins and Allen	3,000	U. S. Cartridge Company	2,000

* In addition to this number the General Electric Company has about 15,000 employés in Schenectady, N. Y., and about 22,000 elsewhere in the United States, making a total for this company of about 45,000.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has kept a record of the accidents in the United States, due annually to the celebration of Independence Day.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1904	183	3,986	4,169	1910	131	2,792	2,923
1905	182	4,994	5,176	1911	57	1,546	1,603
1906	158	5,308	5,466	1912	41	945	986
1907	164	4,249	4,413	1913	32	1,163	1,195
1908	163	5,460	5,623	1914	40	1,506	1,546
1909	215	5,092	5,307	1915	30	1,135	1,165

The decrease from 466 deaths in 1903 to 30 in 1915 was due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease taking place in States where the agitation for restrictive measures was strongest.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

IN SHORT TONS (2,000 LBS.), APPORTIONED ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF ORE.

(Report of United States Geological Survey.)

Country.	1912.	1913.	Country.	1912.	1913.
Australia	118,387	127,867	Russia	1,102	1,102
Austria-Hungary	23,589	26,565	Spain	205,799	223,767
Belgium	56,438	55,997	Sweden	1,433	1,653
Canada	17,968	18,849	Turkey in Asia	13,779	15,322
France	34,282	30,864	Other countries	13,448	6,834
Germany	194,666	199,627	United States (domestic, refined)	392,517	411,878
Great Britain	32,187	33,620			
Greece	15,983	20,282			
Italy	23,699	23,920	Total	1,282,513	1,270,458
Japan	4,960	3,968	United States percentage of world's production	30.6	32.4
Mexico	132,276	68,343			

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MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Geological Survey for calendar year 1914.)

METALLIC.

Product.	1914 Quantity.	1914 Value.
Aluminum (consumpt'n) . . lbs.	79,129,000	$14,522,700
Antimonial lead (*a*) . . . . . s. t.	16,067	1,572,167
Antimony (*b*) . . . . . s. t.	(*b*)2,705	(*b*)576,501
Bauxite . . . . . l. t.	219,318	1,069,194
Chromic iron ore . . . . . l. t.	591	8,715
Copper, value at New York City (*c*) . . . . . lbs.	1,150,137,192	152,968,246
Ferro-alloys . . . . . l. t.	255,524	9,350,245
Gold (*d*) . . . . . troy oz.	4,572,976	94,531,800
Iron { Ore (*e*) . . . . . l. t.	39,714,280	(*e*)71,905,079
Iron { Pig . . . . . l. t.	22,263,263	298,777,429
Lead (refined), value at New York City (*c*) . . . . . s. t.	512,794	39,997,932
Manganese ore . . . . . l. t.	2,635	27,377
Manganiferous ore (*f*) . . . l. t.	98,265	218,497
Nickel, value at New York City (*g*) . . . . . lbs.	845,334	313,000
Platinum and allied metals, value at N. Y. City . troy oz.	6,324	$280,885
Quicksilver, value at S. Francisco . . . flasks (75 lbs., net)	16,548	811,680
Silver . . . . . troy oz.	72,455,100	40,067,700
Tin (metallic equivalent) . lbs.	208,000	66,560
Titanium ore (rutile) . . . . s. t.	94	11,280
Tungsten ore (60% concentrates) . . . . . s. t.	990	435,000
Uranium and vanadium minerals (*h*) . . . . . s. t.	(*h*)	(*h*)941,300
Zinc, value at St. Louis (*c*) . s. t.	343,418	35,028,636
Total value of metallic products		$691,000,343

NON-METALLIC.

Product.	1914 Quantity.	1914 Value.
Arsenious oxide . . . . . s. t.	4,670	$313,147
Asbestos . . . . . s. t.	1,247	18,965
Asphalt . . . . . s. t.	438,271	3,647,592
Barytes (crude) . . . . . s. t.	51,547	153,715
Borax (crude) . . . . . s. t.	62,400	1,464,400
Bromine . . . . . lbs.	576,991	203,094
Calcium chloride . . . . . s. t.	19,403	121,766
Cement, barrels (380 lbs., net)	87,257,552	80,533,203
Clay { Products	. . . . .	164,986,983
Clay { Raw (*e*) . . . . . s. t.	2,309,860	(*e*)3,756,568
Coal { Bituminous (*f*) . . . . s. t.	422,703,970	493,309,244
Coal { Penna. anthracite . l. t.	81,090,631	188,181,399
Cobalt oxide . . . . . lbs.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Coke (*e*) . . . . . s. t.	34,555,914	(*e*)88,334,217
Diatomaceous (infusorial) earth and tripoli	. . . . .	252,327
Emery . . . . . s. t.	485	2,425
Feldspar . . . . . s. t.	135,419	629,873
Fluorspar . . . . . s. t.	95,116	570,041
Fullers' earth . . . . . s. t.	40,981	403,646
Garnet for abrasive purposes . . . . . s. t.	4,231	145,510
Gems and precious stones . . .	. . . . .	124,651
Graphite { Amorphous . . . s. t.	1,725	38,750
Graphite { Crystalline . . . lbs.	5,220,539	285,368
Grindstones and pulpstones . .	. . . . .	699,344
Gypsum . . . . . s. t.	2,476,465	6,895,989
Lime . . . . . s. t.	3,380,928	13,247,676
Lithium minerals . . . . . s. t.	(*j*)	(*j*)
Magnesite (crude) . . . . . s. t.	11,293	124,223
Marls . . . . . s. t.	(*j*)	(*j*)
Mica { Scrap . . . . . s. t.	3,730	51,416
Mica { Sheet . . . . . lbs.	556,933	278,540
Millstones	. . . . .	43,316
Mineral Paints { Natural pigments (*k*) . . . s. t.	66,766	473,036
Mineral Paints { Zinc-lead pigments (*k*) . . . s. t.	106,791	9,978,710
Mineral waters . . . . gals. sold	54,358,466	$4,892,328
Natural gas	. . . . .	94,115,524
Oilstones, etc	. . . . .	167,948
Peat	. . . . .	309,692
Petroleum . . barrels (42 gals.) .	265,762,535	214,125,215
Phosphate rock . . . . . l. t.	2,734,043	9,608,041
Pumice . . . . . s. t.	27,591	59,172
Pyrite . . . . . l. t.	336,662	1,283,346
Salt . . . . barrels (280 lbs., net)	24,804,683	10,271,358
Sand { Glass . . . . . s. t.	1,619,649	1,568,030
Sand { Moulding, building, etc., and gravel . s. t.	77,662,086	22,278,969
Sand-lime brick	. . . . .	1,058,514
Silica (quartz) . . . . . s. t.	153,401	360,502
Slate	. . . . .	5,706,787
Stone	. . . . .	77,412,292
Sulphur . . . . . l. t.	327,634	5,954,236
Sulphuric acid (60° Baumé) from copper and zinc smelters . . . . . s. t.	760,638	5,190,293
Talc and soapstone (exclusive of fibrous talc) . . . . . s. t.	86,221	1,043,801
Talc, fibrous . . . . . s. t.	86,075	821,286
Thorium minerals (monazite) and zircon . . . . . lbs.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total value of non-metallic products	. . . . .	$1,423,395,681
Total value of metallic products	. . . . .	691,300,343
Unspecified, metallic and non-metallic (estimated)	. . . . .	550,000
Grand total	. . . . .	$2,114,946,024

(*a*) From both foreign and domestic sources. 1914: Domestic, 15,475 tons, $1,462,051; foreign, 1,192 tons, $110,116. (*b*) Antimony contained in antimonial lead and antimony saved in copper refining. Value of former included in antimonial lead value, and value of latter in "Unspecified." (*c*) Product from domestic ores only. (*d*) Value, $20.671834625323 an ounce. (*e*) Value not included in total value. (*f*) Exclusive of those ores from Lake Superior district running so low in manganese as to be classed with iron ore. (*g*) By-product in electrolytic copper refining. (*h*) 1913: Consists of 2,269 tons of uranium ore (carnotite); 10.5 grams of radium, not isolated, and 432 tons of vanadium in roscoelite and carnotite ores with an arbitrarily assigned value. 1914: 4,294 tons of uranium ore (carnotite), valued at $441,300, including the value of 22.3 grams of radium, not isolated, and 452 tons of vanadium in roscoelite and carnotite ores with an arbitrarily assigned value of $500,000. (*i*) Includes brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. (*j*) Value included under "Unspecified." (*k*) Natural pigments: Ochre, umber, sienna, metallic paint, mortar colors, and ground slate and shale; zinc-lead pigments: Sublimed blue lead, sublimed white lead, leaded zinc oxide, and zinc oxide. l. t., long tons; s. t., short tons.

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PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year Ending June 30.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit.(a)						Fermented Liquors.	Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure Neutral Spirits.			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.*	Gallons.	Gallons.
1902.....	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	44,550,127	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903.....	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	46,720,179	6,430,673	112,905,399
1904.....	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	48,265,168	5,193,262	139,506,214
1905.....	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	69,944,811	49,522,029	5,448,584	153,259,378
1906.....	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	51,724,553	4,444,072	150,110,197
1907.....	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	58,622,002	6,138,305	174,712,218
1908.....	14,120,484	13,587,863	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,935,821	58,814,033	6,899,823	133,889,563
	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Com'rcial Alcohol.	Total.‡			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			
1910.....	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,434	163,893,960
1911.....	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	§44,205,330	175,402,395	63,283,123	7,953,132	183,355,527
1912.....	98,209,571	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	§45,869,685	178,249,985	62,176,694	9,321,823	187,571,808
1913.....	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	185,353,383	65,324,876	8,252,879	193,606,258
1914.....	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	31,715,199	47,132,535	174,611,645	66,189,473	7,307,897	181,919,542

(a) In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of Attorney-General as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the President, dated December 27, 1909.

* Of not more than 31 gallons. The figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax. † Including apple, peach, and grape. ‡ Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. § Neutral and cologne spirits after 1910.

Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption), 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 126,453,592 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons; 1912, 133,377,458 gallons; 1913, 140,418,289 gallons; 1914, 136,433,749 gallons.

The production of wines in the United States in 1914 was 45,915,000 gallons, of which California produced: sweet, 16,865,000; dry, 22,000,000; New York, 2,500,000; Ohio, 2,000,000; Missouri, 700,000; New Jersey, 300,000; Virginia, 900,000; North Carolina, 450,000; other States, 200,000.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, AND WINES

INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

Year Ending June 30.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Malt liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	1,651,564	1,452,728	1,213,320	799,946
Malt liquors, not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	5,523,941	6,245,922	5,963,913	2,251,158
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, brandy, proof gallons	509,286	610,358	602,563	400,203
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, all other, proof gallons	3,141,450	3,470,352	3,558,280	2,889,534
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	124,624	113,950	88,056	51,472
Wines, still wines in casks, gallons.....	3,864,070	4,417,130	5,220,380	3,860,273
Wines, still wines in bottles, dozen.....	577,244	677,111	728,303	627,067
Wines, champagnes and other sparkling, dozen.....	281,134	280,828	270,002	114,630
VALUES.				
Malt liquors.....	$3,279,926	$3,290,265	$2,967,029	$1,587,398
Spirits, distilled and compounds (a).....	6,463,228	6,374,157	7,263,848	5,570,322
Wines.....	9,591,451	10,078,707	10,116,669	6,247,183

(a) Compounds not included after 1908.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS MALT LIQUORS AND WINES

IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30.	Distilled Spirits Consumed.			Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liq'rs.	Imported Malt Liq'rs.	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1904.....	1,637,303	118,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,663,776,829
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,694,455,976
1906.....	1,781,613	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,604,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027
1907.....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909.....	1,850,709	111,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011
1910.....	2,204,181	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420
1911.....	2,424,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975
1912.....	2,449,334	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226
1913.....	2,801,767	140,521,889	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,233,420,461
1914.....	2,704,752	136,521,805	7,170,696	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	4,220,670	2,252,272,765

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS, WINE, AND ALCOHOL

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

Countries.	Year.	Malt Liquors.	Wine.	Alcohol.	Countries.	Year.	Malt Liquors.	Wine.	Alcohol.
United States.	1914	2,053,457,000	52,418,000	a146,397,000	Sweden.....	1912	70,216,000	819,000	10,065,000
United King'm	1913	1,508,358,000	13,705,000	43,538,000	Norway.....	1913	13,500,000	1,030,000	2,338,000
Russia.....	1910	269,533,000	.....	229,722,000	Denmark.....	1912	61,499,000	1,004,000	6,842,000
Germany.....	1913	1,817,968,000	55,467,000	98,853,000	Portugal.....	1909	.....	146,271,000	.....
France.....	1912	418,500,000	1,758,900,000	80,096,000	Netherlands..	1913	46,893,000	2,052,000	8,483,000
Spain.....	1912	.....	350,343,000	.....	Switzerland...	1912	b82,051,000	62,344,000	3,857,000
Belgium.....	1912	446,422,000	8,453,000	12,812,000	Hungary.....	1912	88,365,000	53,838,000	d43,667,000
Italy.....	1912	19,126,000	1,125,366,000	12,046,000	Roumania....	1909	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Austria.....	1912	563,978,000	b129,126,000	c54,657,000	Bulgaria.....	1909	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000

Note—Quantities of alcohol are stated in U. S. proof gallons (at 50%). a Distilled spirits. b Year 1911. c Year 1910. d Year 1909.

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LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND PROHIBITION STATES.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND FEES.

Alabama—Prohibition.
Alaska—Local option under acts of Congress. License, $1,000.
Arizona—Prohibition.
Arkansas—Prohibition.
California—Local option, fee by authorities.
Colorado—Prohibition.
Connecticut—Local option, fee $333–$750.
Delaware—Wholesale liquor dealers, $500; liquor merchants, $200; inn or tavern in cities or towns of 10,000 inhabitants or over, $300; all other places, $200. Kent and Sussex Counties, local option, no license tax.
District of Columbia—Licenses issuable at discretion of Excise Board, except within certain prescribed areas in which public institutions are located; except within certain distances of churches and educational institutions, and subject to other restrictions in the interest of public order and the diminution of temptation. Wholesale fee, $200; bar-room fee, $1,500 per annum.
Florida—Local option, fee $1,000.
Georgia—Prohibition.
Hawaii—License by commissions appointed by the Governor.
Idaho—Prohibition.
Illinois—Local option license by City Council or Village or County Board, fee not less than $500; malt liquors, $150.
Indiana—Fee for retail license, $200. In cities of the first and second class an additional license fee of $300 is required, and in other cities and towns an additional fee of $200 is required. In townships outside of cities and towns an additional fee of $50 is required. These last fees are increased in some cities from $300 to $500, and in some towns from $200 to $300, where action was taken making such increases within 30 days after the law became effective in 1911.
Iowa—Prohibition.
Kansas—Prohibition.
Kentucky—County local option; fee, $85–$210. In some cases city licenses for saloons runs as high as $1,500.
Louisiana—Local option, fee $200 up.
Maine—Prohibition.
Maryland—Local option, fee varies. In Baltimore City, retail, $1,000.
Massachusetts—Local option, fee for first-class license not less than $1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred.
Michigan—Local option. State fee, $500 per year; year begins May 1. In some localities a local fee is also exacted by the municipalities. This varies in different parts of the State, many of the municipalities exacting no additional fee, while some of them exact as high as $1,000 per year.
Minnesota—Not a State-wide prohibition State. Has county option law, and over forty-five of the eighty-six counties are dry.
Mississippi—Prohibition.
Missouri—Section 7199 R. S. Missouri for 1909 provides that upon every dramshop license "there shall be levied a tax of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for State purposes, and not less than $250 nor more than $400 for county purposes, for every period of six months."
Montana—Semi-annual fee, $165–$330. The prohibition amendment will be voted on in 1916, and if it carries will go into effect January 1, 1918.
Nebraska—Local option, fee $500–$1,000.
Nevada—State license $150 per annum wholesale, $100 per annum retail, drug store $25 per annum.
New Hampshire—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum $1,200.
New Jersey—Local option, fee $100–$1,000.
New Mexico—License by local authorities in incorporated cities and towns, by county commissioners in unincorporated towns. License fee $100–$400, varying in different municipalities.
New York—Local option in towns, fee $187.50–$1,500, according to population.
North Carolina—Prohibition.
North Dakota—Prohibition.
Ohio—Application fee, $5. Certificate, $100. Tax on the business, $1,000.
Oklahoma—Prohibition.
Oregon—Prohibition.
Pennsylvania—License under control of courts, fee $100–$1,100.
Porto Rico—Licenses controlled by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. Issued and paid quarterly, first day of every quarter. Transferable upon application to Treasurer.
Rhode Island—Local option, fee $300–$1,500.
South Carolina—Prohibition. Question of law involved, matter pending in Supreme Court when ALMANAC went to press.
South Dakota—License by local authorities, fee $600–$1,100. County license $400. Vote in 1916 for State-wide prohibition.
Tennessee—Wholesale, $500; retail, in cities, taxing districts, or towns of 6,000 inhabitants or over, $500; at any place, city, taxing district, or town of less than 6,000 inhabitants, $500. State-wide prohibition under a four-mile law.
Texas—License for State and county issued by the County Clerk; fees, State $375, county $187.50, city $187.50; city license issued by city tax collector.
Utah—License granted by local authorities, fee $400–$2,000. Druggists, $200–$600; brewers, $250–$1,250.
Vermont—License Local Option act was approved December 11, 1902, and took effect March 3, 1903.
Virginia—Control of local courts, malt liquor bar license $250, retail ardent spirits $550, wholesale ardent spirits $1,250, wholesale malt liquors $500, retail and shippers $1,000, local option provided for. State-wide prohibition in effect November 1, 1916.
Washington—Prohibition.
West Virginia—Prohibition.
Wisconsin—Local option, fee $100–$200, with power in voters to increase from $200–$500. Baker law provides one saloon to each 500 persons.
Wyoming—Wholesale dealer, $300; retail, $1,000. City license additional.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated in 1901 and is organized in 260 colleges and universities, and has an enrolled membership of 8,800. It encourages study and discussion of the liquor problem, especially in its economic and social phases, and enlists students for service and leadership in the settlement of this and similar civic social problems. To this end it conducts among the colleges of the United States oratorical contests, journalistic contests, study groups, debates, etc., and sends out hundreds of students annually into local and State anti-liquor campaigns. Its work is educational in character, training leaders and workers for the various anti-liquor organizations of the country.

President—D. Leigh Colvin, Ph. D., New York. *First Vice-President*—Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Elong G. Borton. *Treasurer*—Harry S. Warner. Headquarters, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

President—Rev. David S. Dodge. *Editor and Lecturer*—Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D. *Treasurer*—John W. Cummings.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized in 1865 for the special work of creating and circulating sound temperance literature to promote the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicants, and to unify and concentrate the temperance and Christian sentiment of the Nation against the drink habit and the drink traffic. The headquarters of the society is at 373 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ended April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share of net revenue, boroughs' share of net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the city of New York, for the year ended September 30, 1915 (new law)

Boroughs.	No. of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	No. of Certificates in Force Sept. 30, 1915 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1915 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1915 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ended Sept. 30, 1915 (New Law).	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax Year Ended Sept. 30, 1915 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ended Sept. 30, 1915 (New Law).
Manhattan...	8,906	5,344	$1,056,013.10	$5,814,138.76	$2,907,069.38	$2,907,069.38	$4,091,961.14	$6,999,030.52
Bronx.....		988		945,222.50	472,611.25	472,611.25	472,100.16	944,711.41
Brooklyn.....	4,702	3,340	599,115.89	3,582,000.00	1,791,000.00	1,791,000.00	1,220,420.56	3,011,420.56
Queens.....	1,206	1,751	43,424.61	549,908.80	274,954.40	274,954.40	364,311.48	639,265.88
Richmond.....	543	531	38,364.83	174,151.25	87,075.63	87,075.62	61,736.88	148,812.50
Total.....	15,357	11,954	$1,736,918.43	$11,065,421.31	$5,532,710.66	$5,532,710.65	$6,210,530.22	$11,743,240.87

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1915, by boroughs, in the city of New York.

Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, Etc.	Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, Etc.
Manhattan and Bronx.....	671	4,542	Richmond.....	207	276
Brooklyn.....	390	2,441			
Queens.....	445	1,086	Total New York City.....	1,713	8,345

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1914.

Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.	Countries	Gallons.
France.....	1,581,236,530	Germany.....	26,417,000	Bolivia.....	1,849,190
Italy.....	1,137,146,182	Turkey and Cyprus.	21,133,600	Bulgaria.....	1,056,680
Spain.....	427,108,470	Roumania.....	17,461,637	Azores, Canaries and Madeira.....	792,510
Algeria.....	272,563,182	Switzerland.....	13,393,419	Canada.....	449,089
Argentina.....	145,293,500	Brazil.....	11,887,650	Mexico.....	224,544
Russia.....	126,801,600	Serbia.....	9,245,950	Persia.....	66,042
Chile.....	105,668,000	Australia.....	7,925,100	Egypt.....	39,625
Portugal.....	105,668,000	Tunis.....	7,925,100	Luxemburg.....	26,417
Greece and Islands..	72,646,750	Uruguay.....	5,283,400		
Hungary.....	66,042,500	Cape of Good Hope.	4,622,975		
Austria.....	52,834,000	Peru.....	4,226,720	Total.....	4,276,295,485
United States.....	45,965,580	Corsica.....	3,294,543		

WHEN TO SERVE BEVERAGES.

(From Osborn's Vintage and Production of Wines and Liquors.)

Appetizer—Dry pale Sherry plain or with a dash of bitters, Vermouth plain or a cocktail.
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, Chablis or Capri; cool.
With Soup—Sherry, Madeira, or Marsala; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Chablis, Rhine Wine, Moselle, or Capri; cool.
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti.*
With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti.*
With Game—Champagne; cold. Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Cheese—Port.*
With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat.*
With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial.*

If such a variety is not desired, the following may be used, viz.: Sherry or Sherry and Bitters, Vermouth or Vermouth Cocktail as an appetizer; Rhine Wine, Moselle, Sauternes, Chablis, or Capri with oysters and fish; Sherry, Madeira, or Marsala with soup; Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Chianti, or Whiskey High Ball throughout the meal; Brandy, Cordial or Port after dinner; Ale or Stout with oysters, fish, cold meats, steaks, chops, or bread and cheese.

* Temperature of room.

UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Gustav Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis. *First Vice-President*—Louis B. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Second Vice-President*—August Fitger, Duluth, Minn. *Third Vice-President*—John Gardiner, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—Gustav W. Lembeck, Jersey City, N. J. *Secretary*—Hugh F. Fox, 50 Union Square, New York City.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR.

President—Adolph Lewisohn. *Honorary President*—Thomas Mott Osborne. *Chairman, Executive Committee*—E. Stagg Whitin. *Secretary*—R. Montgomery Schell. *Treasurer*—Bernard H. Ridder. Headquarters, Broadway and 116th Street, New York.

"The object of this organization is to study the whole problem of labor in prisons and correctional institutions, with a view to securing legislation among the States of the Union, to the end that all prisoners may be so employed as to promote their welfare and at the same time to reimburse the institutions for expense of maintenance, while preventing unfair competition between prison-made goods and the products of free labor, and securing to their dependent families a fair proportion of the rightful earnings of prisoners."

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Their Penalties.

SEVERAL STATES AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same elements as that of arson, namely the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night.

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the *person or immediate presence* of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury.

Grand Larceny is simple theft, of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—most States also classify as grand larceny, theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitute the crime of robbery.

Assault with intent to kill, bigamy, forgery, perjury and rape are not subdivided into degrees in the subjoined table.

Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

Where the classification of a crime in a particular State does not approximately agree with the definitions given above, note is made of the fact.

NOTE—In the table below, after the figures given, "years" is understood, unless otherwise stated. Where two figures are given, separated by a dash, as 1—7, the provision should be understood as "not less than one year nor more than seven;" where a sum of money is given in the table the provision should be understood as meaning a fine of not exceeding the sum mentioned.

Rape.	Arson		Burglary		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Degree.	2d Degree	1st Degree.	2d Degree					
Death or not less than 10	Death or not less than 10	2—10	1—20		1—10	2—5	2—5 (n)	2—10	1
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	2
*Death	2—10		3—7		1—5 (e)	3—7	1—15	2—10	3
Not over 50	Not less than 2	1—25	1—15	Not over 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $5,000	1—14	1—14	4
1 up to life	1—10		1—10 (cc)		1—10	Not over 2 and $1,000	1—14 (cc)	1—14	5
Not over 30	Not over 10		Not over 20	Not over 20	Not over 5 (c)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 5	6
†Death or life imprisonment	†Death	1—10	†Death	Not over 20	Not over 3, and restitution	Not over $2,000 and not over 6	Not over $2,000 and not over 10	Not over 3 and fine	7
†Death	Any term up to life		Any term up to life		Not over 5 or $1,000	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 20	Not over 10	8
Death	5—20	1—20	1—20	1—20	1—20 (f)	1—10	1—20	1—20	9
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2 up to life	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—14	Not over 5 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	10
1 up to life	1—20		1—20		1—10	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	11
2—21 (hh)	2—21 (hh)		10—20		1—14 (g)	2—5 or $1,000	2—21 or $50—$1,000	2—14 or $1,000	12
Any term up to life	Any term up to life	Not over 20	Any term up to life	Not over 10	Not over 10	Not over 5	10 up to life	Not over 10	13
5—21	10—21	7—10 (j)	10—21	5—10	5—7	Not over 5	Not over 7 (j)	Not over 21	14
*Death or 10—20	5—21	1—20	2—10		1—5	3—9	1—5	5—15	15
†Death or life imprisonment	†Death or 5—20		†Death or 5—20		Not over 10	1—5 and $500	Not over 5	2—14	16
Any term of years	Life	Any term of years (k)	Any term of years	1—10 (k)	1—5	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 10 (k)	Not over 10	17
Death or 18 mos.—21 years	Death or not over 20	2—20	3—10 (o)		1—15 (o)	18 mos.—9 years	Not over 10	1—10	18
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 10	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 20 (p)	Not over 10	19
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years		Not over 15	Not over 10	5 or not over $500	5 or not over $500	Not over 15 (q)	Not over 14	20
7—30	Not less than 10	7—15 (r)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10	1—10	Not over 5	1—10	Not over 20	21
†Death or life imprisonment	†Death or life imprisonment	Not over 10 (s)	7—10		Not over 5	Not over 10	Not over 10 (s)	2—15	22
†Death or not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not less than 3	Not less than 5	Not less than 2	Not over 5 (t)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (t)	Not over 10	23

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	State.	Murder. 1st Degree.	Murder. 2d Degree.	Manslaughter. 1st Degree.	Manslaughter. 2d Degree.	Assault with Intent to Kill.	Robbery.
24	Montana	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5—10	1—20
25	Nebraska	*Death	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	1—10		2—15	3—15
26	Nevada	‡Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 (u)
27	New Hampshire	†Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	Not over 20	Not over 30
28	New Jersey	*Death	Not over 30	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both		Not over 12 or $3,000 or both	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both
29	New Mexico	†Death	3 or more	1—10		1—5 or $1,000	3—15
30	New York	*Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both	Not over 10	10—20 (w)
31	North Carolina	*Death	2—30	4 months to 20 years		Fine or imprisonment or both	5—60
32	North Dakota	Life imprisonment	10—30	5—15	1—5	1—10	1—10
33	Ohio	*Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—20		1—20	1—15
34	Oklahoma	*Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 10	Not less than 10
35	Oregon	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—15 and $5,000		1—10	Not less than 3 up to life (m)
36	Pennsylvania	*Death	Not over 20	Not over 12 and $1,000	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $1,000	
37	Rhode Island	Life imprisonment		Not over 20		1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
38	South Carolina	*Death or life imprisonment		2—30		(n)	Not over 10
39	South Dakota	Life imprisonment		Not less than 4	1—4	Not over 5	10—20 (aa)
40	Tennessee	*Death or life imprisonment	10—20	2—10	1—5	3—21	5—15
41	Texas	†Death or any term not less than 5		2—5		2—15 (bb)	Not less than 5 up to life (bb)
42	Utah	‡Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—10	Not over 1	1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
43	Vermont	*Death	Life imprisonment	Not less than 1 up to life or $1,000		5 up to life	2—7
44	Virginia	*Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	(ss)	1—10	†Death or 5—18
45	Washington	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 20		Not less than 5	Not less than 5
46	West Virginia	†Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	Court to fix penalty	2—10	5—10
47	Wisconsin	Life imprisonment	14—25 (ff)	5—10	4—7 (ff)	1—5 or $1,000	3—5
48	Wyoming	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20		Not over 14	Not over 14
							TERRI
	Alaska	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 15	1—20		1—15	1—15
	Dist. of Columbia	†Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both		Not over 15	6 months to 15 years
	Hawaii	†Death	20 up to life	10—20	5—10		Life or any number of years
	Porto Rico	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10	Not over 10	1—15	1—20

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

* By electrocution. † By hanging. ‡ By hanging or shooting, at discretion of murderer.

(a) Alabama—Perjury on trial of a felony (3-20 years). (b) Alaska (rape of daughter, sister or female under 12 years)—Life imprisonment. Perjury in trial of capital offence (2-20 years). (c) Connecticut—The punishment of larceny of over $2,000 is not more than 20 years; the figure given in the table is larceny of over $50 and below $2,000 in value. (d) In Delaware, besides imprisonment and graduated fines, whipping

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Rape.	Arson. 1st Degree.	Arson. 2d Degree.	Burglary. 1st Degree.	Burglary. 2d Degree.	Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
2—99	Not less than 5	1—10	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	Not over 3 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	24
3—20	1—20		1—10	1—5	1—7	1—7	1—14	1—20	25
Not less than 5 up to life (u)	Not less than 2 up to life (u)	1—10 (hh)	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	26
Not over 30	Not over 30	Not over 20	Not over 25	Not over 15 (v)	Not over 5 (v)	Not over 3	Not over 5	Not over 5	27
Not over 15 or $5,000 or both	Not over 15 or $2,000 or both		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both	28
5—20	1—20		1—12		1—10	2—7	2—15	1—7	29
10—20 (w)	Not over 40	Not over 25 (w)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10 (w)	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 10 (w)	Not over 20	30
•Death	•Death		•Death	Any term up to life	Not over 1 (x)	4 mos.—10 years	4 mos.—10 years and $1,000	4 mos.—10 years	31
1—15	Not less than 10	7—10 (y)	Not less than 10	5—10 (y)	1—5	1—5	1—10 (y)	Not less than 10	32
3—20	Not over 20		Life imprisonment or 5—30	1—15	1—7	1—7	3—10	1—20	33
•Death or not less than 15	10—30	2—10	7—20	2—7	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 20	7—20	34
3—20	10—20	5—15 (z)	5—15	3—10 (nn)	1—10	1—4	3—10 (z)	2—20	35
Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 12 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $500	5 and $1,000	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $500	Not over 10 and $1,000	36
Not less than 10 up to life	Not less than 10 up to life		Not less than 5 up to life		Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	1—5 or $1,000	Not over 20	2—10	37
•Death or 5—40	•Death	In discretion of court	Life imprisonment or not less than 5		3 mos.—10 years	6 mos.—5 years	Not over 7	1—7	38
Not less than 10	Not less than 10	7—10	Not less than 10	5—10	Not over 5	Not over 5	1—20	Not over 10	39
•Death or not less than 10 up to life	5—21	2—21	5—15	3—10	3—10	2—21	1—15	3—15	40
†Death or any term over 5 up to life	5—20		2—12	Not less than 5	2—10 (bb)	2—5	2—10 (bb)	2—7	41
Not less than 5	2—15	1—10	25—40	1—20	1—10	Not over 5 and $500	1—10	1—20	42
Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	•Death or up to life	Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 15 or $1,000	Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 10 or $500 or both	Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	43
†Death or 5—20	•Death	5—18 (dd)	•Death or 5—18	3—10	1—10	3—8	Not over 1 year and $1,000 (dd)	1—10	44
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not over 10 or $5,000	Not less than 5	Not over 15	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 15	Not over 20	45
†Death or 7—20	†Death		2—15		2—10	1—5	1 year and $1,000 (ee)	2—10	46
10—30	3—20	3—10 (ff)	5—15 (ff)	3—8 (ff)	1—25	1—5	2—5 (ff)	1—7	47
Not less than 1 up to life	Not over 21		Not over 14 (gg)		Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 14	Not over 14	48
TORIES.									
3—20 (b)	10—20	5—15	1—15	2—6	1—10	1—7	1—10 (b)	1—20	
5—30 or †death	1—10		Not over 15		1—10	2—7	2—10	1—10	
Up to life and $1,000	†Death or life imprisonment	Life or any number of years	Not over 20	Not over 10	Not over 10	Not over 1 or $100	Not over 20	Not over 10 and $500	
Not less than 5	Not less than 10	1—10	1—15	Not over 5	1—10	Not over 3 or $2,000	1—10	1—14	

EXPLANATORY NOTES—Continued. See following page also.

is prescribed for some of the offences scheduled, and usually consists of 20 to 40 lashes. (e) Stealing horse or mule, 1 to 15 years. (f) In Georgia various grades of larceny are recognised for theft of horses, cattle, etc. (g) Also fine not over twice value of property destroyed or stolen. (h) Assault with intent to rape punishable by not over 20 years; lesser assault by not over 5 years. (j) In Kansas lesser degrees of robbery are punishable (5-10) and (not over 5). Two lesser degrees of arson are also recognized. Perjury on trial

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LYNCHINGS AND LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

Lynchings—The total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to October 11, 1915, was 3,583. In 1915 to October 11 there were 78 lynchings, of which 77 were in the South and one in the North. Seventy-six were males and one female. Of the lynched, 42 were negroes, 21 whites, and 15 Mexicans. The offences for which they were lynched were: Murder 29, rape 10, theft 10, murderous assault 6, by night-riders 6, attempted rape 4, alleged murder 3, insults to women 2, accessory to murder 2, race prejudice 1, unnamed cause 1, wife beating 1, poisoning mules 3. The States in which these lynchings occurred and the number in each State were as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 3, Arizona 2, Florida 4, Georgia 14, Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 6, Missouri 2, North Carolina 4, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 3, and Texas 20.

Legal Executions—In 1908 to November 15 there were 92; in 1909, 107; in 1910, 104; in 1911, 61; in 1912 to November 15, 128; in 1913 to November 12, 81; in 1914, 74; and in 1915 to October 11, 94, of which 52 were in the South and 42 in the North; 55 were whites, 36 negroes, and 3 Chinamen; all were males. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder 87, rape 7. The States in which the executions in 1915 to October 11 took place, and the number in each, were as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 6, California 8, Colorado 1, Connecticut 2, Delaware 1, Florida 2, Georgia 6, Illinois 2, Kentucky 3, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 4, Maryland 1, Missouri 1, New York 19, New Jersey 3, North Carolina 1, Pennsylvania 5, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 1, Texas 4, Virginia 5, and West Virginia 4.

According to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been during the first six months of 1915 34 lynchings. This is 13 more than the number, 21, for the same period last year. Of those lynched 24 were negroes and 10 were whites. This is 3 more negroes and 9 more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was 20 negroes and 1 white. Eight, or one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Only 7—6 negroes and 1 white—of those put to death, or 21 per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched were: Murder 8, 3 whites and 5 negroes; killing officers of the law 4, 2 whites and 2 negroes; clubbing an officer, a family of four—father, son, and two daughters; stealing hogs 2, white; disregarding warnings of night-riders 2, white; insulting a woman 1; writing an insulting letter 1; wounding a man 1; stealing meat 1; burglary 1; stealing cotton 1; charged with stealing a cow 1. In this instance it was later reported that the negro had not been indicted, that the woman to whom the cow belonged did not know that the accusation had been made. The cow, which had simply strayed, finally returned home.

CRIMES IN THREE LARGE CITIES.

In a statement made by the Chairman of a Special Council Committee in Chicago on September 17, 1914, the following comparison for year 1913 was made: Murders—Chicago, 262; New York, 131; London, 36. Robberies and assaults to rob—Chicago, 1,022; New York, 926; London, 78. Burglaries—Chicago, 1,041; New York, 1,755; London, 1,129.

In 1913 in New York City there were 7,413 delinquent boys and 1,606 girls arraigned in the Manhattan court. Of the 4,645 in Brooklyn, 3,886 were boys and 759 girls. Queens had 610 boys and 148 girls; Richmond, 295 boys and 110 girls.

THE MILLENNIUM GUILD.

President—Mrs. Maud R. L. Freshel. *Recording Secretary*—Miss Lena Stevens. *Treasurer*—Miss Edna Donnell. *Corresponding Secretary*—C. P. Freshel. *Headquarters*—74 Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The object of this association is to promote by precept and example a just consideration of the rights of all races, human and subhuman, and to teach that foremost among the unnecessary evils of the world, and one which underlies most of the other evils, is the mutilation and slaughter of our fellow-creatures for food and other selfish ends, and to set forth the physical and moral reasons why this is so.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report issued January 29, 1914, by the Census Bureau, based on the Census of 1910.)

Of the total number of 5,408 benevolent institutions reported in the United States in 1910, 2,492, or 46.1 per cent., were institutions for the sick; 1,435, of 26.5 per cent., were institutions for the care of children; 1,151, or 21.3 per cent., were homes for adults or adults and children; 205, or 3.8 per cent., were societies for the protection and care of children, and 125, or 2.3 per cent., were institutions for blind and deaf.

A considerable number of these institutions, especially the dispensaries and the societies for the care of children, made no report of inmates at the close of 1910, but in the 4,272 institutions that did make such report there were 336,127 inmates, of whom 116,228, or 34.6 per cent., were in homes for adults or adults and children; 108,070, or 32.1 per cent., were in institutions for the care of children; 96,390, or 28.7 per cent., in institutions for the sick, and 15,439, or 4.6 per cent., in institutions for blind and deaf.

A total of 2,960,538 persons of all classes were received in 4,307 of these benevolent institutions during the year 1910, 1,953,309, or 66 per cent., of whom were received in institutions for the sick, the remaining 34 per cent. being divided among the other three classes of institutions. In this connection the report calls attention to the fact that among persons received in these institutions there were a number who were only indirectly recipients of benevolence, being pay inmates who met the regular charges for treatment.

All classes of benevolent institutions in the United States reported in 1910 for 4,281 institutions a total income of $118,379,859, with expenses of $111,498,155, while 3,871 showed property valued at $643,878,141. This income of $118,379,859 was divided among the different classes of institutions as follows: Hospitals, 55.9 per cent.; homes for adults or adults and children, 20.4 per cent.; institutions for the care of children, 16.2 per cent.; institutions for the blind and deaf, 4.8 per cent.; societies for the protection and care of children, 1.8 per cent.; dispensaries, 0.9 per cent.

Benevolent institutions in New York State reported a total income of $28,216,055; in Pennsylvania, $14,608,108; in Illinois, $12,25 ,819; in Massachusetts, $8,633,048, and in California, $4,602,315. New York reported the valuation of its benevolent institutions at $187,760,531; Pennsylvania, $116,912,027; Massachusetts, $62,010,787; Ohio, $34,665,751; Illinois, $30,470,428, and California, $16,286,673.

The number of institutions for the blind and deaf in the United States in 1910 was 125, of which 72 were State and 53 were private. The total number of inmates at the close of that year was 15,439, of whom 10,658 were in State institutions and 4,781 were in private. The valuation of the property of these institutions was reported as being $33,159,771 at the close of 1910. The institutions for the blind and deaf under private management are almost entirely in the Eastern States, chiefly Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois. One institution alone in Massachusetts, the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, reported 295 of the 664 inmates of blind and deaf institutions in that State.

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EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The fidelity department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York keeps a record of embezzlements reported in the United States. The following are the figures for five calendar years:

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Banks and trust companies	$6,263,185	$2,666,549	$4,630,785	$1,290,583	$4,879,362
Beneficial associations	509,598	477,858	143,295	150,131	276,057
Public service	743,552	1,736,428	187,449	853,646	555,572
General business	2,001,353	4,417,250	1,767,405	619,793	1,055,091
Insurance companies	35,115	60,279	51,683	183,653	113,386
Transportation companies	216,256	310,551	50,304	194,597	498,869
Courts and trusts	487,864	356,836	188,395	39,764	134,555
Miscellaneous	475,042	1,456,300	214,140	381,690	283,192
Total	$10,731,965	$11,482,051	$7,233,456	$3,713,857	$7,796,084

The total amount of embezzlements reported by the same authority for each year from 1896 to 1914, inclusive, was as follows: 1896, $9,113,030; 1897, $11,154,530; 1898, $9,236,351; 1899, $5,873,086; 1900, $8,090,878; 1901, $7,734,250; 1902, $6,933,516; 1903, $10,312,793; 1904, $10,068,971; 1905, $12,623,536; 1906, $18,883,709; 1907, $9,367,964; 1908, $11,565,679; 1909, $10,652,060; 1910, $10,731,965; 1911, $11,482,051; 1912, $7,233,456; 1913, $3,713,857; 1914, $7,796,084; total, $182,567,766.

THE WORLD of July 31, 1910, said: Amount stolen from banks in past five years, $28,000,000. Banker convicts in Federal Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., exceeded every other class of prisoners except burglars and mail robbers. Records show that a majority of embezzlers stole money to gamble in Wall Street. Total thefts of $28,000,000 do not represent complete record of losses, because banks conceal them whenever possible. Temptation to try and repeat performances of the few men who have made quick fortunes in Wall Street is held responsible for increasing embezzlements among bank employés.

FEDERAL PRISONS

Are located at Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; McNeil's Island, Wash.; *Mare Island, Cal.; *Boston, Mass., and *Portsmouth, N. H. *Naval Prisons.

NEW YORK STATE PRISONS, REFORMATORIES AND HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

THE State Hospitals for the Insane are located as follows:

Binghamton.
Buffalo.
Central Islip.
Gowanda.
Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.
Kings Park.
Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush.
Manhattan State Hospital at New York.
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown.
Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown Heights.
Rochester.
St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg.
Utica.
Willard.

Matteawan State Hospital at Matteawan; Dannemora State Hospital at Dannemora.

NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.
(John B. Riley, Superintendent, Albany, N. Y.)

NAME OF PRISON.	Place.	Agent or Warden.	Appointed.
Sing Sing	Ossining	Thos. M. Osborne	Dec. 1, 1914.
Auburn	Auburn	Chas. F. Rattigan	May 26, 1913.
Clinton	Dannemora	John B. Trombly	July 10, 1913.
Great Meadow	Comstock	Wm. J. Homer	July 13, 1911.

The number of legal executions in the New York State prisons for the fiscal year October 1, 1914, to October 1, 1915, was as follows: Auburn Prison 4, Sing Sing Prison 14; total 18. The total number of executions in the following three State prisons, from August 6, 1890, to September 30, 1915, was: Auburn Prison 54, Clinton Prison 26, and Sing Sing Prison 126. The electric chair was introduced as a means of execution July 28, 1891.

STATE REFORMATORIES.

The managers of the reformatories of the State are appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate). The institutions located at Elmira and Napanoch are reformatories for men, and those at Albion and Bedford are for women. The State Industrial School at Industry is for boys, as is also the New York House of Refuge, located on Randall's Island, and the New York State Training School for Boys, located at Yorktown Heights. Each of the institutions is supported by the State, but the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is under private management.

Other State Institutions—State Training School for Girls, at Hudson; State Industrial Farm Colony, at Green Haven; State Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford; State Farm for Women, at Valatie.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

President—Henry C. Minton, LL. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Thos. D. Edgar, D.D. *Treasurer*—James S. Tibby. The official organ is *The Christian Statesman*, published monthly. Headquarters, 602 Publication Building, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

President—Eugene Smith. *Treasurer*—J. Seely Ward. *Gen. Secretary*—O. F. Lewis. Headquarters 135 E. 15th Street, New York City.

Chartered in 1846. Its objects are to secure: 1. The protection of society against crime. 2. The reformation of the criminal. 3. Protection for those unjustly accused. 4. Probation for first offenders. 5. Improvement in prisons and prison discipline. 6. Employment, and, when necessary, food, tools, and shelter for discharged prisoners. 7. Necessary aid for prisoners' families. 8. Supervision of those on probation and parole. 9. Needed legislation and correction of abuses in our penal system.

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HOMICIDES.

1901-1910.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Pop.	1901-1910.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Pop.	1901-1910.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Hungary	15,430	7.70	Ireland	449	1.02	Denmark (1902-1911)	42	0.41
Uruguay	713	7.06	England and Wales	2,991	0.88	P. Ontario (1904-1913)	130	0.83
United States*	18,669	4.65	New Zealand	70	0.79	Scotland (1906-1910)	97	0.41
Italy	18,316	3.99	Jamaica, W. I.	59	0.76	Australia (1910-1911)	168	1.90
Switzerland	886	2.50	German Empire	4,257	0.70	Japan (1909)	815	0.64
Austria	5,766	2.12	Norway	118	0.51			

* Registration area.

According to Frederick L. Hoffman, author of the above table, the average homicide rates per 100,000 of population for 30 representative American cities were as follows: For the years 1885-1894, 4.8; for 1895-1904, 5.0; and for 1905-1914, 8.1. The homicide rates for the 10 years ending with 1913 were as follows: For 9 Southern cities, 18.2; for 3 Pacific Coast cities, 10.0; for 7 Central cities, 8.6; and for 11 Eastern cities, 4.9. Estimate of the entire United States for 1915, 7,500. Homicides in 1914 in some of the large cities were as follows: Memphis, Tenn., 103; New Orleans, La., 79; Atlanta, Ga., 58; St. Louis, Mo., 117; San Francisco, Cal., 60; Chicago, Ill., 217; Manhattan and the Bronx, N. Y., 186; Brooklyn, N. Y., 94; Boston, Mass., 25; Philadelphia, Pa., 76; Milwaukee, Wis., 22.

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the twenty years from 1885 to 1904 was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10,662, and in 1895 there were 10,500.

For 1912 the Census Bureau reported the number of homicides in the registration area of the United States—63.2 per cent. of the total population—as 3,954, and in 1913 as 4,567.

The excessive mortality from homicides among the colored race is indicated by the following data: For the last available five-year period, in New Orleans the colored rate from homicide was 64.6 per 100,000 of population as against 9.5 for whites; in Savannah, Ga., the comparative rates were 43.8 for the colored against 18.5 for the white; and in Charleston, S. C., 60.6 for the colored against 10.7 for the white population.

SUICIDES.

THE suicide rate of the registration area of the United States in 1913 was 15.8 per 100,000 of population. The estimated number of suicides for the United States, but excluding insular possessions, in 1915 was 15,800. The most common means of self-destruction in 1913, according to the mortality returns of the census, were: Poisoning, 2,824; asphyxia, 1,262; hanging or strangulation, 1,380; drowning, 568; firearms, 2,930; cutting or piercing instruments, 673; jumping from high places, 183; crushing, 90; and other methods, 78. The suicide rate of large American cities for 1914, according to Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician, Prudential Insurance Company of America, was 20.3 per 100,000 of population. The number of suicides in 100 American cities for the ten years ending 1914 was 42,944. The average suicide rates for 20 leading cities for the decade ending with 1913 were as follows: San Francisco, 48.0; San Diego, 41.1; Sacramento, 40.1; Hoboken, 34.1; St. Louis, 32.8; Los Angeles, 32.5; Oakland, 32.0; Springfield, Ill., 30.2; Denver, 29.8; Seattle, 28.6; Salt Lake City, 26.7; Indianapolis, 26.3; Omaha, 25.2; Pueblo, 24.8; Tacoma, 24.7; Atlantic City, 24.3; McKeesport, 23.9; Portland, Ore., 23.4; Washington, 22.7; and Newark, 22.6. In New York City the rate for Manhattan and the Bronx was 19.3. The number of suicides for the decade ending with 1914 was 4,318 for Greater New York, 4,735 for Chicago, 2,489 for Philadelphia, 1,920 for San Francisco, and 2,200 for St. Louis.

The average suicide rates for large foreign cities for recent years were 31.4 for Berlin, 24.8 for Paris, 16.0 for Buenos Ayres, 11.6 for London, and 10.6 for Sydney, New South Wales.

The average annual suicide rates for the more important countries have been as follows: Ireland, 3.4; Scotland, 5.7; Netherlands, 6.7; Norway, 6.4; England and Wales, 10.2; Australia, 11.6; Belgium, 12.4; Sweden, 12.4; United States registration area, 16.0; Austria, 17.3; Japan, 18.9; Hungary, 19.2; Denmark, 19.4; Germany, 21.3; Switzerland, 22.7; and France, 22.8.

PAUPERISM.

According to Census Bulletin 120, issued in 1914, the number of paupers in almshouses in the United States on January 1, 1910, was 84,198. Of these, 57,049 were males and 27,149 females; 44,149 were native born, 33,125 foreign born, 355 nativity unknown, 6,464 colored. The total number of admissions to almshouses in 1910 was 88,313. The deaths of pauper inmates of almshouses in 1910 were 17,486, the largest causes of these deaths being tuberculosis of the lungs, 3,135; senility, 1,818; heart disease, 1,439; pneumonia, 1,071; Bright's disease, 1,071. The number of paupers in almshouses who were discharged in 1910 to be self-supporting was 44,491; to relatives and friends, 14,160; to be boarded out, 459, and indentured, 10. More than half of the persons admitted during the year were over 50 years of age. The number 80 years old and over was 3,365.

PAUPERISM IN UNITED KINGDOM IN 1914.

England and Wales (on January 1), indoor 271,463, outdoor 389,314; Scotland (on January 15), paupers 66,832, dependents 38,413; Ireland (at close of first week in January), indoor 35,355, outdoor 37,837. Total number, 839,214. Amount of relief in 1913, £17,784,579.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1906 as the National Probation Officers' Association; title changed to present one in 1911.

The purposes of the association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders; also to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. The association holds an annual conference each Spring at the time and place of the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It publishes an annual directory of probation officers in the United States, the proceedings of its annual conferences, and other literature. From time to time it appoints special committees to study and report on particular phases of probation, parole, and juvenile court work. Supported by membership fees ($1 a year) and voluntary contributions.

President—Frank E. Wade, Buffalo, N. Y. *Vice-Presidents*—Albert J. Sargent, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Benj. G. West, Memphis, Tenn.; John J. Houston, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles L. Chute, 58 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

A federation of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona.....	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, 1%; $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to $10,000; 4% from $10,000 to $20,000; 5% from $20,000 to $50,000; 6% above $50,000. $500 exempt.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 times; above $1,000,000, 8 times	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	(a) To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12%, $500,000 to $1,000,000; 15% above $1,000,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. (b) To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. $2,000 exempt from tax. (c) To uncles, aunts, or their de-	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.

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STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... *Continued.*	scendants, 4% up to $25,000; upon the same increasing amounts the rates are 8%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30%. $1,000 exemption. (d) To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $500,000 as follows: 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, above $500,000 the rate is 30%. $500 exemption.	
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child the rate is 2%, with $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or their descendants, 3%. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, 1%, $10,000 to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $250,000; 3%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, step-child, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%, $3,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others more remote in blood, 5%, $500 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	Exempt to parents, grand-parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child. To others exempt to $500 and taxable on excess as follows: To brothers, sisters or their descendants, 1%; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 2%; to great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 3%; to those more remote in blood, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia.	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Illinois.....	To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.

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STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Illinois..... *Continued.*	follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	
Indiana.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%, exempt $250. (4) To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $100. (5) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000 twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Property passing to husband, wife, ancestors, descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted children or their descendants is exempt from tax. To brothers or sisters, $5,000 is exempt, and rates are 3%, $5,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 7½%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10%, $100,000 to $500,000; 12½% above $500,000. To others more remote the rate is 5% up to $25,000, and on the increasing amounts stated above the rates are 7½%, 10%, 12½%, and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year afte letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky.....	Tax of 5% on all estates over $500 except to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or adopted child, who are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Exempt to $10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.....	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child or adopted child. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Cour
Massachusetts..	To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child or its descendants, adopted parent or its ancestors, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, 1% up to $50,000; 2% $50,000 to $250,000; 3% $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, 2% up to $10,000; 3% $10,000 to $25,000; 5% $25,000 to $50,000; 6% $50,000 to $250,000; 7% $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others, 5% up to $50,000; 6% $50,000 to $250,000; 7% $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. $10,000 passing to parent, husband or wife, child, adopted child or adopted parent is exempt. To others the exemption is $1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding: $150.

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STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times, and above $100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b), except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri.....	All inheritances taxable at 5% except to parents, husband or wife, adopted child, or lineal descendants, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
Montana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt. To all others, 5% over $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, nephew, niece, or their descendants, 2%; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from $5,000 to $50,000; 2½% $50,000 to $150,000; 3% $150,000 to $250,000; 4% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from $5,000 to $50,000; 1½% $50,000 to $150,000; 2% $150,000 to $250,000; 3% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Expenses of last sickness. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Judgments and decrees.
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.

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STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
New York.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, descendants, brother, sister, son-in-law, drughter-in-law or adopted child, exempt to $5,000; on excess rates are $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $250,000, 2%; $250,000 to $1,000,000 3%; 4% above $1,000,000. To others exempt to $1,000; rates on excess on above amounts are 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed ¾%. (2) Descendants of brother or sister, 1½%. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3%. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts, or descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, $2,000 to $5,000, 5%; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½%; $10,000 to $25,000, 10%; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½%; above $50,000 15%; exempt $2,000 in all cases.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
North Dakota..	To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to $100,000; 2% from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 3% above $500,000. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½% up to $25,000; 2¼% from $25,000 to $50,000; 3% from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾% from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½% above $500,000. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to $25,000; 4½% from $25,000 to $50,000; 6% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½% from $100,000 to $500,000; 9% above $500,000. To others, 5% up to $25,000; 6% from $25,000 to $50,000; 9% from $50,000 to $100,000; 12% from $100,000 to $500,000; 15% above $500,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others, 5% above $500 exempt.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.
Oklahoma.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 3%, $50,000 to $100,000; 4% above $100,000. $25,000 to widow, $10,000 to each child, and $5,000 to each other person named above is exempt. To others more remote, $2,500 exempt; tax above exemption, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 8%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10% above $100,0000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon.....	(a) Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, lineal descendants or ancestors, $5,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $10,000. (b) Tax of 2% to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants, $2,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed $5,000. In all other cases above $500: $500 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.

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STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
South Dakota..	On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child or its issue, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To others, 5%. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied as follows: $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times; $30,000 to $50,000, twice; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee.....	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $5,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%, $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.
Utah.....	$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over $25. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.
Virginia.....	Exempt to lineal ancestors or lineal descendants, husband or wife, brother or sister. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington....	(a) Tax of 1% above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof. (b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3% up to $50,000, 4½% from $50,000 to $100,000, and 6% from $100,000 upward. (c) To those further removed, 6% up to $50,000, 9% up to $100,000, 12% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,00 , 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations.

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State.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Wisconsin	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess: above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the State $25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any moneyed business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat. 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts.

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed."

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898.

SEC. 4, act of January 28, 1915, as follows:

"That the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in all proceedings and cases arising under the Bankruptcy act and in all controversies arising in such proceedings and cases shall be final, save only that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by *certiorari*, upon the petition of any party thereto, that the proceeding, case, or controversy be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority as if taken to that court by appeal or writ of error; but *certiorari* shall not be allowed in any such proceeding, case, or controversy unless the petition therefor is presented to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of such judgment or decree."

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DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(h) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(i) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

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DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters or their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

LAW EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $15, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of four years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be three years instead of four, and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practising attorneys for at least three years, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant, if not a college graduate, has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

An Acknowledgment is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

Seals or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. Forms are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. Separate Acknowledgment by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. One Witness to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. Two Witnesses to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

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LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed—Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax, if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State, or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check, which on presentation to the bank payment is refused, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days, and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

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MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

(Revised to December 1, 1915.)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska. California, and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

California prohibits divorced persons from marrying anywhere within a year by granting only an interlocutory decree at first and final decree one year later.

For age of consent see end of this table, second page following this.

States.	Residence Required	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Alabama. . .	1-3 yrs	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs.
Alaska	3 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona.....	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut ..	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D. of Columbia	3 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida.....	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii.....	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year.§	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, divorced party cannot marry for one year
Indiana.....	2 years	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana.....	.....	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine...	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio*.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. § Not required for offence within State.

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MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota....	1 year	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium, or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	1 year. †	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey..	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
N. Carolina...	2 years	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
S. Carolina....	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas.....	6 mos.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity
Vermont...	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

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MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage. Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin....	1 year.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings, consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

Age at Which a Valid Marriage May Be Contracted—The age at which a valid marriage can be contracted varies in different States. The lowest statutory age for a male is fourteen. The States in which a marriage can be contracted by a male at fourteen years are Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Virginia. The States in which the statutory limit is fifteen years are Kansas and Missouri. Those in which it is sixteen years are the District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas, and Utah. Those in which it is seventeen years are Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia, and those in which it is eighteen years are Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Age Limit for Females—The lowest age at which a valid contract can be made by a female is twelve years. The States in which the statutory limit of twelve obtains are Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Virginia. In New Hampshire the statutory limit is thirteen years. In the following States it is fourteen years. Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. The States in which the statutory limit is fifteen are California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The States in which the statutory limit is sixteen years are Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The statutory limit is eighteen years in Idaho and New York. In other States, for which no minimum marriageable age is given, the provisions of the common law apply

Parental Consent—The age below which parental consent is required for the marriage of a male is twenty-one years in nearly all the States and Territories. In Tennessee it is sixteen years and in Idaho and North Carolina eighteen years. In Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and South Carolina no limit is established. It is twenty-one years in all the other States and Territories.

The age below which parental consent is required for the female is sixteen years in Maryland and Tennessee. It is twenty-one years in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. No statutory limit is established in New Hampshire, New York, and South Carolina. In all the other States and Territories it is eighteen years.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

THE Bureau of the Census issued in 1909 a report of the results of a compilation of statistics of divorces of married people granted by the courts in the United States for a period of forty years; being from 1867 to 1906, both years inclusive, and which are shown in 1912 ALMANAC, pages 197-199. For comparison with foreign countries see 1914 ALMANAC, page 277.

FROM 1910 CENSUS REPORT.

The number of divorced persons in the United States when the census was taken in 1910 was 156,176 men and 185,101 women—0.3 per cent. of the total male population and 0.4 per cent. of the total female population. There were fourteen boys and thirty-three girls less than fifteen years old who were divorced.

The statistics of the number of divorced persons fifteen years old and over in New York State are: Men—Native white of native parentage, 3,784; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,692; foreign-born white, 1,775; negro, 164; total, 7,436. Women—Native white of native parentage, 4,950; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,347; foreign-born white, 2,609; negro, 292; total, 10,227. The total figures for the males include 18 divorced Indians, 2 Chinamen and 1 Japanese; those for females include 28 divorced Indians and 1 Japanese.

THE PROCREATION COMMISSION.

THIS Commission, created by an act of the Legislature of New York State, is to examine into the mental and physical condition and the record and family history of the feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal and other defective inmates confined in the State hospitals, reformatories, charitable and penal institutions: and if in the judgment of the majority of the board procreation by any such person would produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, or imbecility, and there is no probability of an improvement in their condition, then the board shall appoint one of their number to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation that shall be decided to be most effective. All orders made under this law are subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The board, as appointed by Governor Dix, consists of Dr. Charles H. Andrews, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman; Dr. Leomon Thompson, Glens Falls, N. Y., Secretary; Dr. Wm. J. Wansboro, Albany, N. Y.

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BLINDNESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a report of Bureau of the Census, July 2, 1915.)

The blind population of the United States in 1910 numbered 57,272, or 62.3 to each 100,000 of the total population in that year. Blindness is less common in America than in most other countries; it has apparently decreased among the youngest classes of the population in the last half century; it is more prevalent among men than among women; it is very much more prevalent among Indians, and considerably more prevalent among negroes than among whites. Trades taught in schools or workshops for the blind have equipped about 1,500 blind persons for total or partial self-support.

BLINDNESS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The total number of blind persons in the world is roughly estimated at 2,390,000. The total number enumerated at the most recent censuses of the blind in all countries in which such censuses have been taken is 1,194,346. These countries represent all of Australia, nearly all of Europe and North America, and portions of South America, Africa, and Asia, together with certain of the insular possessions of European and American countries. The only countries and provinces in which the ratios of the blind to the total population are lower than that for the United States (62.3 per 100,000) are Canada, where the ratio was 44.9 per 100,000 in 1911; Belgium, where it was 43.5 in 1910; Denmark, 52.7 in 1911; Germany, 60.9 in 1900; Netherlands, 46.3 in 1909; New South Wales, 61.4 in 1911; Western Australia, 50.3 in 1911; and New Zealand, 47.8 in 1911.

WHERE BLINDNESS IS MOST PREVALENT.

In the United States blindness is most prevalent in New Mexico and Nevada, in which States the ratios of blind to total population in 1910 were 169.3 to 100,000 and 118.5 to 100,000 respectively. The high ratios for these States are due to the fact that Indians, among whom trachoma (granulated eyelids) is of frequent occurrence in those sections of the country constitute relatively large elements in their population. In Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Vermont the ratios are also high—95.9, 94, 89.5, and 84.6 respectively. The relatively large Indian population of Arizona is responsible for the high ratio in that State; trachoma is prevalent in certain parts of Kentucky and Tennessee; and in Vermont there are relatively more people of advanced ages than in other parts of the country, to which fact is doubtless due the high ratio for that State, since susceptibility to blindness increases with advancing age.

SEX AND AGE.

In 1850 and at every succeeding census the proportion blind has been greater among males than among females. In 1910 the ratio of males to females among the blind population was 130.7 to 100, whereas in the total population the corresponding ratio was 106 to 100. In the majority of foreign countries a similar condition exists.

Although blindness may occur at any time of life, it is peculiarly a defect incident to old age. In fact, approximately one-half—49.4 per cent.—of the blind population reported in 1910 were 60 years of age and over, whereas only about one-fifteenth—6.8 per cent.—of the total population were 60 years of age and over. To make the comparison in another way: The median age of the total population in 1910 was 24 years—that is, one-half the population were under that age and the other half had passed it—while the median age of the blind population was 59.6 years, or nearly two and one-half times as great. Among children under 5 years only 5 in every 100,000 were blind; but among persons 85 years of age and over, 2,575 in 100,000 were blind. Comparisons with earlier censuses indicate that there has been a decrease in the prevalence of blindness among the younger classes of the population.

RACE AND NATIVITY.

Among native whites the number of blind persons per 100,000 population of the same race and nativity was only 55, whereas for the total population the ratio was 62.3 to 100,000. The corresponding ratios for other elements of the population were: Foreign-born whites, 74.5 to 100,000; negroes, 90 to 100,000; Indians, 302.6 to 100,000; Chinese, Japanese, and all other non-whites, 23.2 to 100,000. The fact that blindness is more common among foreign-born whites than among native whites is, however, due to the fact that the former class contains relatively more people of advanced age than does the latter. When the comparison is confined to persons of the same age the lower ratio is invariably found among the foreign-born whites. The remarkably high ratio for Indians is due to the prevalence of trachoma (granulated eyelids) on Indian reservations. The low ratios for the Chinese and Japanese may be explained in part by the fact that the members of these races in the United States are comparatively young and are, as a rule, engaged in occupations having no particular hazard of blindness. It is probable, too, that the enumeration of the blind among the Chinese and Japanese was somewhat deficient.

OCCUPATIONS.

Of the 31,473 blind males 10 years of age and over in 1910, only 7,976, or 25.3 per cent., were reported as being gainfully employed, while of the 24,000 blind females 10 years of age and over, only 1,345, or 5.6 per cent., were reported as gainfully employed. The corresponding percentages with reference to the total population were 81.3 for males and 23.4 for females. It does not follow, however, that more than 9,000 blind persons were actually self-supporting, since in most cases their earnings were far from sufficient to constitute a livelihood, and often amounted to a mere pittance of less than $100 a year. In this connection it should, of course, be borne in mind that a very considerable proportion of the blind population has already passed the age when retirement from active employment usually occurs, so that the number of blind persons not reporting an occupation does not by any means indicate the number of individuals lost to the working force of the United States by reason of blindness.

Of the 7,976 blind males reported as gainfully employed, 1,768, or 22.2 per cent., were returned as farmers; 665, or 8.3 per cent., as broom makers; 646, or 8.1 per cent., as musicians and teachers of music; 619, or 7.8 per cent., as retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers); 401, or 5 per cent., as hucksters and peddlers; 349, or 4.4 per cent., as piano tuners; 242, or 3 per cent., as chair caners.

Particular interest attaches to the figures for those trades which have been found especially available as a means of employment for the blind, and the reporting of which presumably indicates the receipt of special vocational training after the loss of vision. The most important of these trades are broom making, piano tuning, chair caning, basket making, mattress making, carpet and rug making, weaving, and hammock and net making. The numbers of blind males engaged in these trades in 1910 were 665, 349, 242, 50, 45, 30, 19, and 18 respectively, making a total of 1,418, or 17.8 per cent. of the entire number of gainfully employed blind males.

Of the 1,345 blind females 10 years of age and over reported as gainfully employed in 1910, 167, or 12.4 per cent., were returned as musicians and teachers of music; 127, or 9.4 per cent., as farmers; 102, or 7.6 per cent., as knitters; 86, or 6.4 per cent., as fancy workers; and 56, or 4.2 per cent., as professors, school principals, and teachers.

THE EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

The purposes of this office are to serve eugenical interests in the capacity of repository and clearing house; to build up an analytical index of the traits of American families; to study the forces controlling and the hereditary consequences of marriage matings, differential fecundity, survival and migration; to investigate the manner of inheritance of specific human traits; to advise concerning the eugenical fitness of proposed marriages; to train field workers to gather data of eugenical import; to maintain a limited field force actually engaged in gathering data for eugenical studies; to co-operate with other institutions and with persons concerned with eugenical study; to encourage new centres of eugenical research and education; to publish the results of researches and to aid in the dissemination of eugenical truths.

The Eugenics Record Office was organized in October, 1910, by Charles B. Davenport with funds provided by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who has remained the principal patron of the work. It has also received generous support from John D. Rockefeller.

Chairman—Alexander Graham Bell. *Resident Director*—Charles B. Davenport. *Superintendent*—H. H. Laughlin. Address, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

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MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR 1913.

(From a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, February 8, 1915.)

THE annual report on mortality in the United States, relating to the calendar year 1913, shows a death rate of 14.1 per 1,000 estimated population in the registration area of the United States, a slight increase as compared with the rate for 1912.

TOTAL DEATHS IN REGISTRATION AREA.

The total number of deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) in the registration area, which now contains about two thirds of the population of the United States, was 890,848. The lowest rate ever shown in the bureau's reports was that for 1912, which was 13.9 per 1,000. There has been a marked, though not continuous, decline in the death rate since 1880, when it was 19.8 per 1,000, based on the deaths among 17 per cent. of the country's population.

The registration area of the United States, as constituted for the year 1913, consists of 24 States (in one of which, North Carolina, the registration is restricted to municipalities which had 1,000 population or over in 1900), the District of Columbia, and 41 cities in non-registration States. The States and cities making up this area are those whose registration of deaths has been accepted by the Bureau of the Census as being fairly complete (at least 90 per cent. of the total number of deaths), and from which transcripts of the death certificates recorded under the State laws or municipal ordinances were received by the Bureau of the Census.

The estimated population of the registration area in 1913 was 63,298,718. It has grown from six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total land area of the United States in 1880 to 38.6 per cent. in 1913, and the proportion of the population living in it has increased from 17 per cent. in 1880 to 65.1 per cent. in 1913.

COMPARISON WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Comparative figures for foreign countries are not available for 1913, but in 1912 the only important countries or provinces having lower death rates than the United States were Norway (13.4 per 1,000), England and Wales (13.3), Denmark (13), the Province of Ontario (12.4), Holland (12.3), Australia (11.2), and New Zealand (8.9).

DEATH RATES OF STATES.

Following are the death rates per 1,000 population in 1913 for the States included within the registration area: California, 14.5; Colorado, 11.5; Connecticut, 15; Indiana, 13.3; Kentucky, 13.3; Maine, 15.3; Maryland, 16.2; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 13.9; Minnesota, 10.4; Missouri, 12.5; Montana, 12; New Hampshire, 17.1; New Jersey, 14.3; New York, 15; North Carolina (figures relate only to municipalities having a population of 1,000 or over in 1900), 16.8; Ohio, 13.8; Pennsylvania, 14.6; Rhode Island, 15; Utah, 11; Vermont, 15.8; Virginia, 13.9; Washington, 8.5; Wisconsin, 11.5.

The lowest death rate shown by any registration State was that for Washington (8.5 per 1,000), while New Hampshire's rate (17.1) was the highest. The fact that the average age of Washington's population is much lower than that of New Hampshire's doubtless constitutes the chief reason for this difference; and a like explanation holds good in many similar cases.

DEATH RATES FOR CITIES.

Following are the death rates per 1,000 population in 1913 for the 50 registration cities with populations of 100,000 or over in 1910. Separate figures for white and colored persons are given in parentheses for cities in which the colored population constituted 10 per cent. or more of the total in 1910:

Alabama—Birmingham, 17.4 (white, 12.3; colored, 25.2). California—Los Angeles, 15; Oakland, 12.5; San Francisco, 15.9. Colorado—Denver, 13.7. Connecticut—Bridgeport, 14.9; New Haven, 15.9. District of Columbia—Washington, 17.3 (white, 14.4; colored, 24.4). Georgia—Atlanta, 17.4 (white 13.5; colored, 25.2). Illinois—Chicago, 15.1. Indiana—Indianapolis, 15.7. Kentucky—Louisville, 16.2 (white, 14.3; colored, 24.8). Louisiana—New Orleans, 19.9 (white, 15.6; colored, 31.9). Maryland—Baltimore, 18.5 (white, 16.2; colored, 31). Massachusetts—Boston, 16.4; Cambridge, 13.5; Fall River, 17.2; Lowell, 15.9; Worcester, 15.8. Michigan—Detroit, 17.3; Grand Rapids, 13.3. Minnesota—Minneapolis, 11.6; St. Paul, 11. Missouri—Kansas City, 14.8; St. Louis, 14.9. Nebraska—Omaha, 13.9. New Jersey—Jersey City, 14.6; Newark, 14.4; Paterson, 13.5. New York—Albany, 19.8; Buffalo, 15.8; New York, 14.3; Rochester, 14.6; Syracuse, 15.7. Ohio—Cincinnati, 16.9; Cleveland, 14.2; Columbus, 15.3; Dayton, 16; Toledo, 16.2. Oregon—Portland, 9.5. Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, 15.7; Pittsburgh, 17.1; Scranton, 14.8. Rhode Island—Providence, 15.2. Tennessee—Memphis, 20.8 (white, 15.9; colored, 28.2); Nashville, 17.8 (white, 14.7; colored, 24). Virginia—Richmond, 20.4 (white, 16.7; colored, 26.8). Washington—Seattle, 8.4; Spokane, 8.9. Wisconsin—Milwaukee, 12.7.

The lowest rate shown by any of these cities was that for Seattle, Wash. (8.4), while the highest (20.8) was for Memphis, Tenn.

DEATH RATES IN CITIES HAVING LARGE COLORED POPULATIONS.

An interesting feature of the report is the presentation of a table showing comparative death rates for white and colored persons (including Indians, Chinese, and Japanese) in 67 cities in which the colored population constituted 10 per cent. or more of the total in 1910. In these 67 cities (including two in Kentucky and two in Maryland in which the colored population constituted less than 10 per cent. of the total), taken together, the death rate among the white in 1913 was 15.3 per 1,000, while among the colored population it was 26.8. The highest rate for the colored was 37.2, in Charleston, S. C., and the lowest was 8.5, in Coatesville, Pa.

By the aid of this table it is possible to make a much fairer comparison between the healthfulness of different cities, on the basis of the death rates among the whites alone, than could be made on the basis of general death rates. For example, Birmingham, Ala., in which the combined death rate for white and colored persons was 17.4 per 1,000—considerably above the average for large cities—shows a rate of only 12.3 for whites alone—a little less than that for Oakland, Cal., and considerably less than the rates for many other cities.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

The average age at death for both sexes, from all causes combined, was 39.8; for males alone, 39.2; for females alone, 40.6. The corresponding averages for 1912 were 40.6, 39.9, and 41.4. The report cautions the reader not to confuse the average age at death with expectation of life as given in life tables.

Nearly 18 per cent. of all deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and more than 25 per cent. were of children under 5 years. After the first five years of age deaths are most frequent among persons between 70 and 74, inclusive. This applies to both sexes combined and to women alone, the deaths among these groups forming 6.56 per cent. and 6.88 per cent. respectively of the corresponding totals. For men alone, however, the period of greatest mortality is between the ages of 65 and 69, inclusive, the deaths during this period constituting 6.4 per cent. of the total for males.

FEWER DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from tuberculosis (all forms) declined from 149.5 per 100,000 population in 1912 to 147.6 in 1913. The rate from this cause shows a continuous, though irregular, decline from year to year since 1904.

The death rates from cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy) and organic heart diseases and endocarditis also declined as compared with 1912, the former from 75.7 to 74.6 per 100,000 population, and the latter from 151.2 to 147.1. These rates, however, are higher than in most of the years between 1900 and 1912.

Although the rates for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, pneumonia (all forms), and diarrhœa and enteritis (infants under 2 years) show increases as compared with 1912, there has been a general and pronounced decline in the rates from these causes since 1900.

DEATHS FROM CANCER INCREASING.

On the other hand, there has been an almost continuous increase from year to year since 1900 in the death rates from cancer, organic heart diseases and endocarditis, nephritis, and Bright's disease. The

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MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR 1913—*Continued.*

most marked increase for any one of the most important 12 causes of death was that in the rate for cancer, which rose from 63 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913, and in only two cases did the rate for any year between 1900 and 1913 show a decrease as compared with the preceding year.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDES AND VIOLENCE.

There were 9,988 suicides in the registration area during the year 1913, the rate being 15.8 per 100,000 population— a slight decrease as compared with 1912, when the rate was 16.

In the registration area there were 58,578 deaths from violence (including homicide and legal execution but excluding suicide), corresponding to a death rate of 92.5 per 100,000 population. This rate shows a considerable increase as compared with that for 1912, which was 88.9.

DEATHS CAUSED BY AUTOMOBILES AND HORSES.

That the automobile, in spite of the rapidity with which it has come into general use, is still less deadly than the horse, might be inferred from the fact that the mortality incident to its operation was less in 1913 than that chargeable, directly and indirectly, to man's faithful but sometimes erratic friend. During the year the number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents and injuries was 2,488, while the number due to injuries and accidents caused by other vehicles (principally horse drawn) was 2,381, and the number caused by animals (principally horses) was 540. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 1,758, 2,221, and 543. A few fatalities caused by motorcycles and bicycles are included in those due to "other vehicles," and a small number chargeable to animals other than horses are comprised in those caused by animals; but, after making due allowance for these factors, there still remains a considerable "margin of safety" in favor of the automobile. Deaths due to railway accidents and injuries during the year numbered 8,212, and those resulting from street-car accidents and injuries, 1,998. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 8,209 and 1,832. For the first time the number of fatalities due to automobile accidents and injuries exceeds the number resulting from injuries caused by other vehicles and also exceeds the number due to street-car accidents.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

(From a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau April 20, 1915.)

More than one-half of all the deaths in the registration area—which in 1913 contained about 65 per cent. of the total population of the United States—were due to nine causes: Tuberculosis, heart diseases, pneumonia, Bright's disease and nephritis, diarrhœa and enteritis, cancer, apoplexy, diphtheria and croup, and typhoid fever. The first three of these maladies alone were responsible for more than 30 per cent. of the total mortality reported for that year. The death rate from these nine causes combined in 1913 was 810.4 per 100,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS—Tuberculosis in its various forms claimed 93,421 victims in 1913, of which number 80,812 died from tuberculosis of the lungs (including acute miliary tuberculosis).

A comparison of the mortality among whites from tuberculosis of the lungs in urban and rural districts brings out a very considerable difference in favor of the latter, the rates in 1913 being 128.5 for cities of 10,000 and over, taken as a whole, and 100.8 for places of less than 10,000.

HEART DISEASES—The deaths from heart diseases (organic diseases of the heart and endocarditis) in the registration area in 1913 numbered 93,142, or 147.1 per 100,000. While the mortality rate for tuberculosis has been declining from year to year, the rate for heart diseases has been rising.

PNEUMONIA—Pneumonia in its various forms was the cause of 83,778 deaths, or 132.4 per 100,000, in the registration area during 1913. The mortality rate for pneumonia in 1913 was about 70 per cent. greater among the colored population than among the whites.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND NEPHRITIS—The only remaining death rate higher than 100 per 100,000 in 1913 was that for Bright's disease and "acute nephritis," 102.9. The total number of deaths due to these causes in 1913 was 65,106, about nine-tenths of which were caused by Bright's disease, the remainder being charged to acute nephritis, a related kidney disorder.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS—Diarrhœa and enteritis caused 57,080 deaths, or 90.2 per 100,000, in the registration area in 1913. Of these deaths, more than four-fifths were of infants under 2 years of age, and over two-thirds were of infants under 1 year.

The mortality from these causes fluctuated greatly between 1900 and 1913, but on the whole shows a material decline, having dropped from 133.2 per 100,000 in the earlier year to 90.2 in the later.

CANCER—Next in order of deadliness comes cancer, which filled nearly 50,000 graves in 1913. The exact number of deaths due to this dreaded malady was 49,923, of which about 40 per cent. resulted from cancers of the stomach and liver.

It is worthy of note that the colored population, for which the death rates from most causes are much higher than for the whites, shows a decidedly low rate for cancer—57.3 per 100,000 for the entire registration area in 1913, as compared with 80 for the whites.

APOPLEXY—Apoplexy was the cause of 47,220 deaths, or 74.6 per 100,000, in the registration area in 1913. This rate increased gradually, with occasional slight declines, from 67.5 per 100,000 in 1900 to 75.7 in 1912 but dropped slightly in 1913.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP—No epidemic disease produced a mortality rate as high as 20 per 100,000 in 1913. The fatal cases of diphtheria and croup numbered 11,920, or 18.8 per 100,000, in that year, the rate having fallen from 43.3 in 1900.

TYPHOID FEVER—Deaths from typhoid fever also showed a very gratifying decline between 1900 and 1913, decreasing from 35.9 per 100,000 in the earlier year to 17.9 in the later, or by almost exactly 50 per cent.

HUMAN CREMATIONS IN AMERICA.

(From the institution of the first crematory in 1876 down to and including the year 1913. Compiled for the Cremation Association of America by Edwin P. Samson, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Crematories at the following places: Ancon, Panama; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Davenport, Ia.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fresno, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Linden, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Middletown, Ct.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Montreal, Canada; New York, N. Y.; North Bergen, N. J.; Oakland, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; Pasadena, Cal.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Rochester, N. Y.; Sacramento, Cal.; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Tacoma, Wash.; Troy, N. Y.; Vancouver, B. C.; Washington, D. C.; Washington, Pa.; Waterville, N. Y.

Cremations in the following years: 1876-1884, 28; 1885, 58; 1886, 110; 1887, 127; 1888, 187; 1889, 239; 1890, 368; 1891, 459; 1892, 547; 1893, 644; 1894, 809; 1895, 1,005; 1896, 1,084; 1897, 1,371; 1898, 1,668; 1899, 1,976; 1900, 2,363; 1901, 2,713; 1902, 3,200; 1903, 3,532; 1904, 4,093; 1905, 4,328; 1906, 4,537; 1907, 5,436; 1908, 6,152; 1909, 5,690; 1910, 6,466; 1911, 7,524; 1912, 9,109; 1913, 10,183. Total, 86,006.

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THE INSANE.

(From a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, January 25, 1915. The report is based upon data relative to the insane in hospitals and asylums in 1910.)

MORE MEN INSANE THAN WOMEN.

On January 1, 1910, there were 98,695 males in institutions for the insane, as compared with 89,096 females, and during the year 1910 34,116 males were admitted, as compared with 26,653 females.

There were 208.5 male inmates of insane asylums to every 100,000 males in the total population, while the corresponding ratio of female inmates to total female population was 199.6 to 100,000. The males admitted during the year 1910 represented a ratio of 72.1, the females a ratio of 59.7. This means that in a typical community of 200,000 persons equally divided as to sex 208 of the males would be found in insane asylums and 200 of the females, and in the course of one year 72 males would be admitted to the asylums, as compared with 60 females.

The number of males in asylums for the insane has increased faster than the number of females. In 1880 the two sexes had, in fact, a nearly equal representation in these institutions, as the total number of inmates included 20,635 males and 20,307 females; but by 1910 the number of male inmates had increased to 98,695 and the number of female inmates to 89,096, so that the males outnumbered the females by a ratio of 111 to 100. The excess of males among the current admissions in 1910 was still greater—128 males to 100 females.

ONE REASON WHY.

Of peculiar interest in this connection is the table which distinguishes the cases diagnosed as alcoholic psychosis or general paralysis—mental diseases which, generally speaking, are the aftermath of vice and dissipation. Of the 34,116 males admitted to hospitals for the insane in 1910, 8,356, or about 25 per cent. of the total number, were reported as suffering from one or the other of these diseases, while the number of females having these diseases was only 1,851, representing about 7 per cent of the 26,653 females admitted. If from the total number of admissions the cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are deducted, the disparity between the sexes practically disappears. There are left of the total admissions 25,760 males as compared with 24,802 females, a slight excess of males, but not so great as naturally would result from the fact that there are more males than females in the general population.

The table following shows the number of admissions to hospitals for the insane in 1910:

	Males.	Females.
Total number admitted.....	34,116	26,653
Having general paralysis.....	2,989	895
Having alcoholic psychosis....	5,220	902
Having both diseases.....	147	54
All other cases.....	25,760	24,802

COMPARISON BY AGE PERIODS.

The statistics give the number of insane of each sex admitted to hospitals in each age period per 100,000 persons of the same age and sex in the total population. The ratio of admissions increases with advancing years, reaching its maximum in extreme old age, when senile dementia marks the weakening of the mental faculties.

This does not mean that a majority of the admissions to institutions for the insane are old people. On the contrary, only about 10 per cent. of the insane admitted to hospitals were over 65 years of age, while about 57 per cent. were between 25 and 50 years of age; but in proportion to the total number of people in the same period of life the number of admissions is larger in old age than in middle life, and larger in middle life than in youth. In fact, very few young people are included in the admissions, and practically no children.

Throughout the entire life period the ratio of admissions for males is larger than that for the other sex. Upon eliminating the cases of alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis, the ratio for males still remains higher than that for females up to the age of 30 and above the age of 60, but is lower in the intervening years. This indicates, in other words, that when the cases of general paralysis and alcoholic psychosis are eliminated there are more cases of other forms of insanity among women than among men in the period of life from 30 to 60 years of age, but fewer in early life and in old age.

RATIO OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.

Ages.	All Cases.		Cases of General Paralysis and Alcoholic Psychosis.		All Other Cases.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages...	72.1	59.7	17.7	4.1	54.4	55.6
Under 15 yrs.	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9
15 to 19 yrs..	32.5	23.5	1.1	0.7	31.3	22.9
20 to 24 yrs..	70.6	55.1	5.9	2.1	64.8	53.0
25 to 29 yrs..	92.1	79.2	16.0	3.9	76.1	75.2
30 to 34 yrs..	109.9	98.8	29.8	6.7	80.0	92.2
35 to 39 yrs..	121.5	112.4	41.9	9.5	79.6	102.9
40 to 44 yrs..	129.8	115.2	48.6	12.2	81.3	102.9
45 to 49 yrs..	133.0	120.5	47.5	11.1	85.4	109.4
50 to 54 yrs..	128.5	120.9	42.9	9.7	85.6	111.2
55 to 59 yrs..	132.7	107.3	39.1	8.1	93.6	99.2
60 to 64 yrs..	143.2	108.6	30.4	7.3	112.8	101.3
65 to 69 yrs..	145.3	114.8	24.4	7.2	120.8	107.5
70 to 74 yrs..	177.0	141.6	15.0	5.4	162.0	136.2
75 to 79 yrs..	204.1	150.0	18.7	7.7	185.3	142.3
80 yrs. & over	224.0	192.7	14.8	5.8	209.1	187.0

An increase of insanity is probably in some degree a natural consequence of the rapid growth of cities in the United States. Between 1880 and 1910 the proportion of the population of the United States living in urban communities increased about 190 per cent., while the rural population increased only about 40 per cent. As a result, 46 per cent. of the total population of the United States was urban in 1910, as compared with 30 per cent. in 1880. The percentage living in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants nearly doubled in the same interval, being 12.4 per cent. in 1880 and 22.1 per cent. in 1910.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The number of feeble-minded in institutions on January 1, 1910, was 20,731; on January 1, 1905, the number was 15,318. The total number of feeble-minded in the United States has been estimated at not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 47.2 per cent. were under twenty years of age and 76.4 per cent. were under thirty years of age.

BIRTHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Births, exclusive of stillbirths, for provisional registration area based on transcripts returned to the Bureau of the Census.

Area.	Births, 1910.	Area.	Births, 1910.	Area.	Births, 1910.	Area.	Births, 1910.
California.....	32,138	Massachusetts..	86,766	New Jersey....	53,942	Vermont.....	7,351
Colorado.....	12,164	Michigan.....	63,566	New York.....	213,235	Washington....	19,211
Connecticut....	27,291	Minnesota.....	43,840	Ohio.....	100,969	Wisconsin.....	50,847
Indiana.....	56,309	Missouri.....	*74,130	Pennsylvania..	202,643		
Kentucky.....	*60,732	Montana.....	‡6,124	Rhode Island..	13,439	Total registration States†	1,187,616
Maine.....	15,578	New Hampshire	9,385	Utah.....	10,372		
Maryland.....	20,568						

* Figures for 1911. † Includes District of Columbia and excludes North Carolina. ‡ Includes stillbirths.

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MOTHER'S DAY.

SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY.

Its object—An all-nations' and simultaneous observance for the well-being and honor of the home.

How observed—Through some distinct act of kindness, visit, letter, gift or tribute, show remembrance of the Mother and Father to whom grateful affection is due. Mother's Day is equally a Father's Day, and is designed to deepen and perpetuate all family ties. The day is so-called because in most countries no national celebration is in special honor of the home and noble motherhood.

Its slogan—In honor of "The Best Mother Who Ever Lived" the mother of your heart. The badge is a white carnation. Time of observance is the second Sunday in May by churches of all creeds, etc. Schools celebrate on Friday, and business and other organizations on Saturday preceding second Sunday in May.

On May 10, 1913, a resolution passed the United States House of Representatives and the Senate commending Mother's Day for observance by the House and Senate, the President of the United States and his Cabinet and other heads of Government departments. In 1913 the Legislature of Nebraska made Mother's Day a State flag day in honor of the patriotism of Nebraska's true homes and mothers.

In 1914, Hon. J. Thomas Heflin, at the request of the founder of Mother's Day, Miss Anna Jarvis, introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution (which was agreed to) whereby the President of the United States should designate, through an annual proclamation, the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and "request the display of the American flag on all Government buildings, homes and other suitable places."

President Woodrow Wilson issued the first National Mother's Day proclamation on Saturday, May 9, 1914, asking that Sunday, May 10 (second Sunday in May, 1914), be observed as Mother's Day in accordance with the joint resolution of the House of Representatives. This official recognition of Congress of the Mother's Day Movement was the culmination of years of work to permanently establish a day for sons and daughters of all lands to honor their homes. The United States is the first nation of the world to give such a national, patriotic honor and tribute to its homes as "the fountain head of the State," and to its sons and daughters "for their work for the home, moral uplift and religion," for the good of the Government and humanity.

For several years it has been the custom of the Governor of almost every State in the Union to issue a Mother's Day proclamation, asking citizens, churches, homes, and organizations to enter into the spirit of the day. Former Governor Colquitt of Texas made it a practice to pardon a number of prisoners on Mother's Day.

Mother's Day International Association—This association was organized to promote and protect the celebration of Mother's Day and its work in the United States and foreign countries. Any son or daughter of any country is eligible to membership in the Mother's Day Association.

In the United States the association has among its honorary national officers President Wilson and ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Governors, or other prominent citizens of the various States. Headquarters, 2031 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FATHER'S DAY.

The State of Delaware in 1913 granted a charter to Charlotte K. Kirkbride and B. Carrie Sternberg and others for the celebration under the laws of that State of "Father's Day" on the first Sunday in June of each year. In accordance with the request of these incorporators, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, on October 2, introduced a bill in Congress providing that: "The first Sunday in June in each and every year hereafter be designated as Father's Day, upon which, as an expression of sentiment corresponding to that of Mother's Day, the rose, irrespective of color, shall be regarded as the emblem."

VITALITY OF LAST CHILDREN.

The old belief, still common among the laity, that first-born children are endowed by nature with greater vitality and longevity than last-born, has induced Dr. Alfred Ploetz of Munich, Germany, to make an exhaustive study to ascertain if this were true. He compiled the returns from a very large number of families of the nobility, and his figures show, generally speaking, that the vitality of first to ninth-born children varied very little, but that from the tenth to the nineteenth-born the mortality was markedly greater. Dr. Ploetz's figures, published in the "Archiv für Rassen und Gesellschafts-Biologie," appeared in a recent issue of the Journal of Heredity of the American Genetic Association.

In the following table Dr. Ploetz has made groupings of first-born children, second-born, and so on, and it was his object to find out how many of these died before the fifth year. Order of birth, number of children, and per cent. died, as follows:

First-born	614	26.4	Fifth-born	311	26.0	Tenth to nineteenth-born	302	34.4
Second-born	539	24.9	Sixth-born	249	26.1			
Third-born	455	26.4	Seventh to ninth-born	463	26.3		3,319	26.7
Fourth-born	386	25.6						

WILLS.

A Will or Testament is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

Age at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. Witnesses—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

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LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1915.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT LAWS PASSED BY THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1915.

THE Legislature of New York in 1915 in addition to passing laws passed an act providing for the submission to the people at the polls in 1915 a proposition to expend $27,000,000 in the further improvement of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal and the Champlain Canal.

The Legislature of 1915 also approved of a proposed amendment to the Constitution permitting women to vote and another amendment to the Constitution making the following provisions:

> In case any annual tax heretofore imposed for the payment of a debt authorized by vote of the people under the Constitution will, if continued, provide for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due and also the payment of the principal of such debt before it becomes due, the Legislature may amend the law by reducing the rate of such tax, provided that the same shall not be reduced below a sum sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due and also the principal of such debt when it becomes due.
>
> The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to direct the Comptroller or any officer of the State to impose a tax sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section for the protection of any sinking fund of the State.

Both of these proposed amendments to the Constitution were to be submitted to the voters at the Fall election of 1915.

The list of the more important laws passed by the Legislature of 1915 is as follows:

Chapter 1—Abolished the Board of Claims and re-established a Court of Claims, with three Judges, with terms of three, six and nine years respectively; and thereafter nine years each; and also authorized the temporary appointment of two additional Judges. The Court of Claims was granted all the powers of the former Board of Claims and also given jurisdiction over private claims against the State, and also any claim on the part of the State against a claimant.

Chapter 2—Authorized the payment of interest not to exceed 4½ per cent. on certain bonds of the State.

Chapter 3—Provides that a Regent of the University "shall be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot of the two Houses thereof."

Chapter 4—Abolished the office of State Fire Marshal.

Chapter 9—Authorized the Governor and State Civil Service Commission, prior to July 1, 1915, to continue provisional lists of civil service appointees if it should be found impossible to provide an appropriate eligible list.

Chapter 10—Appropriated $10,000,000 for the construction and improvement of public highways.

Chapter 17—Abolished the Department of Efficiency and Economy.

Chapter 26—Permits New York City to acquire a site beyond its limits for the use of the "New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants."

Chapter 28—Added "Italy" to the "Empire of Germany," as one in which acknowledgments may be taken before a Judge of a Court of Record or before a Notary Public.

Chapter 30—Makes it unlawful for any person to send up an unpiloted hot air balloon in any county which includes part of the forest preserve or in an adjoining county.

Chapter 32—Repealed Chapter 774 of the laws of 1913 entitled "An act in relation to the housing of the people in cities of the second class."

Chapter 36—Authorizes the Board of Trustees of any village adjacent to a city of the first class to adopt a building code.

Chapter 41—Incorporates Herring College, "for the education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge and more particularly as an institution of learning in the mechanic arts."

Chapter 42—Increased from sixteen to eighteen aides on the military staff of the Governor and authorized the Governor to appoint two aides from officers on the reserve list.

Chapter 45—Ended the terms of five appointive members of the State Fair Commission and authorized the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint five successors to them for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively—the succeeding terms to be of five years duration each.

Chapter 51—Provides that in the construction of public works by the State or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the State or such municipality, "preference shall be given to citizens over aliens," but that "aliens may be employed when citizens are not available."

Chapter 56—Amends the Insurance law in relation to the fees to be charged for brokers' certificates of authority.

Chapter 76—Providing for the printing of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Chapter 79—Authorizes Police and Fire Commissioners of New York to rehear charges against policemen and firemen under certain conditions.

Chapter 82—Provides that no person shall be enlisted in the National Guard more than forty-five years of age unless he is a man who has been honorably discharged after service of at least three years as an enlisted man in the National Guard of another State or of the District of Columbia, or in the Army or Marine Corps of the United States; and also that no man shall be enlisted who is less than eighteen years of age, except that men who are sixteen years or more may be enlisted as musicians.

Chapter 83—Providing for the appointment of an additional County Judge in Kings County.

Chapter 85—Adds the Commanders and Treasurers of Sons of Veterans Camps to the list of persons who shall supervise the expenditure of money given in observation of Memorial Day.

Chapter 90—Provides that "when the Major-General" of the National Guard, "under the direction of the Governor, orders a general court-martial he shall approve or disapprove of the proceedings and forward the same to the Governor, and the sentence of such a court shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by the Governor, and then only as so confirmed."

Chapter 94—Incorporates the James Stokes Society "for the purpose of the establishment, maintenance, conduct and management of work and facilities for the moral, intellectual and physical development of young men in the Empire of Russia and elsewhere."

Chapter 95—Incorporates the Valeria Home to found and maintain a recreation and convalescent home "for people of education and refinement who cannot afford independent homes."

Chapter 97—Increasing from seven to fifteen million dollars the amount of property which may be held by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Chapter 101—Extends two years from December 31, 1915, the time for the New York Connecting Railroad Company to finish its road.

Chapter 104—Appropriating $425,000 for a continuation of the work of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Chapter 106—Permits counties to borrow money for the alteration of county buildings.

Chapter 115—Ratifying the taxes levied in 1914 upon the assessment rolls of the several towns for highway improvements.

Chapter 119—Permits the American Institute of Architects to establish branches in any part of the Territories or dependencies of the United States.

Chapter 120—Declares that no poor or indigent soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the military or naval service of the United States "and who has been honorably discharged from such service," nor his family, nor the families of any who may be deceased shall be sent to any almshouse, but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes so far as practicable, provided they have been residents of the State one year.

Chapter 132—Authorizes the Board of Supervisors of any county to submit the question of the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital to the voters of a county.

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LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1915—*Continued.*

Chapter 133—Provides that a child or person not vaccinated shall not be admitted or received into a school in a city of the first or second class and that in any other city or school district wherever smallpox exists and the State Commissioner of Health has so certified, every child or person must be excluded from schools until they furnish a vaccination certificate.

Chapter 134—Appropriating $40,000 for the improvement of highways and bridges on Indian reservations.

Chapter 135—Appropriating $1,880,000 to pay the State's proportion of the amount appropriated for the repair of highways.

Chapter 139—Empowering investment companies to charge a certain sum for loans.

Chapter 146—Authorizing a Justice of the Peace to take an oath or affidavit required or authorized by law, except an oath to a juror, or a witness upon a trial, an oath of office and an oath or acknowledgment required by law to be taken before a particular officer.

Chapter 147—Provides for the placing of headstones at the grave of any wife or widow of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Chapter 150—Makes it unlawful without the owner's consent to cause to be painted, printed, placed or affixed, any business advertisement on any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, building or other object.

Chapter 151—Increases from thirty cents to forty-five cents the compensation of counties, to be paid by the State, for the expense of caring for each tramp.

Chapter 154—Authorizes courts to grant leave to a membership corporation to convey real property without consideration to a religious corporation, if the membership corporation is incorporated for religious or Sunday school purposes.

Chapter 155—Provides for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State.

Chapter 158—Authorizes the Board of Managers of the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson to place any child of an inmate of that institution under the care and custody of a proper person willing to assume such care and pay for the care and maintenance of such child at a reasonable rate until the mother of such child shall have been discharged from the institution.

Chapter 161—Authorizes the College of the City of New York to furnish gratuitously, or otherwise, for male and female students actual residents or employés of the City of New York, special courses and courses of study in vocational subjects and civic administration.

Chapter 165—Appropriating $50,000 for the prevention, or eradication of destructive diseases or insect pests of plant or of domestic animal life.

Chapter 166—Appropriating $65,000 for contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Chapter 167—Amending the Compensation act by providing that claims for compensation may be presented to employers, and if rejected or not reported upon to the Industrial Commission by them the claim may be presented to the Commission.

Chapter 168—Provides that any employer may advance compensation to an injured employé prior to an award by the Industrial Commission.

Chapter 169—Amending the tax law in relation to taxes or secured debts; providing for the payment of one-half per centum on the face value thereof.

Chapter 174—Abolishing the State Board of Estimate.

Chapter 175—Making void any transfer by an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the military or naval service of the United States or of the Spanish-American War of a license for hawking and peddling.

Chapter 176—Declaring that dogs must not be permitted to run at large in any forest of the forest preserve.

Chapter 181—Stating when a husband and wife are not competent witnesses and when they are.

Chapter 187—Providing for the formation of associations of troops or squadrons of cavalry.

Chapter 189—Providing that every tenement house hereafter erected, exceeding two stories in height, shall have at least two independent ways of egress and that every non-fireproof tenement house exceeding two stories in height erected prior to April 18, 1912, shall be provided either with fireproof outside stairways or with fire escapes directly accessible to each apartment without passing through a public hallway.

Chapter 190—Adding Justices of the Peace to the officials before whom an acknowledgment or proof of conveyance of real property may be made.

Chapter 194—Providing for the payment of State tuition for pupils in contracting districts.

Chapter 196—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the rights of a defendant in a criminal action to include defendants charged with a violation of the provisions of the Tenement House law.

Chapter 204—Providing for the use of hollow cement blocks in tower fire escapes, entrance halls and elevator vestibules of tenement houses.

Chapter 213—Authorizes the removal of human remains from one cemetery of a religious corporation to another cemetery owned by it in a town adjoining the town or city in which the cemetery is located.

Chapter 216—Provides that every State officer, employé, board, department or commission receiving money for or on behalf of the State from fees, penalties, costs, fines, sales of property or otherwise shall on the fifth day of each month pay to the State Treasurer all such money received during the preceding month and on the same day file a detailed verified statement of such receipts with the Comptroller. This law does not apply to the manufacturing fund of the State prisons, nor to the receipts of the manufacturing departments of the State hospitals for the insane, nor to the convict deposit and miscellaneous earning fund of the State prisons.

Chapter 217—Provides for the grading of apples.

Chapter 225—Appropriating $1,634,277.01 for the improvement of highways.

Chapter 226—Appropriating $1,800,000 for the maintenance and repair of public highways.

Chapter 227—Authorizing a peace officer or constable of a town to forbid the sale or giving away of liquor to certain persons by a notice in writing.

Chapter 228—Establishing local boards of child welfare.

Chapter 231—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by adding a new provision respecting writs of certiorari and mandamus and proceedings thereunder.

Chapter 233—Making guilty of a misdemeanor a person who with intent to defraud puts false labels on containers of food products.

Chapter 234—Adds a new section to the Labor law dealing with explosives and regulating their transportation and sale.

Chapter 237—Appropriating $150,000 for the repair and improvement of existing mechanical and other structures of the canals of the State.

Chapter 240—Materially amends the Railroad law's provisions in regard to the distribution of the expense of constructing new crossings.

Chapter 241—Amends the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to bonds of committees or special guardians in proceedings for the disposition of the real property of infants, lunatics, idiots or habitual drunkards, by providing that a court must make an order directing the filing of a bond with the clerk of the court with either individual or corporate surety, approved by the court as to form, amount and sufficiency of surety, as a condition for the faithful discharge of the trust.

Chapter 243—Authorizes Boards of Supervisors to give care to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the United States, or to their families if they are deceased.

Chapter 250—Incorporates the union of orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

Chapter 253—Amends the Village law in relation to notice to be given non-residents of the amount of the tax assessed.

Chapter 254—Makes a receiver and his accounts subject to the control of a court.

Chapter 256—Incorporates the associated lodges of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham of New York City.

Chapter 260—Appropriated $465,000 for making an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State.

Chapter 261—Permitting the State Commissioner

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LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1915—*Continued.*

of Highways to enter into supplemental contracts for the construction or improvement of State highways.

Chapter 265—Reappropriating $490,444.37 for the use of the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park.

Chapter 266—Defines void marriages and also amends the law in regard to marriage after divorce for adultery.

Chapter 269—Permits savings banks to invest deposits and guaranty funds in certain judgments against the State.

Chapter 272—Makes provisions for the payment of the debts of illegal corporations.

Chapter 273—Amends the Personal Property law in relation to pledging merchandise and accounts receivable or other choses in action created by sale thereof.

Chapter 275—Giving a Surrogate the right to submit to a jury any controverted question of fact in the probate of a will.

Chapter 278—Permitting the sale of gasoline, oil and tires on Sunday.

Chapter 279—An act relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the city of New York, and repealing certain statutes affecting such court.

Chapter 282—Including in the list of institutions to use the labor of convicts, workhouses and county jails.

Chapter 283—Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works to expend $35,000 to provide suitable facilities for the towing of boats over sections or portions of the improved canals.

Chapter 284—Abolishes the office of Coroner in the city of New York on January 1, 1918, and creates the office in that city of Chief Medical Examiner.

Chapter 286—Defines vagrancy.

Chapter 287—Provides that the Governor from time to time and in advance of the entry of an organization into the actual service of the United States may appoint and commission the officers of the National Guard necessary for the "depot units" authorized to be formed in place of such organization by selection from the reserve list of officers in the first instance.

Chapter 288—Amends the law in respect to the earnings of prisoners confined in the State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries.

Chapter 290—Amends the military law in regard to the expenses of armories and the acquisition of sites for them.

Chapter 294—Permits credit unions to invest money received by them in certain securities which are authorized as investments for savings banks.

Chapter 295—Authorizes courts in a criminal proceeding to appoint three physicians to examine a person under arrest to determine his soundness of mind.

Chapter 300—Authorizes town boards to establish public parks.

Chapter 301—Provides for the incorporation of a body corporate in New York City to be known as "Honor Roll Relief Fund" to promote the social and physical welfare of the members of the Police Department of the city of New York.

Chapter 307—Authorizes Boards of Supervisors to establish county farm schools.

Chapter 308—Amends the Greater New York Charter in relation to proposals for serial bonds.

Chapter 309—Amends the Greater New York Charter in relation to the issue of corporate stock.

Chapter 310—Authorizes the Police Commissioner of New York City or the deputy examining, hearing or investigating the charges against a policeman to suspend judgment if the accused pleads guilty, or after trial, and to place the member of the force so found guilty upon probation for a period not exceeding one year.

Chapter 317—Creating a State Tax Department.

Chapter 318—Abolishing the Conservation Department with three Commissioners at its head and substituting one with only one Commissioner at its head.

Chapter 327—Makes numerous changes in the Public Health law in relation to the sale of habit-forming drugs.

Chapter 330—Provides a reserve list for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the active militia.

Chapter 332—A general act in regard to the compensation of Supervisors.

Chapter 333—Amends the law in regard to temporary loans and revenue bonds of the State; declaring that the total amount of notes or renewals issued shall at no time exceed the total amount of bonds authorized to be issued.

Chapter 335—Appropriates $99,000 for the purposes of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs.

Chapter 338—Appropriated $500,000 for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

Chapter 340—Changes the boundary lines of the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts.

Chapter 342—Makes punishable by imprisonment for four years persons who injure property of more than $250 in value.

Chapter 343—Limiting the hours of work of a male apprentice over the age of sixteen years employed in a grocery store in a first-class city to seventy hours a week.

Chapter 347—In relation to the enforcement of rules and regulations of the Industrial Board relating to the prevention of and protection against fire.

Chapter 348—Specifies the fees that shall be paid to the Secretary of State upon the registration or re-registration of a motor vehicle.

Chapter 352—Makes changes and additions to the law relating to the adoption of minors and others.

Chapter 354—Authorizes the Appellate Division or its presiding Justice to issue a writ of habeas corpus, concerning a prisoner sentenced to death, upon the application or notice to the District-Attorney of the county in which the attendance of the prisoner is desired and upon proof that such prisoner is a necessary and material witness in a criminal action then pending.

Chapter 361—Increasing from two months to four months the period of provisional appointments in the Civil Service of the State and its sub-divisions.

Chapter 363—Further increases the power of the New York State Commission for the Blind to give aid to the blind.

Chapter 369—Provides that a domestic fire insurance corporation shall not establish a guaranty surplus fund and special reserve fund after June 1, 1915.

Chapter 372—Defines the guaranty fund of savings banks.

Chapter 373—Authorizes the President of the Board of Aldermen of New York in the absence of the Mayor to preside at meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of Greater New York.

Chapter 381—Makes provisions for the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

Chapter 382—Provides that county bonds shall be registered by the Treasurer of the county.

Chapter 384—Provides that persons violating any lawful notice issued by the State Commissioner of Health shall be liable to the people of the State for a civil penalty of not exceeding $50 for every such violation.

Chapter 386—Prescribes the hours of labor and time for meals of minors and women.

Chapter 390—Makes guilty of a felony a person "who carries or possesses a bomb or bombshell or who with intent to use the same unlawfully against the person or property of another carries or possesses any explosive substance."

Chapter 391—Incorporating the Italian-American Civic Association.

Chapter 392—Authorizing the Board of Trustees of a village to accept in its behalf a gift of a building or its site for municipal purposes.

Chapter 403—Authorizes the Trustees of Public Buildings to purchase furniture and equipment for use in the Capitol or in any building held by the trustees by lease "from the funds appropriated to each department or commission for such purpose."

Chapter 407—Incorporating the Church Peace Union (founded by Andrew Carnegie) "to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote the peaceful settlement of international differences."

Chapter 410—Annexing to Kings County a part of Queens County.

Chapter 412—Providing that the taxes in pay-

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LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1915—*Continued.*

ment of Memorial Day observances shall not exceed in any one year a sum equal to twenty-five hundredths of a mill on each dollar of valuation of property in a town.

Chapter 415—Providing that the State Comptroller shall secure a promise of interest in advance of depositing court funds paid into any trust company, bank, banking association or banker.

Chapter 420—Incorporating the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Chapter 428—Authorizing second-class cities to make temporary and funded debts.

Chapter 434—Providing that a person who maliciously by the explosion of gunpowder destroys or damages any building if thereby the life or safety of a human being is endangered may be imprisoned for a term of twenty-five years.

Chapter 437—Authorizing the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission to expend $50,000 in aiding in the erection of a suitable and permanent memorial on South Bass Island in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry at the battle of Lake Erie.

Chapter 444—Providing allowances for military organizations.

Chapter 445—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of a county to purchase lands for a cemetery for the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines and their wives and widows.

Chapter 446—Prohibits the conducting of a business under an assumed name unless the user of the name is a successor in interest to the person whose name is used.

Chapter 447—Permits the refunding of a mortgage tax erroneously paid.

Chapter 448—Creating in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works a Bureau of Appraisal to consist of a special examiner and appraiser of canal lands to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Chapter 451—Extending until February 15, 1916, the time fixed for the making of a final report by the Commissioners designated to consolidate, codify and revise the laws relating to the estates of deceased persons and the procedure and practice in Surrogates' Courts.

Chapter 453—Stating the members of the Militia Council and the pay of officers serving on boards, commissions and courts.

Chapter 454—Providing for the registration of architects and the creation of a Board of Examiners.

Chapter 457—Provides that the farm products needed by State charitable institutions or hospitals, in excess of those produced by them, shall be obtained from State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries having a surplus of such products.

Chapter 460—Making certain provisions in regard to reserve officers in the National Guard.

Chapter 461—Providing that the State Engineer shall investigate the plan of the United States Government for the construction of a canal on the south side of Long Island by connecting Jamaica Bay, Hempstead Bay, South Oyster Bay, Great South Bay, Moriches Bay, Shinnecock Bay, and Peconic Bay, and if he deems it feasible and desirable for the State of New York to participate in the expense of such a canal by bearing the expense of securing the necessary lands and rights of way, he shall draw up a map and report upon the scheme for submission to the Legislature of 1916.

Chapter 465—Defining the words "secured debts" and stating when the payment of a tax on secured debts may be made.

Chapter 475—Provides that the suspension of an attorney from practice must be upon notice.

Chapter 476—Adding to societies exempt from the Insurance law's provisions in regard to fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, and associations the New York City Police Endowment Association and the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association.

Chapter 488—Authorizing the sale of canal lands used for terminal purposes which have been rendered unnecessary by canal improvements.

Chapter 491—Makes trespassing upon canal lands of the State a misdemeanor.

Chapter 492—Provides for the organization of "joint corporations" for the purpose of acquiring a hall, temple, or other building, "or a home for the aged and indigent members of such order and their dependent widows and orphans."

Chapter 494—Authorizes the Superintendent of Public Works to settle claims of persons who have sustained damages from the canals, if the amount does not exceed $500, if the same has been approved by the Attorney-General and the Canal Board.

Chapter 498—Makes it a felony to wilfully and without authority of law inflict an injury upon any of the canals belonging to the State.

Chapter 499—Adds to the questions upon which women taxpayers in a village may vote, that of voting for the dissolution or change of name of the village.

Chapter 500—Providing in the New York Charter for the removal of refuse by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and by the Presidents of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Chapter 502—Amends the Public Health law in regard to the practice of pharmacy; amending certain sections materially which concern licenses, certificates, and poison schedules.

Chapter 503—Makes provision for the disposition of unclaimed personal property, including money, of discharged or deceased patients in State hospitals for the insane.

Chapter 505—Permits under the Insurance law the indemnifying of banks against the loss of any bills of exchange.

Chapter 506—Amending the Insurance law in relation to mutual companies to insure employers against loss resulting from injuries suffered by employés or other persons for which the person insured is liable.

Chapter 511—Permits the sale of any canal lands no longer of use for the canal system.

Chapter 515—Permits savings banks to invest in the bonds of a railroad corporation possessed of the properties which belonged to similar corporations that have certain qualifications.

Chapter 521—Amending the Military law in relation to non-commissioned and petty officers.

Chapter 523—Permitting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York to cede land under water to the United States Government for the improvement of navigation.

Chapter 524—Providing that the cost of exterminating mosquitoes in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York City, shall be borne by the property benefited within an area of benefit to be fixed by the Board of Assessors.

Chapter 531—Amending the Inferior Criminal Courts act of the city of New York generally; in regard to the powers of City Magistrates, court districts, Domestic Relations Court, etc.

Chapter 534—Authorizes the Public Service Commission of the First District, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to acquire by conveyance the right to connect a railroad under construction or constructed with another railroad already constructed or under construction.

Chapter 537—Authorizes the Board of Assessors to award damages caused by the regulating and grading of streets in New York City.

Chapter 543—Authorizing the use of park property in New York City for rapid transit purposes, with the consent of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Chapter 544—Provides for the restoration of street or park surfaces or property, and application of the proceeds of sale or conveyance of property not required for rapid transit purposes in New York City, and the rental of property acquired for rapid transit purposes.

Chapter 545—Amends generally an act assessing the cost and expense necessary to be incurred for the construction of a rapid transit railroad and for property to be acquired for the construction thereof in New York City upon property benefited thereby.

Chapter 548—Provides for the acceptance of a completed State highway if no protest is made by a county or District Superintendent.

Chapter 549—Makes provision for the wages of employés in State hospitals.

Chapter 550—Restores to the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission persons who entered the State's service after passing a competitive examination but were separated from the service by the abolition of their department.

Chapter 551—States the sum which each town

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LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1915—*Continued.*

shall pay for the maintenance and repair of State and county highways.

Chapter 552—Amending the Public Health law in relation to the registration of physicians

Chapter 553—Permitting Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court to transfer appeals to the Appellate Division of any department

Chapter 555—Amends the law permitting the consolidation of health districts.

Chapter 558—Permits a county or town to acquire by purchase or gift unimproved vacant or abandoned land within the boundaries thereof for the purpose of reforestation

Chapter 562—Permitting the Palisades Park Commission to erect elevators and escalators at such places in the park as the board may deem necessary or expedient.

Chapter 563—Provides for the immediate relief in New York City of poor or indigent soldiers, sailors, or marines of the United States Army.

Chapter 564—Provides that the name of a railroad station may be changed with the consent of the Public Service Commission.

Chapter 565—States the fees a Sheriff may charge.

Chapter 566—Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to compelling the attendance of witnesses.

Chapter 569—Makes untrue or misleading advertisements punishable as a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 570—Submitting to the people at the polls in November, 1915, the question of the bonding of the State to the extent of $27,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals.

Chapter 574—Amending the Greater New York Charter in relation to the Public Recreation Commission.

Chapter 579—Extends and develops the reformatory and correctional functions of workhouses, penitentiaries, and reformatories under the jurisdiction of Departments of Correction in cities of the first class.

Chapter 586—Provides compensation for the slaughter of animals on account of foot and mouth disease or anthrax.

Chapter 587—Makes the Lieutenant-Governor an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Chapter 588—Amending the Banking law and repealing Chapter 518 of the Laws of 1914 relating to personal loan companies and personal loan brokers.

Chapter 593—Amending the Rapid Transit act by authorizing changes in contracts.

Chapter 592—Authorizes the Comptroller of New York, with the written approval of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, to correct any erroneous assessment or tax due to a clerical error.

Chapter 593—Amending the Charter of Greater New York in relation to authorizing the city of New York to acquire more land and property than is needed for actual construction in laying out highways and streets.

Chapter 594—Amending the Greater New York Charter in relation to the collection and distribution of the tax on foreign fire insurance companies and their agents

Chapter 595—Amending the Greater New York Charter by authorizing the Board of Assessors of the city of New York to estimate and allow the damages sustained by owners or lessees of land and buildings fronting upon streets approaching the Manhattan Bridge.

Chapter 596—Amending the Greater New York Charter by adding a section relating to the method of acquiring title to real property for public purposes.

Chapter 597—Amending the Charter of Greater New York in relation to the acquisition of wharf property by the city of New York.

Chapter 598—Amending the Charter of Greater New York in relation to the payment in instalments of assessments confirmed after January 1, 1908.

Chapter 600—Amends the Charter of Greater New York by providing for the collection of unpaid personal taxes by distress and sale.

Chapter 601—Authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York, upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, with the concurrence of the Comptroller, to direct the Receiver of Taxes to cancel of record all personal assessments the tax of which the said board shall determine to be uncollectable.

Chapter 602—Authorises the Board of Education of New York to dispose of personal property used in the schools.

Chapter 604—Amends the Rapid Transit act in relation to the method of acquiring title to real property for public use and purposes.

Chapter 606—Amends the Greater New York Charter relating to the method of acquiring title in fee or to an easement in real property for streets, parks, and other public purposes in the city of New York.

Chapter 607—Amending the Charter of New York in relation to the appointment and removal of Commissioners of Deeds.

Chapter 614—Providing for the retirement of teachers in State institutions.

Chapter 615—Amending the Workmen's Compensation law by providing that an employé who is suffering from a previous disability shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of the compensation allowed for such injury when considered by itself and not in conjunction with the previous disability.

Chapter 616—Appropriating $125,000 to pay for a memorial site and a memorial to Thomas Macdonough in the city of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Chapter 617—Amending the Insurance law with regard to the distribution of surplus to policyholders of insurance.

Chapter 619—Amending the law in regard to the issuing of bonds for river improvements.

Chapter 620—Permitting executors of this or other States, or of other countries, to maintain an action to recover damages for a wrongful act by which a decedent's death was caused.

Chapter 621—Permitting a temporary administrator to maintain an action for the purpose of determining the title to personal property in his possession.

Chapter 622—Permitting any person interested in an estate to present to a Surrogate a petition setting forth that a surety on a bond is insufficient.

Chapter 624—Appropriating $10,000 to pay persons employed to prepare for the information of the Constitutional Convention a survey of the government of the city of New York and the other cities of the State, and also of the several counties of the State.

Chapter 629—In relation to the custody of the money of an infant interested as heir to an estate.

Chapter 630—In relation to the inventory and account of the committee of an incompetent person.

Chapter 631—In relation to the commissions and expenses of receivers and trustees

Chapter 632—In relation to the disposition of the property of an adjudged incompetent in case of death.

Chapter 634—Making receivers and their accounts subject to the control of a county court.

Chapter 636—Reducing from three years to one year the period within which an action may be brought against heirs of an estate to enforce liability.

Chapter 637—Providing for the giving of security by the committee of an incompetent person.

Chapter 638—Authorizing courts to award costs and disbursements or disbursements without cost against the executor or administrator of an estate.

Chapter 639—Providing that a judgment by confession may be filed with the County Clerk of the county of which the defendant was a resident at the time of making such statement.

Chapter 640—Extending the time for filing existing claims against the State for compensation or damages for or on account of the appropriation of property in connection with the construction of improved canals and canal terminals, and giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction.

Chapter 641—In relation to the distribution of damages recovered in a negligence action.

Chapter 642—In relation to the qualification of a guardian of property.

Chapter 643—In relation to the disposition of a surplus arising on the sale of real property to satisfy a mortgage.

Chapter 645—Increasing by two the number of

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LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1915—*Continued.*

Justices of the Supreme Court in the Ninth Judicial District.

Chapter 650—Amending the Labor law in regard to the definition of a factory.

Chapter 651—Amending the Agricultural law relative to the sales of milk to licensed milk gatherers.

Chapter 652—Providing that a committee of property shall be entitled to the same compensation as a testamentary trustee.

Chapter 653—Amending the Labor law in relation to tenant-factories.

Chapter 654—In relation to places in which traffic in liquor shall not be permitted.

Chapter 657—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to audit claims for damages for death, or personal injury sustained by reason of the conduct of an automobile race at the State Fair Grounds on September 16, 1911.

Chapter 662—Amending the Conservation law relative to river regulation by storage reservoirs.

Chapter 663—Repealing section 467 of the Conservation law relative to the limitation of certain hydraulic improvements.

Chapter 664—Making taxable all transfers of property of deceased persons in excess of the value of $5,000 to any father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, or any child.

Chapter 665—Adds the Board of Water Supply of New York City to the authorities to make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the State Department of Health, for the protection from contamination of any or all public supplies of potable waters and their sources within the State, when the same constitute a part of the source of the public water supply of New York.

Chapter 667—Declares that no bus line, stage route, nor motor vehicle line or route, nor any vehicles carrying passengers at a rate of fare of 15 cents or less for each passenger, shall be operated wholly or partly upon or along any street, avenue, or public place in any city, nor receive a certificate of public convenience and necessity until the owner or owners thereof shall have procured, after public notice and a hearing, the consent of the local authorities of said city to such operation, upon such terms as said local authorities may prescribe.

Chapter 668—Providing that the Secretary of State should distribute copies of the proposed new Constitution to be submitted to voters at the November general election of 1915.

Chapter 669—Prohibiting the payment of moneys for the purchase of automobiles without specific appropriations therefor.

Chapter 672—Providing for the further taxation and regulation of the traffic in liquors under the Liquor Tax law for the year beginning October 1, 1915, by providing that "the rate shall be at an advance of one-quarter in the rate over the amount prescribed by the Liquor Tax law as amended and in force on October 1, 1915."

Chapter 673—Providing that nominations for office in the Borough of Brooklyn shall, in addition to their publication in corporation newspapers, be printed in one daily newspaper published in the Jewish language.

Chapter 674—Creating an Industrial Commission and placing in its care the former Department of Labor and the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Chapter 677—Permitting the formation of corporations for ocean navigation with more than $4,000,000 capital.

Chapter 678—Amending the Election law generally and providing for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Elections, and providing that in a city "having more than one million inhabitants the Board of Inspectors for each election district shall hold six meetings for the registration of electors thereof before each general election. Such meetings shall begin on Monday, the twenty-ninth day before such election, and continue on each day of the same week up to and including Saturday." Also that before each general election "the Board of Inspectors for each election district in every city and in villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more shall hold four meetings for the registration of the electors thereof at the place designated therefor, to be known respectively as the first, second, third, and fourth meetings for registration. The said meetings shall be held on the fourth Friday, fourth Saturday, and the third Friday and third Saturday before such election."

Chapter 680—Abolishing an existing State Athletic Commission and substituting for it a State Athletic Commission of three members.

Chapter 690—Appropriating $1,320,000 for the payment of interest on bonds for the improvement of highways.

Chapter 693—Reappropriating an unexpended balance of $5,619,412.91 for the improvement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals.

Chapter 696—Appropriating $3,980,000 for the payment of interest on canal bonds.

Chapter 706—Appropriating $3,654,000 for the improvement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals.

Chapter 711—Appropriating $7,500 for the exhibition of articles reflecting "the thought and genius of the negro of New York" at the National Negro Exposition at Richmond, Va.

Chapter 713—Authorizing the State Hospital Commission to enter into a contract for the construction of buildings of the Mohansic State Hospital, at a cost not to exceed $1,498,769.97.

Chapter 719—Permitting the Industrial Board to make a variation from the requirements of the Labor law respecting the construction of buildings, if there shall be practical difficulties in carrying out the provisions of the law.

Chapter 720—Providing that the successors to the present County Clerks of the counties composing Greater New York who shall be chosen at the annual election of the year 1915 shall be elected for a term of four years.

Chapter 722—Authorizing the Court House Board of New York to include in a single contract all the work of the construction of the new Court House.

Chapter 723—Authorizes a railroad corporation, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York, to purchase, acquire, or hold any stocks or bonds of a corporation which enters into a contract with the city for the operation of terminal facilities in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, or either of them.

Chapter 724—Authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors in the County of Kings by the County Judges of the County of Kings, the District-Attorney, the Sheriff, and the County Clerk of the County of Kings.

Chapter 725—Making appropriations for the support of government

Chapter 726—Making appropriations for deficiencies of previous years, providing for emergencies for the current fiscal year, supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, and other expenses of government.

Chapter 727—Making appropriations for construction, improvements, repairs, and equipment at various State institutions, and for other miscellaneous constructions and improvements.

Chapter 728—Reappropriating unexpended balances of former appropriations.

Chapter 729—Providing ways and means for the support of government by imposing direct State taxes, amounting to one and seven-tenths of a mill on each dollar of real and personal property of the State subject to taxation. This tax raises $20,519,-715.51.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ASSOCIATION.

President—S. H. P. Pell. *Historian*—James A. Holden. *Treasurer*—Edmund Seymour, 45 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Percival Wilds, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

The purpose of this association is: "To assemble in social gatherings; to renew and extend affiliations; to perpetuate the historical traditions, and to promote the welfare of the Lake Champlain Valley."

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REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1915.

(FROM REPORT PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AUGUST 17-19, 1915.)

At the regular 1915 session in forty-three States there were introduced in rough numbers 58,600 bills, and in the three sessions of the 63d Congress 29,400 bills. It appears from the table submitted with this report (Appendix B) that the legislative mill in forty States ground out of this mass of bills over 16,000 separate statutes. Of these, Governors vetoed more than 1,000, leaving in rough numbers 15,033 which became laws.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Important practice acts were passed in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Vermont. The Pennsylvania act was draughted by a committee of the State Bar Association, while the Michigan and Vermont acts were the work of commissions appointed for that purpose. To simplify procedure and expedite the final determination of a case is the common purpose of these acts. None of them adopts the principles of code pleading, but each is a further modification or evolution of the modified common law systems which have always been in use in these States. The Michigan and Vermont acts abolish all the common law forms of action, except assumpsit, trespass, replevin, and ejectment (assumpsit and trespass being called contract and tort in Vermont) a step taken in Pennsylvania nearly thirty years ago. Both of these acts permit liberal amendments so that substantial sufficiency takes the place of technical nicety of form, and they also expressly provide that an action at law may be so amended or transferred as to become a bill in equity or vice versa. The Michigan act also adopts the practice long established in Pennsylvania that summary judgment may be rendered in contract actions on the plaintiff's affidavit of claim, unless the defendant files an affidavit of merits or defence. A somewhat similar provision applying to actions arising out of contract, whether in equity or at law, is found in Chapters 74 and 78 of the laws of West Virginia.

The most notable feature of the Pennsylvania act, which applies to all actions in contract or tort, except actions for libel and slander, is its extension of the use of the affidavit of defence. The act abolishes special pleadings and demurrers, extends the affidavit of defence (which has always been a characteristic and essential part of an action of assumpsit in Pennsylvania but never considered a pleading) to all actions, and confines the pleadings to the plaintiff's statement, the affidavit of defence, and, in cases in which a counter-claim or set-off has been pleaded, the plaintiff's reply thereto. Mere general denials in an affidavit or reply are insufficient, and each party must answer specifically each allegation of fact the truth of which he does not admit. Under the present practice in assumpsit it is very usual for judgment to be entered by the Prothonotary for want of an affidavit of defence or by the court for want of a sufficient affidavit; but, as recognized in the act, this practice will seldom be practicable in trespass, because the amount of the judgment can seldom be determined from the plaintiff's statement and provision is made that in such actions, on failure to file an affidavit of defence, the case shall be deemed to be at issue, but certain specified facts shall be taken to be admitted.

The Michigan act also provides that where at the close of testimony a motion is made for a directed verdict and is denied, the trial court on motion, or the Appellate Court on appeal, may render in favor of the party lawfully entitled thereto a judgment notwithstanding the verdict. Chapter 31 of the Minnesota laws is very much to the same effect, and Chapter 133 of the Wyoming laws provides that where, upon a trial a case presents only questions of law, the Judge may direct the jury to render a verdict subject to the opinion of the court, and may at the same term set aside the verdict and direct judgment for either party with like effect and in like manner as if such direction had been given at the trial. These acts, in connection with a Massachusetts act of which mention is about to be made, probably represent the most important single tendency in the legislation of the present year relating to the administration of justice.

The Michigan and Minnesota acts follow the practice which has been sustained by the courts of some six or seven States; but which was, by the vote of a single Judge, held unconstitutional as applied to the Federal Courts in Slocum vs. Insurance Company, 228 U. S. 364. The strong dissenting opinion of Justice Hughes, however, has aroused much favorable comment and it is notable that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has, since this decision, unanimously upheld the constitutionality of this practice in Bothwell vs. Railway, 115 Mass. 467. Massachusetts has, however, gone even further and has added to its legislation a provision which, it is thought, will overcome the objection discovered by the majority of the Supreme Court. The only difficulty which the majority of the court found insuperable—the lack of a verdict of a jury—is probably met by the provisions of Chapter 185 of the Massachusetts laws to the effect that:

"When exceptions to any ruling or direction of a Judge shall be alleged, or any question of law shall be reserved, in the course of a trial by jury, and the circumstances shall be such that if the ruling or direction at the trial was wrong, the verdict or finding ought to have been entered for a different party or for larger or smaller damages or otherwise than as was done at the trial, the Judge may reserve leave, with the assent of the jury, so to enter the verdict or finding, if upon the question or questions of law so raised the court shall decide that it ought to have been so entered."

As this leave is reserved at the trial and by the consent of the jury, the verdict finally entered pursuant to the leave is the jury's verdict. This practice has already been followed in the United States District Court in that State. In so far as practice in the Federal Courts is concerned the Wyoming act is perhaps not so open to the objection sustained in the Supreme Court in the Slocum case as are the Michigan and Minnesota acts.

Another Michigan act prohibits setting aside a verdict or granting a new trial on account of mere technical errors, and a Montana act simplifies procedure on appeals to the Supreme Court.

The New Jersey "Chancery act of 1915" (Chapter 116) is probably the most important passed this year affecting equity practice. It is based largely upon the English rules under the judicature act and the new equity rules of the United States Supreme Court. The act is very short and probably its most important provision is that giving the Chancellor additional power to prescribe rules "to give effect to the provisions of this act, and otherwise to simplify procedure in the Court of Chancery. Such rules shall supersede (so far as they conflict with) statutory and other regulations heretofore existing."

Act No. 381 of the Pennsylvania laws makes a radical change in the theory of equity practice, although its practical effect may not be so great. The act provides that a suit in equity may be begun as in an action at law by summons without first filing a bill. It might be noted in this connection that, while a bill in equity may be served by any one, a summons must be served by the Sheriff.

Chapter 111 of the Massachusetts laws, relating to the dismissal of frivolous appeals, provides that whenever an appeal is claimed after the entry of a decree following a rescript from the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in equity or probate proceedings, the Justice by whose order the decree was entered may order the appeal dismissed if, in his opinion, the decree conforms to the terms of the rescript and the appeal is claimed for purposes of delay. If a further appeal is claimed from an order so dismissing an appeal it shall not operate to suspend or supersede the carrying into effect of the terms of the decree.

Of the acts relating to the service of process Montana provides that if none of the persons named in the act can be found within the State service of a summons against a corporation may be made upon the Secretary of State, who shall accept on behalf of the corporation. North Carolina authorizes the service of "subpœnas and summonses for jurors" by telephone.

A number of acts relate to trial of cases. Perhaps the most radical of these is in Pennsylvania, which authorizes in any action at law a written demand by

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either party for a jury trial and further provides that if neither party files such a demand, he shall be deemed to forfeit "his right and the Court shall proceed to try the cause without a jury." A California act adds as new methods of waiving trial by jury in certain actions a failure to announce at a given time that a jury is required and a failure to deposit the jury fees. South Dakota provides for a verdict by five-sixths of a jury in civil cases.

Nebraska passed another radical act. It provides that every litigant shall be deemed to have excepted to any judgment, order, or other ruling made at any state of a case or proceeding, and material and prejudicial to his substantial rights, and that he shall not be required, in order to preserve his rights, to actually take or cause to be noted upon the record any such exception. This permission to raise objections not noticed at the trial seems to open the way to the multiplication of appeals. Less open to criticism is Chapter 245 in the same State, which provides that where an objection to the admission of testimony has been made once and overruled by the Court, it shall be unnecessary to repeat the same objection to further testimony of the same sort by the same witness in order to save the error, if any, in the ruling of the Court whereby such subsequent testimony is received.

Of acts relating to the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence, Minnesota provides that abstracts of title duly certified by a bonded abstractor or by a Registrar of Deeds may be introduced in evidence in actions in which the title to land is in controversy. In this connection it might be noted that Montana makes it a misdemeanor to compile abstracts of title for compensation without first filing a bond for the protection of any person dealing with the abstractor. An Illinois act provides that the handwriting of a deceased or absent person may be proved by the comparison of specimens of such person's handwriting whether such specimens are relative to the issue or not.

Acts passed in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma provide that a continuance shall be granted whenever a party or attorney is serving as a member of the Legislature; and the Oklahoma act even goes so far as to provide that a refusal to grant such a continuance shall constitute an error and entitle the party to a new trial as a matter of right. These acts are in marked contrast to the English practice, where such continuances are never granted. American courts have always been most lenient in the matter of continuances on the grounds of public engagements, and it would seem that the legislators have gone out of their way to provide for their own convenience at the expense of the speedy administration of justice.

The acts providing new remedies are not of great importance, but a few deserve mention. Nebraska creates a physician's lien against any party, except claimants under the Workmen's Compensation act. Montana provides for liens upon growing crops and grain for the price of seeds furnished for the production of such crops and for the compensation of threshermen. Utah amends the sections of the civil code relating to the specific performance of contracts so that such sections will also cover contracts in writing to sell or deliver personal property, securities, and other choses in action. New Jersey authorizes the garnishment of wages for debt where the wages amount to $18 a week. Ohio authorizes the attachment of the amount covered by an insurance policy for injury or damage to person or property or an execution of judgment for damages or injury to the person or property covered by the insurance.

A Missouri act provides that in an action for damages against joint tort-feasers the plaintiff may settle with and discharge and release from further liability any of the defendants without impairing his right to demand and collect the balance of the claim from the other joint tort-feasers. A provision in this act, that the defendants in such a judgment shall be subject to contribution and other consequences of such judgment in the same manner as defendants in a judgment founded on contract, is a radical departure from the generally accepted principles of law. The act gives a release a standing in a tort case which heretofore it had only had collaterally as an incident of covenant not to sue.

Massachusetts provides that a failure to comply with the laws relating to the regulation and equipment of motor vehicles shall not be a defence in actions of tort. This act is designed to protect the rights of innocent passengers in motor vehicles, and to remedy the situation created by a series of decisions to the effect that any person riding in an automobile, the operation of which did not in every respect comply with the law, was a trespasser on the public highways, and entitled only to the rights of a trespasser.

South Dakota provides that before any action for libel other than a libel of a female can be brought against a newspaper the plaintiff must give at least three days notice, and if the statements were published in good faith and a retraction is made, as prescribed by the act, punitive damages cannot be recovered.

Act No. 140 of the Vermont laws is an interesting example of an attempt to remedy a serious complaint that persons suffering damages done by floating lumber had been unable to get reasonable satisfaction in the hands of the courts. Jurisdiction of the assessment of such damages is transferred to the Public Service Commission, and the act provides that its finding shall be final and without appeal and shall be entered upon the court records as a judgment.

A curious and unnecessary statutory requirement is found in a Pennsylvania act (No. 138) which requires that in every county containing more than 40,000 persons who emigrated from Germany, or more than 40,000 persons who emigrated from Italy, or more than 40,000 Yiddish speaking persons who emigrated from Europe, legal notices required to be published in a newspaper in the English language, shall also be published in one German daily newspaper, and one Italian daily newspaper, and one Yiddish daily newspaper. An attack upon the constitutionality of this act has already been sustained in the lower courts.

The most important legislation affecting practice and procedure in probate matters is a Massachusetts act relating to proceedings in Probate Courts, and a Texas act relating to wills probated in another jurisdiction.

Massachusetts changes in many respects the proceedings in the Probate Courts and gives such courts jurisdiction as in equity of many rights and duties. Legacies may be recovered and claims may be enforced in the Probate Court in the same manner as under a decree in equity. An interesting feature of the act is that power is conferred upon the Supreme Court to fix by rule from time to time the rate of interest to be allowed upon pecuniary legacies.

Texas authorizes an executor under a foreign will to sell and convey without any further order from a court of that State real and personal property situated in the State when authorized to do so by the will, if such will has been properly probated in a court having jurisdiction thereof. This act, which also validates all such sales and conveyances heretofore made, is novel in its terms and should be warmly welcomed by the practicing lawyer who has often had occasion to realize the lack of interstate comity in this field of the law. A Delaware act, which provides that a will of a non-resident admitted to probate outside the State shall be admitted to probate in the State when a verified certified copy of the record of its filing has been recorded within the State, is also a step in this direction.

Utah provides that court orders for the sale of real property may allow such sale to be made on credit if in the opinion of the Court it is beneficial to the estate.

Kansas requires executors and administrators to make final settlement before the Probate Court within thirty days after the expiration of two years from their qualification under penalty of the assessment upon them of all costs connected with the settlement on a citation by the Court.

Chapter 383 of New Jersey, which authorized dispensing with publication and notice when the personal estate is not more than $500, is an example of a tendency to dispense with formalities in the case of small estates.

Acts were passed in North Dakota and Indiana relating to the transfer of prosecutions from one Judge to another. The Indiana act contains a novel provision, permitting the prosecuting attorney and the defendant to agree in open court upon some Judge or member of the bar of any court of the State, and compelling the Judge in such a case to appoint that person as Judge in the trial. But in the absence of an agreement, if the Judge on the bench is disqualified, or for any other reason unable to serve, the Court in five days shall nominate five competent and disinterested persons, each a Judge or member of

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the bar, the Prosecutor and the defendant may each strike off two names from the list presented by the Court, and the remaining nominee shall serve as Judge.

Several interesting acts were passed relating to the rights of defendants and accused persons. Chapter 124 of the North Carolina laws makes it a misdemeanor for any officer to require any person charged with a criminal offence to appear in court for trial in any other apparel than ordinary civilian's dress or with head shaved or cropped, unless so shaved or cropped while the person was serving a term of imprisonment for the commission of a crime. Chapter 157 of the Nevada laws adds to the law, making a defendant in a criminal case a competent witness for himself, a proviso to the effect that no special instruction shall be given relating exclusively to the testimony of the defendant or particularly directing the attention of the jury to the defendant's testimony. An Ohio act makes it a misdemeanor for any one having the custody of a person suspected or accused of a crime to refuse to permit such person to consult privately at any reasonable hour with an attorney-at-law for the purpose of enabling such person to employ such attorney, or with an attorney employed by such person. Chapter 96 of the New Hampshire laws amends the Juvenile Court act so as to prohibit publication even of the names of juvenile offenders, publication of proceedings having already been prohibited

Act No. 214 of the Pennsylvania laws requires Magistrates upon the preliminary hearing of a person charged with any but the most serious crimes and misdemeanors, to hear on his demand the accused or witnesses in his behalf. The acknowledged purpose of this latter act is to give persons arrested on charges of a sort which are very apt to be dropped at a later date an opportunity to get their side of the story into the newspapers at the same time as the original publication of the charges brought against them.

The death penalty was abolished in North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota, except that under the North Dakota act a person convicted of murder in the first degree, while under a life sentence for the same crime, may be punished by death. The North Dakota act, which provides that the punishment for murder in the first degree shall be life imprisonment also provides that no person shall be eligible to pardon, except in cases in which the Pardon Board is satisfied of his innocence, until he shall have been confined in the penitentiary for 50% of the time of his life expectancy as based on the Carlisle tables of mortality. Chapter 65 of the New Hampshire laws provides that if a jury finds a defendant guilty of murder in the first degree the punishment shall be life imprisonment unless the jury adds the words "with capital punishment." If the defendant pleads guilty of murder in the first degree the Court may impose a sentence of imprisonment for life or submit to a jury the question whether it shall be imprisonment for life or capital punishment. Chapter 87 of the laws of Wyoming authorizes the jury in cases involving capital punishment to qualify their verdict by adding thereto "without capital punishment," and an Arkansas act gives the jury a similar discretion.

Chapter 339 of the Kansas laws provides that no defendant acquitted on the ground of insanity shall be liberated except on an order of the State Board of Correction that he is wholly restored to his right mind and that no one will be injured by his discharge. Laws providing for indeterminate sentences were passed in New York and Montana, and the New York act and Chapter 1156 of the Rhode Island laws also provide for the parole of prisoners. An advisory pardon board to assist the Governor at his request was established in California. The Kansas act makes it a misdemeanor to expose or threaten to expose a paroled or discharged prisoner as such in order to extort money or prevent his obtaining employment.

Chapter 93 of the New Jersey laws, an act recommended by the State Bar Association, creates a Council of Judicial Procedure, consisting of the Chancellor and one Vice-Chancellor named by him, the Chief Justice and one Associate Justice named by the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and three counsellors-at-law designated by the Governor. It is the duty of the council to consider the operation of and defects in the statutes and rules of court relating to judicial procedure and report thereon to the Governor and the Legislature, and, at least once in every two years, to recommend any amendments, additions or alterations which in their judgment are expedient.

A Michigan act to expedite judicial administration which provides for the election of a Presiding Circuit Judge to apportion the work of each circuit and assign the Judges where needed, and a Missouri act, which makes the Judges of each Circuit Court a commission for their respective court to select the opinions to be published in the official reports of the State and to supervise the preparation of the syllabi of those opinions, seem commendable steps in the right direction. A Nebraska act relieves the Supreme Court from writing opinions except in cases involving new points of law or those which are reversed.

Chapter 284 of the New York laws amends the New York City Charter by abolishing the office of Coroner and creating in its place that of Chief Medical Examiner. The New York Industrial Commission act also makes an interesting change in the jurisdiction of the courts and one which is in accord with the most advanced ideas in the field of labor legislation. This act provides that the question of the validity of any provision of the labor laws or of any rules or orders made thereunder cannot be raised as a defence but can only be tested in a special action for that purpose to be brought in the Supreme Court, and in the case of rules and orders such an action can only be brought after petition and hearing before the Industrial Commission, thus making available for the courts a full investigation of the matters involved.

A Nebraska act shows another phase of the effort to improve the methods of the administration of justice. This act creates in counties having a population of 100,000 or more the office of Public Defender to defend all persons charged with any offence which is capital or punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary and who are unable to procure counsel. The limitations provided in this act suggest the question whether, as has already been brought out in the report of at least one public defender, there is not even greater need of such an office for the defence of those charged with petty offences.

Massachusetts is one of the States in which the rules governing the admission of attorneys are largely controlled by legislation. The law authorizes the Board of Bar Examiners to make rules, but these are sometimes changed by the Legislature, and this year, in answer to the new rules of the examiners requiring all applicants to take a preliminary examination of a general character, the Legislature has enacted that an applicant who is a college graduate or who has complied with the requirements of a day or evening high school or school of equal grade shall not be required to take an examination as to his general education. This act is regarded in some quarters as an unfortunate interference with the endeavor of the board to raise the standard for admission to the bar. Along somewhat the same lines is Chapter 18 of the Montana laws, which provides that a diploma from the department of law of the State university shall entitle the holder to a license to practise law without further examination.

An interesting bit of special legislation relating to the same subject is found in Chapter 77 of the laws of Tennessee which removes the disability of infancy of Miss R. F. so as to permit her to practise law before she reaches the age of 21.

Act No. 154 of the Pennsylvania laws, which gives an attorney a lien for compensation for services upon his client's cause of action and attaching to any award, order, report, decision, compromise, settlement, verdict or judgment in the client's favor and the proceeds thereof in whosoever's hands the same may be, has been severely criticised in the report of the Committee of Legislation of the Law Association of Philadelphia. In the absence of provisions for supervisory control by the Court over the amount of the fee it subjects clients to disadvantages at the hands of certain classes of practitioners and it also tends to put the relation of attorney and client on a business basis and to obscure and weaken the relationship as one of confidence and trust.

Among the acts relating to the conduct of attorneys are No. 393 of the laws of Pennsylvania, which makes it a misdemeanor for attorneys to receive compensation for insurance sold to or solicited from clients and in some instances fellow-attorneys; Chapter 63 of the laws of Oregon, which makes it a misdemeanor for attorneys or other persons to in any way advertise for business in divorce matters; and Chapter

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259 of the laws of Oregon, which provides that a member of the bar shall be disbarred whenever it appears that his conduct has been such that if he were applying for admission his application should be denied. A Missouri act (p. 99) which prohibits the practice of law without a license and provides that no association or corporation may secure such a license defines law business as the advising or counselling for a valuable consideration of any person, firm, association or corporation as to any secular law or the drawing or the procuring of or assisting in the drawing for a valuable consideration of any paper, document or instrument affecting or relating to secular rights or the doing of any act for a valuable consideration in a representative capacity.

EDUCATION.

Compulsory education laws were passed in Texas and in Florida and South Carolina.

A State bureau of vocational education was created in Pennsylvania and Nebraska and Vermont provided for the establishment of vocational schools.

Kansas created a State department of education and California authorized the State board to determine the course of study in high schools and to withhold State subsidy from high schools whose courses were not approved by the board.

Illinois appropriated $5,000,000 for its State university. This is probably the largest sum ever appropriated in one year to a single institution of higher learning in this country. Texas proposed a constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of a students' loan fund, authorizing counties to lend money to students to complete their education.

ELECTIONS.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

Constitutional amendments authorizing woman suffrage were proposed in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The Massachusetts resolution expressly authorizes women to be members of committees to favor or oppose this amendment, thereby removing all doubt of their right so to serve under the Corrupt Practices act.

A constitutional amendment requiring a property qualification for electors on propositions to incur public debt is proposed in Washington.

The voter who changes his residence within fifteen days prior to election day in Vermont may vote in the town from which he so removes. Connecticut authorizes a voter to retain for six months for the purpose of voting a residence in a town from which he removes, and meanwhile he is regarded as a resident of the town to which he removes for the purpose of becoming a voter there. A similar provision is contained in California.

Qualified voters absent from their residential precincts are authorized to vote elsewhere in the State in Colorado, Michigan, Montana, and Washington. Texas proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing absentee voting for State officers or on referendum, and Massachusetts calls for a report from the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the feasibility and desirability of legislation permitting absentee voting.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

An act of Congress requires United States Senators to be elected at regular elections for Congress next preceding the expiration of a Senator's term and makes temporary provision for nominations and elections until the State Legislatures provide therefor. Legislation providing for the election of United States Senators was enacted in many of the States.

NON-PARTISAN ELECTION OF JUDGES.

Separate ballots for judicial candidates in cities of 200,000 are required in Illinois and Wyoming. These acts provide that Judges shall be nominated regardless of political affiliation on "judicial ballots" at the general primary.

PARTY ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

Party committees of all kinds are to be elected by popular vote in Indiana. A State central committee composed of district chairmen from each Congressional district is vested with the administrative power under the law. This law also provides that candidates for all offices except State offices and Presidential electors are to be chosen by direct primary, but preferential vote for candidates for President, Vice-President, United States Senator, and Governor is authorized.

West Virginia provides for nomination by direct primary of State and county executive committees, delegates to National conventions and all candidates for office except specified judicial offices, Presidential candidates and electors, and officers in small cities.

A new Primary act in South Dakota repealed the Richards Primary law, initiated and enacted by the people in 1913, and restored the 1909 law with amendments. The proponents of the Richards law are expected to ask the courts to pass on the power of the Legislature to repeal the initiated measure.

California enacted a new Direct Primary law. Oregon provided for the election of delegates to National conventions, nomination of Presidential electors, and for expression of choice of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Washington regulates party committees, conventions, etc., and gives a place on the official ballot to any political organization which polled 10% of the vote at the previous general election and which has held a State convention prior to July 10 and declared its political principles and legislative programme.

Vermont enacted a Primary law with a curious referendum provision. If the act is approved by the people it takes effect 1916, and if rejected it takes effect 1927.

Kansas provides as an alternative for nomination by petition a system for individual declaration of intention to become a candidate. At the time of making his declaration the prospective candidate must pay an "entry fee." For United States Senator, State offices, and certain listed offices the entry fee is 1% of one year's salary. For the minor offices the entry fee runs as low as 50 cents.

Campaign expenditures of any party for a single campaign are limited to $15,000 in Nevada. Kansas limits a candidate's expenditures, exclusive of travel expense, to 10% of the office salary for the first year, with a minimum of $50. This act requires candidates owning newspapers to take into account "all personal references at the same rate as charged other candidates." Kansas prohibits any candidate or organization to provide conveyances to take voters to the polls.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL.

Constitutional amendments authorizing the initiative and referendum were proposed in Minnesota and North Dakota.

For the purpose of preventing fraudulent petitions setting in motion the initiative, referendum, and recall Washington requires that such petitions shall contain a warning against signing by persons not legal voters or by other than their true names, and requires a detailed certificate by the precinct registration officer that all the signers identify themselves and *sign in his presence at his office*. This bill was bitterly opposed by the radicals in the Legislature.

California penalizes frauds in connection with initiative, referendum, or recall petitions and makes it a felony punishable by one to fifteen years' imprisonment to subscribe a fictitious name or the name of another to such petitions.

Nevada provides for referendum on local and special legislation to the voters of the county affected. Laws so adopted are to remain in force until repealed by direct vote of the county.

Improvement in the form of initiated bills is provided for in California, which requires the legislative counsel to co-operate in the preparation of such measures on request of twenty-five electors, and which requires the Attorney-General to prepare a title and summary for initiated measures.

REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

The question of calling a constitutional convention was submitted to the voters in New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Tennessee. If authorized, the New Hampshire convention will meet in 1918, and the Tennessee convention November 15, 1916. Tennessee also provides that amendments recommended by the convention shall be submitted separately.

At the regular session in New Jersey an amendment revising the article describing the method of amending the Constitution was submitted, but at a special session this act was repealed and in its place a detailed amendment (Chapter 2) describing procedure for submission of proposed amendments was enacted.

A large number of specific amendments were pro-

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posed in various States. These are noted in connection with the legislation dealing with the subject matters to which they refer.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Bills recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws were passed as follows:

Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act—Oklahoma, Idaho (Chapter 31), Arkansas.

Uniform Bills of Lading Act—Vermont, Idaho (Chapter 16).

Uniform Desertion and Non-Support Act—Vermont (Chapter 101).

Uniform Workmen's Compensation Act—With slight modifications, Vermont (Chapter 164).

Uniform Partnership Act—Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Uniform Sales Act—Pennsylvania, Nevada.

Uniform Probate of Wills Act—Nevada.

Uniform Acknowledgment of Deeds Act—Wisconsin.

Uniform Marriage Act—Wisconsin.

In addition to these uniform bills several model bills recommended by various organizations were enacted, *e. g.*, the Blue Sky law, drafted by a conference of State Attorney-Generals; the Mobile Fraternal Insurance bill and the Uniform Mutual Insurance act. All of these are included in this review under the subject matter to which they relate.

TAXATION.

From its very nature most tax legislation is of merely local interest. Only a few acts are of general interest.

The most evident tendency in tax legislation is toward the centralization in a State board of general control and supervision over the assessment and collection of all taxes, including the property tax.

Among the more important of the laws imposing taxes might be mentioned two Oklahoma acts providing for an inheritance tax and a graduated income tax respectively, the Kansas and South Dakota acts imposing inheritance taxes, the Connecticut, South Dakota, and West Virginia acts, all of which provide complete systems of corporate taxation, and the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania acts which impose stock transfer taxes. A Pennsylvania act, which is of some importance, inasmuch as its effect will be felt beyond the boundaries of the State enacting it, imposes upon every ton of anthracite coal a tax of 2½% of its value when prepared for the market. Most of the important legislation enacted at the special session of the Virginia Legislature this year relates to taxation and constitutes a revision of practically all the tax laws of the State.

The most important constitutional amendment relating to this subject which was proposed this year is the Massachusetts resolve which would authorize the Legislature to impose and levy a tax on incomes which may be graduated according to whether the income is derived from property or not, or according to the class of property from which it is derived, and permit the exemption from taxation of any property the income from which is taxed. A special investigating commission was also created to recommend changes in the tax laws generally and to draft laws in anticipation of the adoption of this amendment.

Special commissions to study taxation and report at the next session were created in California, Indiana, and New York.

For a discussion of acts of Congress relating to taxation see the report of the committee.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Acts of Congress provide for the raising organizing, and maintenance of a volunteer army in time of actual or threatened war and for the organization of an aviation section of the Signal Corps.

A State National Guard Reserve is created in New York, which provides that officers and enlisted men who have served in the regular army or navy or in any State militia may be commissioned or enrolled on the reserve list, from which they may be arbitrarily ordered into active service. Massachusetts created a special board to report on the practicability of providing military education for boys and of creating a military reserve.

Acts of Congress created a Chief of Naval Operations, charged with operations of the fleet and with preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war; provided for the organization of a naval militia; created a naval reserve consisting of citizens honorably discharged from the Navy, who are to receive compensation not exceeding $100 a year when not actively employed in the Navy and to perform in times of peace not less than one month nor more than two months' service on board a naval vessel; combined the Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service into a Coast Guard under the Treasury in time of peace and under the Navy in time of war; and conferred the title of Admiral on the Commanders-in-Chief of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic fleets.

A Pennsylvania act reorganized the National Guard to conform as far as practicable to the requirements of the organized militia under the laws of the United States.

CONSERVATION.

In Indiana four voluminous acts one of which is a general act and the other three of which apply to the cities of Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and Peru, provide for the straightening, widening, and deepening of streams and water courses, the enlargement of dikes and levees and the construction of other improvements necessary to prevent such destruction from floods as the State has experienced in the past. A detailed act for the organization and administration of levee and improvement districts to prevent overflow was also passed in Texas.

New York passed an important act looking to the construction of storage reservoirs to regulate the flow of rivers largely for the purpose of creating water power. The act provides for the formation of districts which must include the whole watershed of a river or of a tributary, and while the affairs of each district are to be managed by a local board, the whole system is placed under the supervision of the State authorities. The expense of construction and maintenance is to be assessed according to benefits, but provision is also made for the issuance of bonds. In Vermont a commission was created to investigate and report upon the advisability of State storage reservoirs for water power and flood prevention purposes, and in New Hampshire the Governor was authorized to investigate available water power in the State and to co-operate with the geological survey.

Comprehensive irrigation laws were passed in Oklahoma and California providing in detail for the organization and administration of irrigation districts, and the scope of the California act also includes water power.

In Utah a commission to investigate the subject of irrigation and water rights was created, and the California Legislature memorialized the Federal Government to adopt a fixed policy regarding the development of oil lands. The resolution recites that the development of the oil business in that State is hampered by the existing condition of Federal law and regulation.

LIQUOR LAWS—PROHIBITION.

Constitutional amendments to establish State-wide prohibition were proposed by laws enacted in Colorado, Idaho, and South Dakota. The manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. In the latter State the law adopted was an initiated measure. Prohibition acts were referred to the voters in Montana and South Carolina, and Local Option laws were passed in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Alabama forbade advertisements of the manufacture or sale of liquor, and also in furtherance of the Webb-Kenyon act prohibited their shipment into the State.

Kansas made owners of premises where liquors are sold liable for damages caused by intoxicated persons who obtain liquor on such premises, such damages to be a lien on the premises as soon as suit is filed. In the same State cities are made liable for damages caused by intoxicated persons, but good faith on the part of State officers in the enforcement of liquor laws or lack of knowledge of the sale of liquor is a good defence.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

A State Department of Health under control of a Commissioner and a "public health council" composed of physicians of five years' practice is created in West Virginia and given wide powers, including power to prosecute for violations if the Prosecuting Attorney fails to act, and to apply to the courts for injunctions.

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Provision for the collection of vital statistics is contained in laws passed in Illinois and California.

A number of laws having for their object the control of communicable diseases were passed. Physicians are required to report venereal diseases in Connecticut and Vermont. The Vermont act also punishes severely any person suffering from such diseases who marries. An Ohio act (§1275 Code), while making wilful betrayal by a physician of a professional secret such unprofessional conduct as to justify a refusal of a license, expressly provides that a physician who informs a party to a contemplated marriage of the fact that the other party is suffering from such a disease is not to be deemed guilty of betrayal of a professional secret and shall not be liable in damages.

To prevent the spread of tuberculosis Indiana enacted an important law requiring physicians to report cases to a State board, and county health authorities to report monthly the condition of such cases. Premises occupied by tubercular persons must be disinfected on their removal.

A New Hampshire law provides that any person believing that a member of his family has any one of listed diseases shall, if no physician be in attendance, immediately notify the local Board of Health.

The sale or transfer of narcotic or habit-forming drugs is regulated and restricted in Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

Regulations of the professions dealing with the health of persons are contained in a number of acts. Massachusetts adds to the qualifications of physicians "the degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent from a legally chartered medical school," and requires for dentists "a diploma from the faculty of a reputable dental college as defined by this act." The practice of dentistry is also regulated by acts passed in Arkansas, California, and New Jersey.

Chiropractics are regulated and provision made for licensing in Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oregon. A New Jersey act aims at the prohibition of chiropractics.

The practice of optometry is regulated by Minnesota, Tennessee, and Utah.

Nursing is regulated by Connecticut, Colorado, Maine, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Physicians and surgeons are forbidden to split fees except with the full knowledge of the patient by a Kansas act.

Chiropody is regulated by Connecticut, which forbids the use of "doctor" by chiropodists.

The common drinking cup and towel are banished from public places by Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. Sterilization of dishes used in public eating houses "in hot boiling water changed every two hours" is required in Texas. Pennsylvania prohibits the employment in hotels and public eating places of persons suffering from specified diseases. A similar rule for laundries, and detailed sanitary regulations for canning factories, were enacted in Delaware.

The manufacture and sale of mattresses and bedding are regulated in the interest of public health by Massachusetts, Colorado, California, Connecticut, Montana, and Oregon. These laws follow a model bill on this subject previously enacted in other States. It is evidently one of those bills prepared and advocated by some organized group.

The bill regulating the size of sheets in hotels and lodging houses, often cited by critics of legislation as a ridiculous instance of detailed legislation, was adopted this year in Indiana. Despite the undesirability of clogging our statute books with such details, the enactment of desirable sanitary rules will be an important duty of the Legislature until adequate power to make and enforce detailed rules of this sort is delegated to our administrative officials. Such delegations tend to increase in number and importance, and the courts are growing more lenient in dealing with their constitutionality under the rule that delegations of legislative power are void.

PURE FOOD LAWS.

A large number of this year's statutes deal with regulations enacted to secure the public against impure and adulterated foods. Necessarily, only a few of these can be mentioned here.

The ingredients which may be used in bread sold by the loaf are designated in Massachusetts, and it is required that the presence of other materials, if any, be stated on a label.

California enacted an interesting law requiring the marking of wrappers or containers of butter and eggs imported into the State from outside the United States and the display of a sign by persons selling such butter.

Similarly Oregon and Washington require the classification and branding of eggs as "storage," "preserved," or "foreign," and require hotels and public houses using "foreign" eggs to display conspicuously a sign "we use foreign eggs."

Conspicuous marking of cold-storage eggs is required in Rhode Island and Minnesota. The latter act makes it a misdemeanor to sell or advertise cold-storage eggs without informing a prospective purchaser that they are cold storage.

Pasteurization of milk is required in New Jersey and in California unless the cows have passed the tuberculin test.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Pensions to widowed, divorced or abandoned mothers to enable them to provide for dependent children in their own homes are provided for in Nebraska, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Nevada.

New York (Chapter 288) provides for the organization of county boards of child welfare to grant allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children. Detail provision is made for the organization of the board and for its procedure in securing and distributing the public funds, but there is no compulsion on county fiscal authorities to provide funds. Commissions to investigate and report to the next Legislature were authorized in Florida and in Indiana.

Regulations for the treatment of newly born infants' eyes in the interest of conserving eyesight are prescribed in New Hampshire, California, Illinois, and Nebraska. Indiana established an industrial board to aid the blind, and Maine and New Hampshire provide for financial assistance to needy blind not inmates of institutions. Missouri proposed a constitutional amendment authorizing pensions to blind persons.

A commission to investigate the condition of the feeble-minded was created in Utah, and a comprehensive measure for their relief was enacted in Illinois. Nebraska required sterilization before their parole or discharge from State institutions.

California provides for an unpaid county board of public welfare with power to investigate charitable institutions and jails. The board must be appointed on petition of 100 electors.

Pennsylvania passed a Housing act for Philadelphia, while New York repealed a comprehensive Second-Class Cities Housing act which, though passed two years ago, had never been in force because of legislative postponement of the time of its taking effect. Massachusetts prohibited "sleeping compartments built on the cubical plan" in lodging houses.

Regulations in the interest of more effective control of disorderly houses through power to enjoin or abate them as moral nuisances were passed in Idaho, Michigan, Colorado, and Indiana.

Money lenders are required to be licensed by Ohio where more than 8% per annum is charged. This act also limits the maximum charge, including interest, to 3% per month. Nebraska limits maximum interest to 10%. A Pennsylvania act, after a long preamble reciting the evils of the business, regulates the lending of money in sums of less than $300. Similar "Loan Shark" acts were passed in Michigan, Oregon, and Texas.

Provision for the trial of juvenile delinquents in juvenile courts is made in South Dakota, California, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. West Virginia also authorizes courts to suspend sentence of minors found guilty of non-capital offences and to parole them. Tennessee provides that children convicted of crime shall not be declared infamous within the operation of statutes relating to infamous crimes. Maine authorizes the commitment of delinquent children to correctional institutions or to individuals willing to support them.

LABOR LEGISLATION—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

Connecticut consolidated the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the office of Factory Inspector in a Department of Labor and Factory Inspection.

Nevada created an industrial commission for the

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administration of the Workmen's Compensation act and provided that one of the Commissioners should hold the office of Labor Commissioner for the enforcement of the Labor laws.

New York consolidated the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Labor Department under an Industrial Commission. The provisions of this act are confined to administrative organization and procedure for the enforcement of the Labor laws and the Compensation law. Particular powers are given to the commission to make rules and regulations, to vary in cases of hardship statutory provisions and to hear and determine in the first instance all cases involving validity of the labor statutes or the rules and orders made by the commission. The Compensation Commission prior to the enactment of this law had power to hear and determine compensation claims subject to limited appeal to the courts. This law extends the power to the whole field covered by the State Labor laws. The commission's decision is subject to court review on appeal within thirty days. Failure to bring a question of validity of the law or the commission's orders before the commission or to appeal from its decision waives the right to raise the question of validity in a prosecution for violation. In general, the act is in accord with laws in Wisconsin, Ohio, and a few other States which have created industrial commissions with powers similar to those exercised by public utility commissions.

HOURS AND WAGES.

Six o'clock closing in all mercantile and commercial houses, except six days preceding Christmas, is required in Utah.

The nine-hour day and the fifty-four-hour week for women and children is required in Arkansas, Maine, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. The limit is made ten hours a day and fifty-six hours a week in Wyoming. The fight of the canning industries to escape the restrictions of limited hours for women and children resulted in the exemption of these industries in Tennessee, and they are also exempted from the Maine act.

Wages in private employments are required to be paid semi-monthly on regular pay days in money or checks, California. Corporations are required to pay wages semi-monthly in Kansas and weekly in Maine. Railroads are required to pay semi-monthly in Iowa and North Carolina, and public service corporations semi-monthly in Minnesota.

South Carolina makes it a misdemeanor to acquire at less than par trade checks given in payment of wages and provides that there shall be no right to collect or enforce checks so acquired.

Assignment of the wages of a head of a family is rendered void in Nebraska unless executed and acknowledged by husband and wife as in the case of real estate conveyances.

The Minimum Wage law for women was amended in California and a new law enacted in Arkansas. A commission to investigate the wages of women and minors and report on the advisability of establishing a minimum wage board was created in Idaho. An important act relating to hours and wages of women was enacted in Kansas. After declaring that "the State of Kansas exercising herewith its police and sovereign power declares that inadequate wages, long continued hours, and unsanitary conditions of labor exercise a pernicious effect on the health and welfare of women, learners and apprentices and minors," the act creates an industrial welfare commission and makes it unlawful to employ women or minors under conditions detrimental to their health or welfare or at wages not adequate for their maintenance or for more hours than is consistent with their health and welfare. The commission may make investigations and establish wage, hour, or sanitary boards whose recommendations, when approved by the commission, become binding on all employers in the occupations affected.

CHILD LABOR.

Delaware created a labor commission with power to supervise and investigate the employment of children and women.

Child labor acts prohibiting employment of children under 14 except in specified cases and limiting the employments in which or the circumstances under which children over 14, but under 16 (in Wyoming 18) may be employed, were passed in Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. Under the Pennsylvania act children between 14 and 16 are not to be employed more than 9 hours a day or 51 hours a week, and each such child must attend a vocational school at least 8 hours per week, to be deducted from the 51 hours.

SAFETY AND SANITATION.

First aid rooms or emergency kits in all manufacturing establishments where machinery is used is required in Connecticut, and in Massachusetts manufacturers are required to provide such accommodation for first aid as a State board prescribes. Executive officers of corporate employers are made personally liable for failure to comply with the Connecticut act.

Pure drinking water for employés is required to be furnished by their employers in California. Detailed provisions regulating heating, lighting and ventilating factories and guarding machinery therein were enacted in Illinois and similar provision regulating work in coal and zinc mines in Missouri. The latter act also requires employers to furnish wash-rooms and provides that a separate room be maintained for negroes. South Carolina also requires complete separation of different races laboring in textile manufactories.

HIRING AND DISCHARGING OF EMPLOYES.

A New York law prohibiting employment of aliens on public works was amended so as to give citizens a preference over aliens, but authorizing the employment of aliens where citizens are not available. This legislation was brought about by the necessity of employing foreigners on extensive subway construction in New York City.

Any person authorized to hire or direct others is forbidden to receive any fee or gift as a condition of giving or continuing employment to any workman under penalty of punishment for misdemeanor, in California and Nevada.

Corporations are forbidden to dismiss an employé on the statement of a "spotter" without a hearing, in California, and a similar act applying to employers generally was enacted in Nevada.

A black list act in Indiana provides that employés discharged or quitting are entitled on request to a letter from their former employer "setting forth the nature and character of the service rendered and the duration of employment and stating the cause for dismissal or quitting of the service" in all cases where written recommendations or written application showing qualifications or experience were required by such employer. Refusal to give the letter is made a misdemeanor. The same Indiana act and similar acts penalize failure to pay wages of discharged employés within a specified time in Minnesota, South Carolina and Texas.

Employers are forbidden to make a rule prohibiting employés from engaging in politics or becoming candidates for public office in Nevada.

New York created a legislative committee to make a thorough revision of the State labor laws and report to the next session.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Public attention was directed to the problem of unemployment by the large number of unemployed who crowded into the centres of population last winter. That this condition in the labor market was due to some extent at least to failure to bring the jobless man and the manless job together resulted in the creation of temporary public employment agencies. The propaganda to increase the importance of the securing of employment for the unemployed as a function of government has resulted in much legislation on the subject at the session this year. California, because of acute unemployment problems due to large numbers of people who go there for the winter, requested Congress to investigate unemployment and adopt remedial measures.

Free public employment offices were provided for in California, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Idaho declares the duty of maintenance of suitable employment offices in the municipalities of the State to be a function of government and provides that such offices shall be established by the municipalities, and provides for the maintenance of State employment agencies for farm labor. On the theory that private employment agencies have been used to the detriment of the laboring classes and have become social nuisances, an act was initiated and adopted at the last general election in Washington, pro-

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hibiting under penalty collection of remuneration or fees by such agencies.

The business of such agencies was regulated generally in Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Idaho forbids further maintenance of private employment offices within the State except charitable offices and agencies for professional employment. The Oregon act makes it a misdemeanor for the employer to request an agent for laborers and then refuse to accept such laborers or to discharge them without cause. Oregon and Nebraska acts make it a misdemeanor for an employer to divide with an employment agent fees paid by applicants. The Texas act and a Connecticut act require the agent to return fees paid by applicants if they fail to obtain jobs within a specified time.

Commissions to investigate unemployment were provided for in California and Illinois.

Emergency public employment is provided for by Idaho by an act which requires County Commissioners to provide not more than sixty days' emergency employment a year for United States citizens resident for six months within the State.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Compulsory acts providing compensation for injuries in hazardous employments were passed in Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. Elective acts were passed in Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. The Vermont act is modelled on the uniform Compensation act recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Maine act contains a curious drafting error which may necessitate a special session to amend. In some instances compensation based on weekly wages is to be determined in the phraseology of the act on the basis of 300 times "weekly" wages when 300 times *daily* wages was evidently intended.

Securing to the injured workman or his dependents the compensation due under the act has become the most important problem of compensation legislation. The Wyoming act creates a State insurance fund and the Colorado and Pennsylvania acts provide for State insurance as one of the alternative methods of insuring the compensation liability under the act.

Insurance provisions also constitute the most important amendments to existing compensation acts. Michigan transferred the administration of the State insurance fund from the Compensation Commission to the State Insurance Department. West Virginia (and one of the extraordinary session) require that the State fund pay its expenses out of the fund without contribution by the State and also require it to set up reserves. Both of these provisions are, of course, intended to make the State fund compete on more equal terms with private insurance.

In New York administration of the Compensation act was transferred from a Compensation Commission to an Industrial Commission, which also administers the State Labor Department. Another New York act authorizes direct payment of compensation by the employer or his insurer to the beneficiary instead of payment to the Compensation Commission for distribution by the commission to the beneficiary. This law also authorizes direct settlements between the employer and beneficiaries subject to the approval of the commission, and Chapter 168 provides that payments made by the employer prior to an award may be credited on account of the award.

Most of the important workmen's compensation acts in this country provide for their administration by commissions with only limited review by the courts. The original Massachusetts act authorized summary procedure in the handling of compensation cases before the commission. A new act requires that such procedure shall also be "simple," which indicates that simplification of practice is not assured by substituting commissions for the courts.

Amendments to existing compensation laws were also enacted in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington.

Constitutional amendments authorizing compulsory workmen's compensation legislation were proposed in Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, and a commission to investigate the subject was authorized in Utah.

Employers' liability laws were passed in Minnesota and North Dakota.

INSURANCE.

Mutual insurance companies to carry various kinds of risks are authorized by Illinois, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington. The comprehensive bill recommended by the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies was enacted in Indiana, which also passed the Uniform and Fraternal Insurance act, known as the Mobile bill.

Employers' mutual liability insurance companies were authorized in New Hampshire, and provision for similar mutuals is contained in several of the workmen's compensation acts, which have given great impetus to the organization of mutual insurance companies among the employers.

New Jersey authorized domestic life stock companies to change from participating to non-participating business, or *vice versa*, on approval of the Commissioner of Banking.

Insurance by individual concerns, known as Lloyds, is regulated by New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Individuals and corporations are authorized to exchange reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts by Missouri and Texas.

Premiums are regulated and agents licensed by a State insurance board created in Oklahoma. Corporations are authorized to act as insurance brokers in Massachusetts.

Rebating of agents' commissions is prohibited in Maine and South Carolina. Pennsylvania made it a misdemeanor for attorneys, partners or employés to receive compensation for life insurance sold or solicited for the benefit of or on lives of their clients, partners, masters and employés, and in certain cases of fellow attorneys and fellow employés.

A standard fire policy was provided in Pennsylvania. Washington provided that no oral or written misrepresentation or warranty made in negotiating a contract of insurance shall avoid the policy unless made with intent to deceive.

Maine requires commencement of the adjustment of fire loss within twenty days after notice, but prohibits payment within forty-five days without approval of Insurance Commissioner. Payment of sickness and accident insurance is required in Massachusetts at least once in thirty days, even though not provided in the policy.

Life policies and annuities for the benefit of dependent relatives are exempt from claims of creditors in Pennsylvania "notwithstanding the right to change the beneficiary named has been reversed by the insured or is permitted by the insurer." North Dakota exempts insurance policies from the claims of creditors when the wife, children or dependent relatives of the insured are beneficiaries by its provisions.

The emphasis which is everywhere put on securing to the injured employé and his dependents the compensation provided by compensation acts is illustrated in Massachusetts by a requirement that foreign insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the State give bond, conditioned on compliance with a provision that on withdrawal from such business in the State they shall deposit security for the payment of all losses insured by them.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking business was regulated generally and the banking laws codified in South Dakota. Montana also passed a complete act regulating the banking business and creating a State Banking Department. Laws providing for the incorporation of banks, savings banks, and trust companies prescribing their powers and duties and providing for their regulation and control by State agencies were enacted in Washington, New Mexico, New Hampshire and Indiana.

State banks are authorized to subscribe to the Federal Reserve system and comply with its rules. Idaho, Michigan, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas Federal Reserve laws are probably responsible indirectly for the number of statutes enacted this year strengthening the State control of trust companies.

Banks are forbidden in Kansas to engage in trade or commerce or to invest in the stock of other banks or corporations or to loan money on or purchase their own shares unless to prevent loss on debts previously contracted.

Provision for guarantee of bank deposits is made in Indiana and South Dakota. A bank's liability in damages for non-payment through mistake or error but without malice of a depositor's check is limited to actual damage proved, by Montana.

Malicious circulation of false rumors with intent to injure the financial standing or reputation of banks or financial institutions or the financial standing of

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individuals is made a misdemeanor by Delaware and Kansas. The Kansas act also applies to any act tending to start a run on a bank.

The drawing of a check on a bank in which the drawer has no funds or credit (the latter term being defined as an arrangement with the bank for the payment of the check) is punished criminally by Kansas, North Dakota, Colorado, and Washington. An Ohio act makes it a felony to give, with intent to defraud, a check on a bank in which the drawer "never had" any funds or credit. The issuing of a check without sufficient funds to meet it is made *prima facie* evidence of intent to defraud in Idaho.

Banks are authorized in West Virginia to pay checks of minor depositors unless otherwise specifically directed in writing by the parent or guardian.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Wyoming was the only State which created a public service commission this year; but the jurisdiction of existing commissions was greatly enlarged in many cases.

Acts regulating the very recent industry of running "jitney buses" were enacted in Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington. These acts require in general that the persons operating motor vehicles not running on tracks and carrying passengers for pay should take out a license and conform to the regulatory provisions of the statute. Pennsylvania and Washington did not declare the "jitney bus" business a public utility, but Colorado and Tennessee (Chapter 60) specified in their acts that "jitneys" are common carriers and to be regarded as public utilities.

California defines public utilities to include common carriers, pipe lines, gas, electrical, telephone, telegraph, and water supply corporations, wharfingers, and warehousemen, "where service is performed or commodity delivered to the public."

Washington (Chapter 132) declared corporations operating pipe lines for the conveyance of light and natural gas to be common carriers and subject to control and regulation by the Public Service Commission of the State. Connecticut (Chapter 65) extended the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission to include complaints by municipalities, persons or corporations whose pipes or other property are injured by electrolysis or by the escape of electricity of any public service or electric company. In Oklahoma (Chapter 176) cotton gins were declared to be public utilities and the business of ginning all seed cotton to be a public business. By the law of North Dakota (Chapter 147) regulation of corporations organized for furnishing water, gas or electricity was placed under the control of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. In Minnesota (Chapter 152) telephone companies were placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. A curious provision in Kansas (Chapter 238) makes it the duty of the Public Service Commission to require every railroad company to provide facilities for stopping every passenger train entering or leaving the State within a reasonable distance of the State line and to stop such train for sufficient time to enable passengers who care to, to enter or leave the train. It is possible that this act was intended to permit passengers to alight and purchase tickets in Kansas, thus enabling them to take advantage of cheaper fares than the regular three-cent fare in interstate traffic.

In Illinois railroads or transfer companies are given the right to sell transportation to newspapers or magazines in exchange for advertising.

A peculiar provision in Oklahoma extending the doctrine of the "Jim Crow" legislation to telephone and telegraph companies compels these companies to furnish separate booths for white and colored people when the Corporation Commission shall determine the necessity of such regulation (Chapter 262).

Of the acts authorizing municipal ownership of public utilities the most important is California, which authorizes the incorporation of public utility districts composed of municipalities of the State with extensive power to construct or acquire and operate public utilities. The act contains detailed provisions for the organization and administration of the districts.

"A Deep Waterway Canal bill" passed by the Illinois Legislature provides for the construction, management, and operation of an eight-foot canal from Lockport to Utica, thereby providing a waterway with a minimum depth of eight feet from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. An appropriation of $5,000,000 was made for this work and a provision inserted in the act that when the waterway shall have been completed and paid for the channel shall be tendered to the United States Government for navigation uses.

CORPORATIONS.

Of the many statutes dealing with corporations only a few deserve to be mentioned as of general interest.

New Jersey amended the famous "Seven Sisters bill" by providing that corporations may purchase securities of other corporations for investment, but not for voting purposes or to restrain trade or lessen competition.

In Colorado, where cumulative voting for directors has been in force for a number of years, a new act permits corporations existing or hereafter organized to elect not to have the cumulative system.

"Blue Sky" laws seeking to protect the investing public by regulating the sale of corporate securities were enacted in Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, and West Virginia, and an amending act was passed by Oregon. A criticism of these bills from the point of view of the bankers will be found in the Bulletin of the Investment Bankers' Association under date of June 12, 1915.

Corporations dealing in milk, poultry, and eggs are forbidden by Wyoming from creating a monopoly or destroying the business of competitors by discrimination. A Kansas act dealing with monopolies, which, though it applies to persons as well as corporations, will probably affect only the latter, forbids price discriminations between different parts of the State for the purpose of destroying competition. Detailed provision is made for investigation and prosecution of alleged violations. The Attorney-General is given power in case he finds that a violation was not "wilful" and that the offender intends in good faith to abandon the practice complained of may "permit such person to go" without instituting prosecution. The act declares its purpose to be "regulating trade and promoting confidence in persons engaged therein." An act of Congress provides that no part of the appropriation for enforcement of anti-trust laws shall be spent in prosecution of labor or agricultural organizations.

The organization of co-operative industrial or agricultural associations was authorized in Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, North Carolina, South Carolina, Wyoming, and Kansas.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Abandonment by the husband of his wife or children is made a misdemeanor and thereafter an extraditable offence in Indiana, Illinois, Idaho, Virginia, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Tennessee. Tennessee also makes it a felony for the husband wilfully to leave the State after abandoning his wife or child with intent to leave them destitute. The offence of "cruelty and neglect of children" is defined and punished in New Jersey. This act authorizes payment to charitable organizations of fines imposed under its provisions in cases in which the organization is complainant, a practice which has developed abuses in the field of legislation protecting animals from cruelty.

Equal right to the custody of children is given to the father or mother in South Dakota and Idaho and in Maine, where the husband and wife have lived apart for a year.

A duty to support their indigent parents is placed on adult children in Massachusetts and Montana. Provision is made for proceedings in such cases similar to the usual non-support cases.

DIVORCE.

The California Legislature memorialized Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution granting to Congress power to pass uniform divorce laws for the United States.

The Nevada law giving jurisdiction in divorce cases to the district court of the county in which the plaintiff has resided for six months before suit is brought is worthy of mention only as a step backward, as it re-establishes the prestige of Reno.

The libellant is made a competent witness generally in Pennsylvania even though the respondent may not have been personally served and may not have resided within the State.

Colorado passed a comprehensive act specifying the grounds of divorce and procedure in divorce cases

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STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1915.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Highest and Lowest Prices on the New York Stock Exchange in 1915 to Close of Week Ended November 6, 1915.

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding	Rate Pct. Last Div	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1915.	
Adams Express	$120,000	$36,000,000	$1.00	Dec. 1, 1915	106	80
Alaska Gold Mines	$7,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	40½	26¼
Alaska Juneau Gold	13,967,330	.....	.....	.....	13½	12
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26,000,000	.....	.....	.....	49⅝	7¾
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pfd	16,500,000	.....	.....	.....	77½	33
Am. Agricultural Chem.	18,430,900	16,804,000	1	Oct. 15, 1915	73½	48
Am. Agricultural Chem. pfd	27,558,200		1½	Oct. 15, 1915	99	90
Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	1¼	Nov. 15, 1912	69¾	33¼
Am. Beet Sugar pfd	5,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1915	94	80
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry	4,600,000	691,000	1¾	Sept. 30, 1915	109¾	87¼
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry pfd	5,000,000		2	Sept. 30, 1915	219¼	132½
Am. Can	41,233,300	13,448,000	.....	.....	68½	25
Am. Can pfd	41,233,300		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	108¼	89
Am. Car & Foundry	30,000,000	.....	½	Oct. 1, 1915	98	40
Am. Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	118	110½
Am. Cities pfd	20,553,500	10,000,000	1½	July 1, 1915	60	45¾
Am. Coal Products	10,760,200	.....	1½	Jan. 1, 1916	170½	81½
Am. Coal Products pfd	2,500,000	.....	1¾	Jan. 15, 1916	122½	105
Am. Cotton Oil	20,237,100	10,000,000	1	Dec. 1, 1915	64	39
Am. Cotton Oil pfd	10,198,600		3	Dec. 1, 1915	102¼	91
Am. Express	18,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1915	114	83
Am. Hide & Leather	11,500,000	.....	.....	.....	14¼	4¾
Am. Hide & Leather pfd	13,000,000	5,265,000	1	Aug. 15, 1905	59½	19¾
Am. Ice Securities	19,046,900	2,973,080	1¾	July 20, 1907	35	20½
Am. Linseed	16,750,000	.....	.....	.....	31⅛	7¼
Am. Linseed pfd	16,750,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 15, 1909	50½	24
Am. Locomotive	25,000,000	.....	1¼	Aug. 26, 1908	74¾	19
Am. Locomotive pfd	25,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 21, 1915	100½	75
Am. Malt Corp.	5,756,256	.....	.....	.....	13½	3⅞
Am. Malt Corp. pfd	8,844,300	.....	½	Nov. 2, 1915	37	20
Am. Smelters Sec. pfd. B	30,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 1, 1915	84	75
Am. Smelting & Refining	50,000,000	13,351,000	1	Dec. 15, 1915	95⅝	56
Am. Smelting & Refining pfd	50,000,000		1¾	Dec. 1, 1915	110	99
Am. Snuff	11,000,000		3	Oct. 1, 1915	165	144
Am. Snuff pfd	3,952,800	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	110¾	103
Am. Steel Foundries	17,184,000	4,819,100	½	Dec. 31, 1914	74½	24¼
Am. Sugar Refining	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1915	119⅞	99½
Am. Sugar Refining pfd	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1915	117⅝	109
Am. Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	.....	1¼	Sept. 1, 1915	65	58
Am. Telephone & Telegraph	365,896,700	135,159,100	2	Oct. 15, 1915	130¼	116
Am. Tobacco	40,242,400	2,479,150	5	Dec. 1, 1915	252½	218
Am. Tobacco pfd. new	52,761,200		1½	Oct. 1, 1915	110½	103¼
Am. Woolen	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	57½	15¾
Am. Woolen pfd	40,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1915	100	77¼
Am. Writing Paper pfd	12,500,000	17,000,000	1	April 1, 1913	15	5
Anaconda Copper	116,562,500	.....	$1	Nov. 29, 1915	86¾	49¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	202,441,500	311,579,314	1½	Dec. 1, 1915	111¼	92½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pfd	114,173,730		2½	Aug. 2, 1915	101⅞	96
Atlantic Coast Line	68,558,000	156,345,715	2½	July 10, 1915	116	98
Baldwin Locomotive	20,000,000	10,000,000	1	Jan. 2, 1915	154½	26⅝
Baldwin Locomotive pfd	20,000,000		3½	July 1, 1915	114	92
Baltimore & Ohio	152,317,468	343,882,779	2½	Sept. 1, 1915	95⅞	63¾
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		2	Sept 1, 1915	77⅛	67
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	26,115,533	.....	.....	800	46¼
Bethlehem Steel Pfd	14,908,000		1¾	Jan. 3, 1916	184	91
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	74,520,000	10,429,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	93	83¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	14,698,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	138¾	118
Brun. Terminal & Ry. Sec.	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	13⅛	4¼
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	10,500,000	29,973,000	2	Aug. 16, 1915	90	80
Butte & Superior	2,720,990	.....	*$3.25	June 30, 1915	79¾	35¾
Butterick	14,647,200	.....	¾	Dec. 1, 1915	36¼	27
California Petroleum	14,877,005	.....	1¾	July 1, 1913	21⅛	8
California Petroleum pfd	12,343,026	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1915	54⅛	30
Canada Southern	15,000,000	22,630,000	1½	Aug. 2, 1915	60	53
Canadian Pacific	260,000,000	16,807,520	2½	Sept. 30, 1915	194	138
Central Leather	39,701,030	36,764,150	4	Dec. 30, 1915	61¼	32⅝
Central Leather pfd	33,299,050		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	109	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,795,800	173,563,232	1	Dec. 31, 1914	63⅛	35¾
Chic. Great Western	45,246,913	37,910,000	.....	.....	17½	10¼
Chic. Great Western pfd	43,902,902		1	Dec. 1, 1915	41½	25½
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	117,361,400	310,444,000	2	Sept. 1, 1915	98¼	77¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd	116,274,900		3½	Sept. 1, 1915	131	120⅞
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific	74,877,200	257,815,600	1¼	Dec. 31, 1913	39	10½
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	11,256,800	41,337,000	3½	Aug. 20, 1915	120	114
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pfd	18,556,200		3½	Aug. 20, 1915	131	124
Chic. & Alton	19,542,800	85,164,000	2	Feb. 15, 1910	15¼	8
Chic. & Alton pfd	20,423,300		2	Jan. 16, 1911	22	11¼
Chic. & Northwestern	130,114,500	207,340,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	135	118½
Chic. & Northwestern pfd	22,395,000		2	Oct. 1, 1915	175	163
Chino Copper	4,349,700	.....	75c	Sept. 30, 1915	55⅛	32¾
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	47,056,300	95,796,667	2	Sept. 1, 1910	52	21
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pfd	10,000,000		1¼	July 21, 1913	77	50

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Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1915.	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	$34,245,500	$39,972,000	1¾	April 15, 1902	66½	21¾
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	50,205,900	1	Dec. 31, 1912	38½	24
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1913	57	42¼
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1913	50	35
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	1,236,000	1¾	Dec. 15, 1915	150½	113¾
Continental Can	8,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	127	40¼
Continental Can pfd	5,250,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	109	88½
Corn Products Refining	49,777,300	7,800,440	.....	.....	21½	8
Corn Products Refining pfd	29,826,900		1¾	Oct. 15, 1915	91	65
Crucible Steel	24,578,400	.....	.....	.....	109¾	18¾
Crucible Steel pfd	25,000,000	.....	1¾	June 30, 1914	112½	84
Delaware, Lac. & Western	42,277,000	.....	2½	Oct. 20, 1915	226	199¾
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	62,320,000	2¼	Sept. 20, 1915	154¾	138½
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	123,965,000	.....	.....	14½	4
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	49,779,800		2½	Jan. 16, 1911	23¾	6¾
Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	24,950,000	1½	Dec. 1, 1915	70	52¼
Distillers Securities	30,843,400	14,093,236	½	Oct. 31, 1912	50½	5½
Dome Mines	4,000,000	.....	50c	Dec. 1, 1915	27¼	16
Dul., South Shore & Atl	12,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	8¼	2
Dul., South Shore & Atl. pfd	10,000,000		.....	.....	15½	4
Electric Storage Battery	16,249,425	.....	1	July 1, 1915	78¾	69
Erie	112,378,900	201,810,400	.....	.....	44¾	19¾
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,400		2	Feb. 28, 1907	59½	32¼
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000		2	April 9, 1907	50¾	27
Fed. Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	.....	1½	Jan. 15, 1909	60	8
Fed. Mining & Smelting pfd	12,000,000	.....	1	Sept. 15, 1915	65	20
General Chemical	11,400,800	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1915	360	164
General Chemical pfd	15,208,300	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	114¾	106
General Electric	101,506,500	12,067,500	2	Oct. 15, 1915	185½	138
General Motors	16,501,783	2,500,000	*50	Oct. 15, 1915	395	82
General Motors pfd	14,985,200		3½	Nov. 1, 1915	115½	90¾
Goodrich, B. F.	60,000,000	.....	1	Feb. 15, 1913	80¾	24½
Goodrich, B. F., pfd	28,000,000	.....	1¾	Jan. 1, 1916	114½	95
Granby Consol	1,500,000	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1915	91	79¼
Great Northern pfd	249,476,850	143,381,969	1¾	Nov. 1, 1915	128½	112¾
Great Northern Ore Properties	.....	.....	50c	Dec. 15, 1915	54	25½
Greene-Cananea	47,441,100	.....	.....	.....	42½	37
Guggenheim Exploration	20,793,300	.....	$1	Oct. 1, 1915	73	45½
Hocking Valley	11,000,000	26,199,000	1	June 30, 1915	118	112
Homestake Mining	25,116,000	.....	65c	Oct. 25, 1915	120½	114
Illinois Central	109,296,000	195,110,000	2½	Sept. 1, 1915	113	99
Inspiration Consol. Copper	15,440,700	5,886,000	.....	.....	47½	16¾
Interboro Consolidated v. tr. ctfs	932,627	.....	.....	.....	25½	18½
Interboro Consolidated pfd	45,740,500	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	82	70
Interboro-Metropolitan	93,262,192	67,825,600	.....	.....	25	10½
Interboro-Metropolitan pfd	47,740,000		1¼	July 1, 1907	83¾	49
International Agricultural	7,303,500	11,726,200	.....	.....	29½	5½
International Agricultural pfd	13,055,500		3½	Jan. 15, 1913	67½	8
International Harvester of N. J.	40,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 15, 1915	114	90
International Harvester of N. J. pfd	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1915	120	100
International Harvester Corporation	40,000,000	.....	1½	July 15, 1914	80	55
International Harvester Corporation pfd	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1915	114	90½
International Mer. Marine	49,931,735	70,626,000	.....	.....	2½	1
International Mer. Marine pfd	51,730,971		.....	.....	8½	4
International Nickel v. tr. ctfs	38,031,500	.....	5	Dec. 1, 1915	223½	190
International Paper	17,442,800	14,889,000	1	July 1, 1899	12¾	8
International Paper pfd	22,406,700		½	Oct. 15, 1915	48	33
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pfd	15,000,000	44,567,000	1	July 1, 1915	68½	60
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	47,000,000	.....	.....	35½	20¾
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1915	65½	54¾
Lackawanna Steel	35,000,000	31,000,000	1	Jan. 31, 1913	94¾	28
Laclede Gas	19,700,000	20,000,000	1¾	Sept. 15, 1915	106	92¾
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	10,875,000	.....	.....	14¾	5
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000		1	Jan. 15, 1908	33	19
Lehigh Valley	60,608,000	75,766,000	2½	Oct. 9, 1915	82½	64¾
Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	30,085,000	3	Dec. 1, 1915	250	207
Liggett & Myers pfd	15,383,800		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	119¾	113¾
Long Island	12,000,000	59,300,168	1	Nov. 2, 1896	27¾	15
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	31	16
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pfd	4,915,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	105¼	86
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pfd	2,000,000	.....	1¾	Feb. 1, 1915	67	60
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	137,627,500	2½	Aug. 10, 1915	130¾	104½
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	84	72¾
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1915	69¾	64½
Manhattan Railway	60,000,000	40,777,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	129½	125
Maxwell Motors	9,586,200	.....	.....	.....	92	15¾
Maxwell Motors 1st pfd	9,791,800	.....	b14¼	Oct. 1, 1915	103	43¾
Maxwell Motors 2d pfd	7,457,900	.....	.....	.....	68½	18
May Department Stores	15,000,000	.....	½	Dec. 1, 1915	56	35
Mexican Petroleum	40,287,300	3,654,200	1½	Aug. 30, 1913	97	51
Miami Copper	3,735,565	19,000	$1	Nov. 15, 1915	35¾	17¾
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	25,206,800	71,422,000	3½	Oct. 15, 1915	126½	106
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pfd	12,603,400		3½	Oct. 15, 1915	132¾	123
Minn. & St. Louis	17,511,700	21,135,000	2½	Jan. 15, 1904	19¾	8
Minn. & St. Louis pfd	6,299,200		2½	Jan. 15, 1910	49	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	143,163,500	.....	.....	15¾	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		2	Nov. 10, 1913	40	10¼
Missouri Pacific	83,251,085	162,896,500	2½	Jan. 30, 1908	18¾	1¾

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Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1915.	
Montana Power	$49,557,600	$16,000,000	½	Oct. 1, 1915	61	42
Montana Power pfd	9,700,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	110	99
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	16,000,000		2½	Aug. 3, 1915	126	120
National Biscuit	29,236,000	11,025,000	1¾	Oct. 15, 1915	132	116
National Biscuit pfd	24,804,500	.....	1¾	Aug. 31, 1915	126	118⅛
National Cloak & Suit	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	90	68
National Cloak & Suit pfd	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 1, 1915	110	100⅛
National Enameling & Stamping	15,591,800	2,766,000	½	July 1, 1905	36¾	9½
National Enameling & Stamping pfd	8,546,600		1¾	June 30, 1915	92	79
National Lead	20,655,400	.....	¾	Sept. 30, 1915	70¾	44
National Lead pfd	24,367,600	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1915	112¾	104¾
National Rwys. of Mexico 1st pfd	28,831,000	135,569,690	2	Feb. 10, 1913	28½	14½
National Rwys of Mexico 2d pfd	120,578,391		.....	.....	9¾	4¾
Nevada Con. Copper	9,996,970	.....	37½c	Sept. 30, 1915	16⅛	11¾
New Jersey Central	27,436,800	43,924,000	2	Nov. 1, 1915	325	250
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	3,000,000	1½	Sept. 24, 1915	164¾	56½
New York Central	249,590,460	591,446,508	1¾	Nov. 1, 1915	104½	81½
New York, Chic. & St. L.	14,000,000	28,672,000	4	Mar. 1, 1913	43¾	30
New York, New Haven & Hartford	157,117,900	214,280,100	1½	Sept. 30, 1913	89	43
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,982	28,630,000	2	Aug. 4, 1913	35	2⅛
Norfolk Southern	16,000,000	16,851,000	½	Jan. 1, 1914	25	15
Norfolk & Western	108,698,400	107,482,500	1½	Dec. 18, 1915	122¾	69½
Norfolk & Western pfd	22,991,700		1	Nov. 19, 1915	90	80½
North American	29,793,300	.....	1¼	Jan. 2, 1916	81	64
Northern Pacific	248,000,000	191,365,500	1¾	Nov. 1, 1915	117⅝	99⅛
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	.....	30c	Dec. 20, 1902	4⅝	2
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	.....	f325	Dec. 15, 1915	38	18
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	18,000,000	41,112,000	.....	.....	49½	25¾
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pfd	32,000,000		1½	Oct. 15, 1915	95	88
Pennsylvania R. R.	499,265,700	234,156,982	1½	Nov 30, 1915	61½	51¾
People's Gas Light & Coke	38,500,000	46,455,000	2	Nov. 25, 1915	123½	112½
P. Lorillard	15,155,600	21,304,500	2½	Oct. 1, 1915	184	165½
P. Lorillard pfd	11,307,600		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	118	110
Philadelphia Company	47,248,000	21,645,000	1½	Nov. 1, 1915	49	35½
Pittsburgh, Cinc., Chic. & St. Louis	37,595,600	64,106,000	¾	April 25, 1914	86	65
Pittsburgh, Cinc., Chic. & St. L. pfd	29,915,500		2½	Jan. 25, 1915	98½	90
Pittsburgh Coal	28,104,600	19,337,000	.....	.....	42½	15¼
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	27,071,800		1¾	Oct. 25, 1915	114	81⅝
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	.....	¾	Dec. 16, 1914	78¾	25
Pressed Steel Car pfd	12,500,000		1¾	Nov. 24, 1915	106	86
Public Service Corp. of N. J.	25,000,000	47,500,000	1½	Sept. 30, 1915	114	100
Pullman	120,000,000	.....	2	Dec. 15, 1915	170¼	150¼
Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	.....	.....	5¾	¼
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300	.....	½	June 1, 1903	6⅞	¾
Railway Steel Spring	13,500,000	6,628,000	2	May 20, 1913	54	19
Railway Steel Spring pfd	13,500,000		1¾	Sept. 20, 1915	99⅝	86½
Ray Consolidated Copper	14,587,790	2,380,000	37½c	Sept. 30, 1915	27¼	15¼
Reading	70,000,000	98,537,000	2	Nov. 11, 1915	85⅝	69⅛
Reading 1st pfd	28,000,000		1	Dec. 9, 1915	45	40⅝
Reading 2d pfd	42,000,000		1	Oct. 14, 1915	44	40
Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	15,105,000	.....	.....	56½	19
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	25,000,000		c2	Oct. 1, 1915	105	72
Rock Island	90,888,202	.....	.....	.....	1¼	⅛
Rock Island pfd	49,947,450	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1905	2½	¼
Rumely (M)	10,908,300	.....	1½	Mar. 15, 1913	14	⅞
Rumely (M) pfd	10,000,000	.....	1¾	April 1, 1913	18¼	2½
St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	201,096,329	.....	.....	8	1¾
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd	5,000,000		1	May 1, 1913	13	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd	16,000,000		1	Dec. 1, 1905	10	3
St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,100	53,458,500	.....	.....	21	11
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	19,893,650		½	April 15, 1914	40	29
Seaboard Air Line	37,019,400	45,375,900	.....	.....	20¼	11¼
Seaboard Air Line pfd	23,894,100		1	Aug. 15, 1914	43¾	29⅝
Sears-Roebuck	60,000,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1915	209½	131¾
Sears-Roebuck pfd	8,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	125½	121⅝
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	4,000,000	1¼	Sept. 1, 1910	65	22
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	93⅛	85
Southern Pacific	272,672,405	195,081,900	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	103⅝	81¼
Southern	120,000,000	231,440,000	.....	.....	26	12½
Southern pfd	60,000,000		a2	Dec. 10, 1914	70	42
Standard Milling	4,600,000	.....	3	July 13, 1915	81½	43
Standard Milling pfd	6,488,000	.....	2½	Oct. 30, 1915	84	66
Studebaker	27,931,600	2,944,000	c2½	Dec. 1, 1915	195	35¾
Studebaker pfd	11,758,500		1¾	Dec. 1, 1915	119½	91
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	800,000	75c	Oct. 15, 1915	70	29
Texas Company	30,000,000	15,000,000	2½	Sept. 30, 1915	173¾	120
Texas Pacific Land Trust	3,396,300	.....	.....	.....	105¼	98
Texas & Pacific	38,763,810	54,952,011	.....	.....	17⅞	8½
Third Avenue Railway	16,590,000	47,506,000	1	Jan. 1, 1916	64½	35
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	28,027,000	.....	.....	6½	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 16, 1911	11⅛	5½
Twin City Rapid Transit	22,000,000	19,888,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1915	100	90
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd	3,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	135	125
Underwood Typewriter	8,500,000	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1915	97	55
Underwood Typewriter pfd	4,500,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	105	98¼
Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000	3,517,000	.....	.....	8¾	4⅛
Union Bag & Paper pfd	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1912	30⅞	22⅞

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STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1915—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1915.	
Union Pacific	$222,291,600	$191,920,865	2	Oct. 1, 1915	139¾	115¾
Union Pacific pfd	99,543,500		2	Oct. 1, 1915	83½	79
United Cigar Mfrs	18,104,000	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1915	66¾	42
United Cigar Mfrs. pfd	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1915	110	100
United Cigar Stores	15,405,500	.....	.....	.....	10½	9⅝
United Cigar Stores pfd	2,116,900	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1915	12	11½
United Dry Goods	14,427,500	.....	2	May 1, 1914	20	20
United Dry Goods pfd	10,615,900	.....	1¾	June 1, 1914	76½	48½
United Railways Investment	20,400,000	18,150,000	.....	.....	27½	8
United Railways Investment pfd	16,000,000		†2½	Jan. 2, 1907	47¾	21¼
United States Cast Iron Pipe	12,000,000	1,078,000	1	Dec. 2, 1907	31⅞	8
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd	12,000,000		1	April 15, 1914	55	32¼
United States Express	10,000,000	.....	d$25	Nov. 15, 1915	73¼	43½
United States Industrial Alcohol	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	128	15
United States Industrial Alcohol pfd	6,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1915	107	70
United States Realty & Improvement	16,162,800	11,930,000	1	Feb. 1, 1915	50	25
United States Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	1,510,000	1	July 1, 1903	10¼	1¼
United States Reduction & Refining pfd	3,945,800		1½	Oct. 1, 1907	10¼	1
United States Rubber	36,000,000	17,500,000	1½	April 30, 1915	74¾	44
United States Rubber 1st pfd	59,374,900		2	Oct. 30, 1915	110	101½
United States Steel	508,302,500	627,045,112	½	Dec. 30, 1914	88⅜	38
United States Steel pfd	360,281,100		1¾	Nov. 29, 1915	117	102
Utah Copper	16,244,900	.....	$1	Sept 30, 1915	75⅛	48½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	27,984,400	13,200,000	1½	Feb. 15, 1913	52	15
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd	20,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1915	110	80
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,680	5,149,000	§5	Oct. 1, 1907	74	36
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	.....	1	July 20, 1903	19	7
Vulcan Detinning pfd	1,500,000		†21	Nov. 20, 1913	43	21
Wabash, when issued	53,200,213	105,790,240	.....	.....	17½	12⅝
Wabash pfd A, when issued	39,200,213		.....	.....	49⅛	43⅝
Wabash pfd. B, when issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	32½	25⅛
Wells Fargo & Company	23,967,400	.....	3	July 15, 1915	128	77½
Western Maryland	49,429,230	46,624,000	.....	.....	35½	9¼
Western Maryland pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 19, 1912	50⅝	25
Western Union Telegraph	99,817,100	32,101,000	1¼	Oct. 15, 1915	90	57
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	37,246,750	19,476,000	1½	Oct. 30, 1915	74⅛	32
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 1st pfd	3,998,700		1¾	Oct. 15, 1915	85	59
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	6¼	½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd	4,986,900		.....	.....	16	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd	11,993,500		.....	.....	6⅛	⅝
Willys-Overland	20,000,000	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1915	268	87
Willys-Overland pfd	4,750,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	110	95½
Wisconsin Central	16,146,400	42,463,000	.....	.....	45	28
Woolworth (F. W.)	50,000,000		1¾	Dec. 1, 1915	115½	90¼
Woolworth (F. W.) pfd	13,500,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1915	124	115

* Special initial dividend. † Stock. ‡ Back dividend. § Scrip. || Shares. ¶ $2.50 extra. *a* In scrip due November 1, 1919. *b* Holders may take January 3 and up to June 30, 1916, 1st pfd. at par. *c* ¼ % on back dividend. *d* In liquidation. *e* 1% ex. *f* From capital assets.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to "Bradstreet's" for the stock list and prices of stocks.

FOREIGN LOANS IN UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S action in closing her money markets to loans other than those floated by her allies has been justified by current events, but it has had the effect of turning other needy nations to the United States for financial aid. (London Statist, July 10, 1915.) These loans are as follows:

Swedish Government 2-year notes	$5,000,000	Republic of Panama 30-year 5 per cent. bonds	$3,000,000
Argentine National 1-3-year loan	15,000,000	Swiss Government 1-5-year notes	15,000,000
Argentine 5-year 6 per cent. bonds	25,000,000		
Norway short-term loan	3,000,000		
Bolivian loan	1,000,000	Total	$67,000,000

The significant fact which these figures reveal is that almost two-thirds of this type of financing has been consummated by Latin-American countries. The $25,000,000 of Argentine 6 per cent. bonds floated in London was only one-half of the total issue.

To the foregoing may be added the $85,500,000 Canadian loans placed in the United States.

Since the outbreak of the great European war the United States has made formal loans to foreign countries to the amount of $257,090,000. Of this total $131,090,000 went to Canada, $44,000,000 to Latin America, and $82,000,000 to Europe. This large figure does not, however, express the sum total of all our loans to foreign countries recently. The rapidity and volume of recent European purchases in this country have not permitted the floating of formal loans. Instead, credits have been organized here on behalf of foreign purchases and payments for merchandise have been made against these credits, many of which have been bank credits. The total amount of such credits cannot, of course, be given with accuracy, but it is likely that they exceed $250,000,000. (From a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce.)

Further specific loans made in the United States as follows: October 15, 1915, Anglo-French loan, $500,000,000; Italian Government, $25,000,000.

According to compilations made early in November, 1915, the total of loans obtained in the United States by foreign countries since the outbreak of the war was nearing the $900,000,000 mark, and it was not unlikely that credit arrangements then under negotiation would largely increase this figure. The latest French credit for $15,000,000, announced November 4, brings the total of foreign credits to $879,000,000, of which $35,000,000 has matured and been paid off. France alone has borrowed $118,000,000 here, not including her share of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan; Canada has obtained approximately $115,000,000 in various loans, Argentina has borrowed $40,000,000, and Russia $25,000,000. Other countries which have obtained small loans here include Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Republic of Panama, and Bolivia. Of all the money borrowed by these countries less than one-fourth has gone from the United States. The big portion has been left here to cover the cost of purchases.

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BOND LIST.

(From "Bradstreet's" for week ended November 6, 1915.)

GOVERNMENT.		Last Sale.	
U S Gov con 2s coup	1930	97 ½	Oct
Con 2s reg	1930	97 ⅝	Oct
4s coup	1925	110	Sept
4s reg	1925	109 ¼	Oct
3s	1908-18	a101	Oct
3s registered	1908-18	98	Sept
Panama 3s coup	1961	102	July
3s reg	1961	101 ¼	Aug
2s reg	1936	98 ¼	Oct
Philippine Isl 4s	1934	100	Feb
Rep of Cuba g 5s ext debt	1904	a94 ½	Nov
G 5s	1914	a93	Nov
4½ External Loan	1949	a80	Oct
Japan Gov 4½ ster loan	1925	a82	Nov
2d ser 4½	1925	77 ½	Oct
2d ser 4½ German stamp		a74 ¼	Nov
Argentine Internal 5s of 1909		93	June
Anglo-Fr 5-yr 5s when issued		a97 ⅞	Nov
STATE AND CITY.			
New York City—			
4½s November,	1957	a103 ⅝	Nov
4½s November,	1917	a100 ⅝	Nov
4½s	1963	a104	Nov
4½s	1965	a104	Nov
4½s May,	1957	a103 ⅝	Nov
4½s reg May,	1957	101 ¼	Aug
4½s May,	1917	101 ⅛	Oct
4¼s	1930-60	a99 ⅞	Nov
4¼s	1964	a100	Nov
4s reg	1955	94	Oct
4s	1956	94	Aug
4s reg	1956	a94 ¾	Oct
4s	1957	a96	Nov
4s	1958	a95 ¼	Oct
4s reg	1958	97 ½	June
4s	1959	a96 ⅞	Nov
3½s November,	1954	a85 ¼	Nov
3½s May,	1954	a85 ¼	Nov
3½s reg May,	1955	85 ⅛	Oct
3½s	1954	88	June
N Y State Canal 4½s	1964	a109 ¼	Nov
N Y State Canal 4s	1961	a101 ½	Nov
N Y State 4s	1961	100 ⅞	Sept
N Y State Pal Park 4s	1961	100 ½	May
N Y State 4s	1962	101 ¼	Sept
N Y State Canal 4½s	1965	105	Oct
N Y Canal 4s	1960	100 ⅛	Apr
N Y State 4½s	1963-64	a109 ½	Nov
N Y State Canal 4s	1962	101 ⅛	Sept
N Y State 4½s	1965	104 ⅜	Sept
Va defd 6s, Brown Bros ctfs		a57	Nov
Funded debt	1991	85	Oct
City of Tokio 5s, loan of 1912		80	May
RAILROAD			
Ann Arbor 1st g 4s	1995	a60	Nov
Atch, Topeka & Santa Fé—			
Gen g 4s	1995	a93 ½	Nov
Gen g 4s reg	1995	a92 ¼	Nov
Adjmt 4s	1995	a85	Nov
Adjmt 4s stamped	1995	a85 ¼	Nov
Conv 4s	1955	a110	Nov
Conv 4s	1960	a110 ¼	Nov
Conv 5s	1917	a101 ¼	Nov
E Okla div 1st g 4s	1928	a93 ⅜	Nov
Trans Short Line 4s	1958	a87	Oct
San Fé, P & P 1st g 5s	1942	103 ½	Sept
Calif-Ariz 1st ref 4½s	1962	a94 ¾	Oct
Chic & St L 1st 6s	1915	100 ⅛	Feb
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	1952	a92 ½	Nov
L & N collat g 4s	1952	a87	Nov
Bruns & West 1st g 4s	1938	89	Sept
Sav, Fla & W 1st g 6s	1934	118	Oct
Sav, Fla & W 1st g 5s	1934	104 ⅞	Aug
Silver Spr O & G 4s	1918	98	June
Charl & Sav 1st g 7s	1936	129 ¼	Aug
Ala Mid 1st gtd 5s	1928	102 ¼	July
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	1925	a92	Nov
Gold 4s	1948	a90 ⅛	Nov
Gold 4s reg	1948	85	Oct
20-year conv 4½s	1933	a96	Nov
Southwest div 3½s	1925	a80 ⅛	Nov
P J & M div 3½s	1925	87 ½	Oct
P, L E & W Va g 4s	1941	a83	Nov
Cleve, Lor & W 1st g 5s	1933	104 ½	Apr
Ohio River 1st 5s	1936	102 ½	Oct
Ohio River gen 5s	1937	98 ½	Oct

		Last Sale.	
Buff, Roch & Pitts g 5s	1937	104 ½	Sept
Con 4½s	1957	99 ¾	Sept
Roch & Pitts 1st g 6s	1921	106 ⅝	Oct
Allegh & West 1st gtd 4s	1998	94 ⅛	Feb
Canada So con g 5s, ser A	1962	a102 ⅜	Nov
Carol, Clinch & O 1st g 5s	1938	94	June
Cent of N J gen mtge 5s	1987	a114	Nov
Gen mtge 5s reg	1987	a113	Oct
Am Dock & Impt 5s	1921	103 ½	Oct
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col g 5s	1937	a92	Nov
Cent of Ga con g 5s	1945	a100 ⅝	Nov
1st 5s	1945	107	Oct
Mac & Nor div 5s	1946	a101 ¾	Nov
Mid Ga & Atl 5s	1947	100 ¼	Mar
Mobile div 1st 5s	1946	103 ¾	May
Cent Vt 1st mtge gtd g 4s	1920	73	Oct
Chesapeake & Ohio—			
Gen mtge g 4½s	1992	a91	Nov
Conv 4½s	1930	a88	Nov
1st con 5s	1939	a104 ¼	Nov
1st con 5s reg	1939	101	Sept
Ref and imp 5s	1929	85	Oct
R & A 1st con g 4s	1989	83	Oct
R & A div 2d con 4s	1989	77	Apr
Coal River g 4s	1945	81 ½	Oct
Big Sandy 1st 4s	1944	80	Oct
Chic Gt West 1st 50 yr 4s	1959	a72 ¼	Nov
Chic, Ind & L ref g 6s	1947	114	July
Ref 5s	1947	101	June
Chic, Ind & So con m g 4s	1956	a85 ½	Nov
Chic, L S & East 1st 4½s	1969	a94 ½	Nov
Chic & Alton g 3½s	1950	a42 ½	Oct
R R Refunding g 3s	1949	a54 ½	Oct
Chic & E Ill 1st con g 6s	1934	a101	Nov
Gen con 1st 5s	1937	a68	Nov
Gen ctfs dep	1937	60	Oct
1st g 4s ref & imp	1955	a16 ¾	Oct
1st g ref & imp 4s ctfs of dep		17	Oct
Chic & Ind Coal 1st 5s	1936	17	Oct
Chicago & Northwestern—			
Sinking fund 6s	1929	108 ½	Oct
Sinking fund 5s	1929	104 ⅜	Oct
Deb 5s	1933	a103	Oct
Deb 5s reg	1933	101 ¼	May
Deb 5s	1921	102 ⅝	Oct
Gen 4s	1987	94 ½	Oct
Gen 4s stpd	1987	a95	Nov
Gen 4s reg	1987	91 ¼	Mar
Gen 5s	1987	110 ½	Oct
Extension 4s	1926	94	Sept
Gen g 3½s	1987	80	Oct
Fre, Elk & Mo Val 6s	1933	117	Aug
Mil, S & N W 1st 4s	1947	a90 ½	Nov
Mil, L S & W 1st g 6s	1921	107	Oct
Mich div 1st 6s	1924	111 ½	Apr
Extension s f g 5s	1929	102 ½	Aug
Des Plaines Val 4½s	1947	93 ½	Sept
Winona & St P 1st 7s	1916	103 ½	May
St L, Peo & Nwn 5s	1918	a106	Nov
C, B & Q 4s joint bonds	1921	a98	Nov
4s joint bonds reg	1921	a97 ½	Nov
Gen 4s	1958	a92 ½	Nov
Southwest div 4s	1921	99 ½	June
Denver div 4s	1922	99	Oct
Illinois div 3½s	1949	a84 ½	Nov
Illinois div g 4s	1949	93 ⅜	Oct
Iowa div skg fd 4s	1919	a99 ½	Nov
Iowa div 5s	1919	102 ½	Oct
Nebraska ext 4s	1927	95 ⅞	Oct
Chic, M & Puget Sound 1st mtge g 4s	1949	a88 ⅞	Nov
Chic, Milw & St Paul—			
Gen mtge 4s, ser A	1989	a89 ½	Nov
Gen g 3½s, ser B	1989	a80	Nov
Gen 4½s	1989	a99 ¼	Nov
Ref 4½s	2014	a90 ¼	Nov
Deb 4s	1934	a90 ¼	Nov
Conv 4½s	1932	a100	Nov
Conv 5s, ser B	2014	a106 ¾	Nov
1st Chic & Pac, W 5s	1921	a102 ¾	Nov
Dak & Gt South 5s	1916	100 ½	Sept
Chic & Lake Sup g 5s	1921	102 ⅝	Aug
Chic & Mo Riv 1st 5s	1926	103	July
Wis Valley 1st s f 6s	1920	106	Aug
Wis & Minn div 5s	1921	a103	Nov
Dubuque div 6s	1920	106 ½	Oct
La C & Dav 1st 5s	1919	102 ½	June
Mil & Nor 1st 4½s	1934	99	May

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		Last Sale.	
C, R I & P Ry gen g 4s	1988	a84	Nov
Gen g 4s reg	1988	80¼	June
1st 6s	1917	102½	Oct
1st 6s reg	1917	102⅜	Oct
Deb 5s	1932	a44	Nov
Deb 5s ctfs of deposit	1932	a42	Nov
1st & ref 4s	1934	a66½	Nov
B C R & N col tr 5s	1934	99¼	Oct
Choct, O & G con 5s	1952	95⅛	July
Keo & Des M 1st 5s	1923	52	Aug
St P & K C Short L 4½s	1941	65	Apr
Chic, St P, Minn & Omaha—			
Con 6s	1930	115⅝	Oct
Con 6s red to 3½s	1930	90	Jan
Deb g 5s	1930	101¼	Oct
St P & S C 1st g 6s	1919	105¼	Oct
Chic & W Ind gen g 6s	1932	105⅝	Oct
Con 4s	1952	a78	Nov
Cinc, Hamilton & Dayton—			
Cinc, Day & Ir 1st gtd g 5s	1941	25	July
Cleve, Cinc, Chic & St L—			
Gen g 4s	1993	a78	Nov
20-year deb 4½s	1931	83⅝	Oct
St L div 4s	1990	a78	Nov
Cairo div gold 4s	1939	a84½	Nov
C, I, St L & C con 6s	1920	105¼	June
C, I, St L & C 1st 4s	1936	a91	Nov
C, I, St L 4s reg	1936	88½	May
Cin S & Cl con 1st g 5s	1928	101	June
Springfield & Col 1st 4s	1940	77	Sept
Cin, W & M 1st g 4s	1991	70	Sept
Peoria & E 1st con 4s	1940	a65½	Nov
Peoria & E income 4s	1990	a35½	Nov
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	1929	a92	Nov
Ref and ext mtge 4½s	1935	a84	Nov
Del & Hud conv deb 4s	1916	a100⅝	Nov
Convertible 5s, sub rects full pd		a106¼	Nov
1st lien equip 15-year g 4½s	1922	99⅞	Sept
1st ref 4s	1943	a95⅛	Nov
Al & S conv gtd 3½s	1946	a84¼	Nov
Penn div 1st 7s	1917	104¼	Aug
Delaware, Lack & West—			
Mor & Es 1st & ref 3½s	1914	85	Oct
N Y, L & W 1st 6s	1921	107½	Oct
N Y, L & W imp 4s	1923	96	June
Den & R G 1st con 4s	1936	a77½	Nov
Con g 4½s	1936	a83	Nov
1st & ref 5s	1955	a61	Nov
Imp mtges g 5s	1928	71½	Oct
Rio Gr Western 1st 4s	1939	a75	Nov
Mge & col tr g 4s, A	1949	a59½	Nov
Des Moines Union gst g 5s	1917	100	Mar
Det Riv Tunnel 4½s	1961	a89⅞	Nov
Det & Mack 1st g 4s	1995	a85	Nov
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s	1937	102	Oct
Dul, S S & Atl g 5s	1937	90	Oct
Elgin, Jol & E 1st 5s	1941	103⅞	Apr
Erie—			
2d ext 5s	1919	101¼	May
3d ext 4½s	1923	98½	June
4th ext 5s	1920	101	Oct
5th ext 4s	1928	93	Oct
1st con 7s	1920	a110	Nov
1st con g fund 7s	1920	109	Oct
Erie Railroad—			
Con gen lien 4s	1996	a75	Nov
1st con pr lien 4s	1996	a84½	Nov
Conv g 4s ser A	1953	a71½	Nov
Conv g 4s, ser B	1953	a84⅞	Nov
Erie-Penn col tr 4s	1951	86½	Oct
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st 7s	1916	102⅜	June
Cleve & Mah Val g 5s	1938	101	Feb
Chic & E 1st g 4-5s	1982	102⅜	Sept
Dock & Impt Co 1st ext 6s	1923	103¼	Aug
N Y, L E & W Coal 4s	1922	100½	Oct
N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s	1937	a97	Nov
Gen mtge g 5s	1940	67½	Aug
Wilk & E 1st gtd g 5s	1942	80	Oct
Long Dock con g 6s	1935	119¾	Aug
Evans & Terre H con 6s	1921	a87½	Nov
Flor E Coast 1st mtge 4½s	1959	a91½	Oct
Ft W & D C 1st g 4-6s	1921	103¼	Sept
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st 4s	1928	54½	Oct
Great Northern—			
1st & ref 4¼s	1961	a99⅜	Nov
St P, M & M 1st con g 6s	1933	118	Oct
Con 6s reg	1933	118¼	Apr
Con 4s	1933	93¼	Oct
Reduced to 4½s	1933	a101¼	Nov
Montana ext 4s	1937	94	Oct
Montana ext 4s reg	1937	a92¼	Nov
Great Northern—*Continued.*			
East Minn div 1st g 4s	1948	89¼	June
Mont Cent 1st g 5s	1937	105½	July
Mont Cent 1st g 6s	1937	120	Oct
Will & Sioux Falls 1st 5s	1938	105⅝	July
Green Bay & West deb A		a75	Nov
Deb B		a14	Nov
G & S Is 1st ref & ter g 5s	1952	82	Oct
Hock V 1st con g 4½s	1999	a92¼	Nov
Col & Hock V 1st g 4s	1948	83½	Sept
Houst Belt & Ter 1st 5s	1937	93½	Feb
Illinois Central—			
1st gold 4s	1951	97	Oct
Col tr g 4s	1952	a84¾	Nov
Col tr g 4s	1953	a84	Nov
Ref 4s	1955	a88¼	Nov
1st ext 3½s	1951	a82	Nov
1st ext 3½s reg	1951	a82	Nov
Purchased lines 3½s	1952	79	Oct
Ill Cent Jt—C, St L & N O 5s		a100¼	Nov
C, St L & N O gold 5s	1951	a107	Oct
Cairo Bridge gold 4s	1950	86¾	Oct
Memphis div 1st g 4s	1951	86	Oct
Omaha div 1st g 3s	1951	73	Mar
Louisv div 3½s	1953	76½	June
St Louis div gold 3s	1951	68½	Sept
Western Lines 1st g 4s	1951	85	July
Ind, Ill & Ia 1st g 4s	1950	85	Oct
Int & Gt Northern 1st 6s	1919	a97⅞	Nov
Jamestown F & Cl 1st 4s	1959	84½	July
Kansas City So 3s	1950	69¾	Oct
Ref & Imp 5s	1950	a94	Nov
Kansas City Terminal 4s	1930	a86¾	Nov
Lake E & West 1st 5s	1937	93¾	Oct
Leh V N Y 1st gtd g 4½s	1940	98½	Oct
Con 4½s	1940	99¼	Oct
Leh Val of Pa con g 4s	2003	a89⅛	Nov
Lehigh Val Coal 1st g 5s	1933	103	Oct
Leh V Ter 1st gtd g 5s	1941	106½	Oct
Lehigh & N Y 1st g 4s	1948	85	July
Long Island gen g 4s	1938	86	Oct
Unified 4s	1949	82½	Oct
Gtd ref g 4s	1949	a85½	Nov
Con g 5s	1931	103	Oct
N Y, B & Man B con g 5s	1965	100	Feb
No Shore 1st con g 5s	1932	101	Aug
Louisv & Nash col tr g 5s	1931	a104	Oct
Gen mtge 6s	1931	113	Oct
Gold 5s	1937	a107	Nov
St Louis div 1st g 6s	1921	106½	Oct
St Louis div 2d g 3s	1980	60½	Oct
Unified gold 4s	1940	a93¾	Nov
L, Cin & Lex 4½s	1931	99	Oct
N O & Mob 1st 6s	1930	113¼	Oct
N O & Mob 2d 6s	1930	109½	May
Pad & Mem div 4s	1946	86½	Oct
Pensacola & At 1st 6s	1921	108	Oct
Kentucky Cent gen 4s	1987	86¾	Oct
So & North Ala con 5s	1963	a100½	Nov
Hend Bdg 1st s f 6s	1931	105	June
L & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	1952	a75½	Oct
Mob & M 1st g 4½s	1945	a99	Nov
Atl, K & Cin div g 4s	1955	a86¾	Nov
Louisv & Jeff Bdge g 4s	1945	80	Oct
M, St Paul & S Ste M 1st con g 4s	1938	a91	Nov
M, S S M & At 1st 4s	1926	95	Oct
Minn & St L 1st con 5s	1934	a86	Nov
1st g 7s	1927	105	Sept
1st and ref g 4s	1949	a55	Nov
Des M & Ft D 1st g 4s	1935	60	Feb
Pacific ext 1st g 6s	1921	a102	Nov
Iowa Cent 1st g 5s	1938	a83	Nov
Ref g 4s	1951	a51½	Nov
Missouri, Kansas & Texas—			
1st mtge 4s	1990	a80¼	Nov
2d mtge 4s	1990	a54	Nov
1st ext g 5s	1944	a67½	Nov
1st ref 4s	2004	a48¼	Nov
St Louis div ref 4s	2001	60½	Feb
Gen mtge sxg fd 4½s	1936	a45½	Nov
M, K & T of T 1st 5s	1942	a68	Nov
Mo, Kans & E 1st 5s	1942	89¼	Oct
Mo, Kans & Ok 1st 5s	1942	85½	Mar
Tex & Okla 1st 5s	1943	68	Oct
Mo Pacific 1st con g 6s	1920	a97¼	Nov
Trust g 5s	1917	87½	Oct
40-year gold 4s	1945	a45	Nov
1st col g 5s	1920	76¾	Oct
Conv 5s	1959	a44¾	Nov
3d 7s ext at 4%	1938	78	Oct
Cent br 1st gtd g 4s	1919	60	Oct
Verdigris Valley 1st 5s	1926	67	Sept

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Missouri Pacific—*Continued.*		Last Sale.	
Pac of Mo 1st ex g 4s	1938	a88	Oct
2d ext g 5s	1938	93	Oct
St L, I M & S ref g 4s	1929	70	Oct
Gen con ry & l g 5s	1931	a100	Nov
Riv & Gulf div 1st g 4s	1933	a69½	Nov
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	1927	108¾	Oct
1st ext g 6s	1927	a106	Oct
Montgomery div 5s	1947	100	June
Gen g 4s	1938	72	Mar
St L & Cairo col 4s	1930	86½	Oct
Nash, C & St L con g 5s	1928	104¼	Oct
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s	....	54	Oct
Gtd gen 4s	1997	68	Oct
Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s	1926	53	Oct
New Orleans, Mob & C 5s	1960	40	May
New York Central—			
Gen mtge 3½s	1997	a80⅞	Nov
Ref & Imp 4½s, ser A	2013	a90	Nov
Deb g 4s	1934	a90⅛	Nov
Deb conv 6s full pd	1935	a110	Nov
Equip 5s	1916	100	Sept
Mich Cent col g 3½s	1998	73½	Oct
Mich Cent col 3½s reg	1998	71	Oct
Lake Shore col g 3½s	1998	a74¾	Nov
Ctfs of dep	....	a80¼	Nov
Lake Shore col g 3½s reg	1998	72½	Oct
W Shore gtd coup 4s	2361	a91½	Nov
W Shore gtd 4s reg	2361	a87½	Nov
R, W & O con 1st ex 5s	1922	102⅜	Oct
N Y & Put 1st con g 4s	1993	88	June
N Y & North 1st g 5s	1928	101½	Mar
N Y & Harlem g 3½s	2000	70⅝	Oct
Oswego & Rome 2d 5s	1915	100⅛	Mar
Ogd & L Cham 1st 4s	1948	a67	Oct
Utica & Black Riv g 4s	1922	97	Feb
Pine Creek gtd 6s	1932	113	May
Moh & Mal 1st gtd g 4s	1991	87½	Sept
Beech Creek 1st 4s	1936	99½	July
St Law & Adir 1st g 5s	1996	100	Oct
Rutland 1st con g 4½s	1941	85	Sept
Lake Shore & Mich So—			
G 3½s	1997	82½	Oct
G 3½s reg	1997	81¾	Oct
Deb g 4s	1928	94	Oct
4s	1931	a93½	Nov
Cleve Short L 1st 4½s	1961	a95¾	Nov
Mich Cent 1st g 3½s	1952	81	July
5s	1931	102½	Sept
Deb 4s	1929	85	Oct
N Y, C & St L 1st g 4s	1937	a91⅝	Nov
Deb 4s	1931	80	Oct
N Y Connect R R gtd 4½s	1953	a95	Nov
N Y, N H & H—			
Conv deb 6s	1948	a117¾	Nov
Conv deb 6s reg	1948	110½	Oct
Conv 3½s	1956	a72	Nov
Non-conv deb 3½s	1954	70	Sept
Non-conv deb 4s	1956	79½	Oct
Non-conv deb 4s	1955	a80	Nov
Non-conv deb 4s	1947	a78	Oct
N Y, W & Bos 1st g 4½s	1946	a79⅛	Nov
Cent N Eng 1st gtd 4s	1961	73	Oct
Providence Sec deb 4s	1957	56	Apr
N Y, O & W ref 1st g 4s	1992	79	Oct
Gen 4s	1955	a80	Nov
Norfolk & South g 5s, ser A	....	a78½	Nov
Norfolk & West gen 6s	1931	a116¾	Oct
10-25 year conv 4s	1932	a119½	Nov
10-20 year conv 4s	1932	117	Oct
Conv 4½s	1923	a120⅝	Nov
Div 1st lien & gen g 4s	1944	a90⅛	Nov
1st con g 4s	1996	a93¼	Nov
Poca C & C Co jt 4s	1941	88	Oct
Scioto V & N E 1st gtd 4s	1989	86	Oct
No Pac prior lien 4s	1997	a92⅜	Nov
Prior lien reg	1997	92	Oct
Gen lien 3s	2047	a65⅛	Nov
Gen lien 3s reg	2047	a65½	Oct
Duluth Short Line g 5s	1916	100	Oct
St Paul & Dul con 4s	1968	90⅛	Sept
St Paul & Dul 2d 5s	1931	101	Aug
St P & N P gen 6s	1923	a109¾	Oct
Nor P Ter Co 1st g 6s	1933	110⅜	Oct
Ore-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref g 4s	1961	a85¾	Nov
Ore Ry & N con g 4s	1946	a91½	Nov
Pac Coast Co 1st g 5s	1946	a94⅜	Nov
Penn R R con 4½s	1960	a104⅛	Nov
Con 5s	1919	103	Oct
Gold 4s 1906	1943	93¼	July
Allegheny Valley gen 4s	1942	93⅞	Oct
U N J R R & C gen 4s	1944	99	Oct

Penn R. R.—*Continued.*		Last Sale.	
1st Real Estate 4s	1923	97	Aug
Gen m 4½s when issued	1965	a99	Nov
Phila, B & W 1st g 4s	1943	97	Oct
Pennsylvania Co—			
Tr ctfs, gtd 3½s	1916	99¾	Oct
Gtd 3½s col tr ctfs, ser B	1941	86	July
Gtd 3½s col tr ctfs, ser C	1942	83	Feb
Gtd 3½s col tr ctfs, ser D	1944	81	Aug
Gtd g 4s	1952	92	Sept
Gtd 4½s 1st c	1921	101	Oct
Gtd 4½s reg	1921	100	July
Gtd g 15-25 year 4s	1931	93½	Oct
Con 4s	1948	a99	Nov
Con 4s	1943	96¼	Oct
Tol, W Va & O 4½s, ser A	1931	a98⅜	Oct
P, C, C & St L g 4½s, A	1940	a100¼	Nov
Gtd 4½s, B	1942	99⅝	Oct
Gtd 4½s, ser C	1942	97¼	July
Gtd 4s, ser D	1945	92¼	Sept
Gtd 4s, ser G	1957	92⅝	Aug
Ser E, 3½s	1949	91	Oct
Cleve & Mar 1st g 4½s	1935	97¾	Aug
Cleve & Pitts gtd 3½s, D	1940	83¾	June
G R & Ind 1st g 4½s	1941	a96⅝	Nov
Pere Marq ref gtd 4s	1955	11½	June
Flint & P Marq con 5s	1939	72½	Oct
Flint & P Marq 6s	1920	98	Sept
Pt Huron div 1st g 5s	1939	68	July
Chic & West Mich 5s	1921	72	Aug
Reading gen 4s	1997	a94⅝	Nov
Gen 4s reg	1997	94	Oct
Jersey Cent col g 4s	1951	a94	Oct
San Fran & N P 1st s f 5s	1919	a101½	Nov
S A & A P 1st g gtd 4s	1941	a74⅜	Nov
St Jo & Gr Isld 1st 2 3 4s	1947	60½	July
St Louis & San Francisco—			
Gen mtge 5s	1931	a100¼	Nov
Gen mtge 6s	1931	a107½	Nov
St L & S F ref g 4s	1951	a72¾	Nov
St L & S F ref 4s ctfs of dep	....	a65½	Oct
St L & S F ref 4s stpd	1951	a66⅝	Nov
Gen lien 5s	1927	a56	Nov
Gen lien 5s tr co ctfs	1927	a49½	Nov
Gen lien 5s tr ctfs stpd	1927	a53¾	Nov
K C, Ft S & M con g 6s	1928	a107¾	Nov
K C, Ft S & M ref gtd g 4s	1936	a74½	Nov
St L Southw 1st g 4s	1989	a77	Nov
2d inc 4s	1989	a58	Nov
Con g 4s	1932	a65	Nov
Seab'd Air L 50-year 4s stpd	1950	81½	Oct
Adj 5s	1949	a70	Nov
Ref g 4s	1959	a70	Nov
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s	1945	102⅝	Mar
Ga, C & N 1st gtd 5s	1929	101¼	July
Atl & Bir 1st g 4s	1933	84	Oct
Carol Cent 1st con g 4s	1949	85¼	Mar
Fla Cent & Pen con g 5s	1943	99¾	Sept
Seaboard & Roan 1st 5s	1926	99¼	Aug
Southern Pacific—			
H & Tex Cent 1st g 5s	1937	102¾	Sept
H & Tex Cent gen g 4s	1921	94	Oct
G, H & S A M & P div 5s	1931	102	Oct
S P Co col tr 4s	1949	a85¼	Nov
So Pac conv 4s	1929	a87¾	Nov
Convertible 5s	1934	a107¾	Nov
Cent Pac 1st ref gtd g 4s	1949	a88½	Nov
Cent Pac gtd g 3½s	1929	86¼	Oct
T S L 1st gtd g 4s	1954	85	Oct
S P R R Co 1st ref mtgs skg fd 4s	1955	a88	Nov
San Fran Term'l 1st 4s	1950	a82¼	Nov
Oregon & Cal 1st g 5s	1927	100½	Oct
Hou, E & West Tex 1st 5s	1933	100	July
Nor of Cal gtd g 5s	1938	a105	Oct
Austen & N W 1st gtd g 5s	1941	a103½	Nov
Mor La & Tex 1st 7s	1918	104⅝	July
South Ry 1st con g 5s	1994	a101¾	Nov
Dev & Gen 4s, ser A	1956	a70½	Nov
St L div 1st g 4s	1951	83	Oct
Mem div 4½-5s	1996	98⅝	Oct
E T, V & G con 1st g 5s	1956	104	Oct
Div 1st 5s	1930	102¾	Sept
Reor lien g 5s	1938	98½	Oct
Ga Pac 1st g 6s	1922	106⅜	Oct
R & Danv deb 5s	1927	102	May
Va Mid gen 5s	1936	102½	Oct
Va Mid 5s, ser E	1926	101	Oct
Ala Gt Sou 1st con A 5s	1943	98¾	Oct
Atl & Char Air Line 4½s	1944	93	July
Atl & Danv 1st g 4s	1948	83½	Apr
2d 4s	1948	75½	Aug
S C & Ga 1st g 5s	1919	a100⅛	Oct

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Southern Railway—*Continued.*		Last Sale.	
Mob & Ohio col g 4s	1938	68	Oct
Knox & Ohio 1st 6s	1925	105½	July
Ter Assn of St L 1st g 4½s	1939	96½	Oct
1st con g 5s	1944	a102¾	Nov
Gen ref skg fd g 4s	1953	a83	Nov
St L & Mer B g 5s	1930	98⅞	Oct
Tex & Pac 1st g 5s	2000	a96	Nov
2d inc 5s	2000	33	Oct
Tol, P & W 1st gtd 4s	1917	a63	Nov
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 5s	1935	a101½	Nov
Kanawha & Mich 4s	1990	86	Mar
Kanawha & Mich 2d 5s	1927	94	Oct
Western div 1st g 5s	1935	a100	Oct
Tol, St L & W gold 4s	1950	a54	Oct
Prior lien 3½s	1925	80	Oct
Col tr 4s, ser A	1917	43	June
Tor, Ham & Buff 1st g 4s	1946	a87⅝	Nov
Ulster & Del 1st con g 5s	1928	100⅝	Aug
1st ref g 4s	1952	74	Mar
Union Pac Ld Gt 4s	1947	a96	Nov
Ld Gt 4s reg	1947	94¾	Oct
Conv 4s	1927	a93	Nov
Ref 4s	2007	a87¾	Nov
Ore Short L 1st 6s	1922	106¼	Oct
Ore Short L con 5s	1946	a108	Nov
Ore Short L gtd ref 4s	1929	a91	Nov
Utah & North 1st g 5s	1926	93⅝	Oct
Vandalia con 4s, ser B	1957	86	Sept
Vera Cruz & Pac 1st gtd 4½s	1934	42½	Aug
Va & Swn 1st con 5s	1958	84¼	Oct
1st gtd 5s	2003	a102½	Nov
Virginian Ry 1st m 5s	1962	a96	Nov
Wabash 1st 5s	1939	a103¼	Nov
2d 5s	1939	a96	Nov
Equip s f 5s	1921	89⅞	Oct
Ref & ext 4s	1954	22	Oct
Ref & ext 4s full paid		97	Oct
Ref & ext 4s Eq Tr ctfs full paid		a107½	Nov
Eq tr ctfs stpd full paid		a104	Nov
Ref & ext 4s Eq Tr ctfs 1st pd		a48	Nov
Ref & ext 4s Eq Tr ctfs stpd 1st paid		a46½	Nov
Ref & ext 4s Cent Tr ctfs full pd		99¾	Oct
Ref & ext 4s Central Tr stpd		19½	Oct
Det & Chic Ext 1st g 5s	1941	100	Aug
Omaha div 1st g 3½s	1941	60¼	July
Tol & Chic div 1st g 4s	1941	66½	July
Wabash Pitts Term Ry 1st g 4s	1954	a2½	Nov
Central Trust ctfs		a3½	Nov
Central Trust ctfs 1st paid		a12¼	Nov
Columbia Trust Co ctfs		a3	Nov
Col Tr ctfs 1st paid		a12¼	Nov
Col Tr ctfs for Cent Tr ctfs		a3¼	Nov
Wash Term 1st gtd g 3½s	1945	83¾	Oct
1st g 4s	1945	91½	Aug
West Maryland 1st 4s	1952	a73½	Nov
W N Y & Pa 1st 5s	1937	a102¾	Nov
Gen g 3-4s	1943	77	Oct
Inc 5s	1943	17⅛	May
Wheel & L E 1st g 5s	1926	96½	Oct
Ext & Impt g 5s	1930	92	Apr
W & L R R 1st con g 4s	1949	63	Oct
Win-Salem, S B, 4s	1960	82	Oct
Wis Cent 1st gen g 4s	1949	a85⅞	Nov
Superior & Dul div 4s	1936	82½	Oct

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams Ex col tr g 4s	1948	a79⅝	Nov
Alaska Gold Mines deb 6s	1925	a127	Nov
Am Ag Chem conv 5s	1928	a102	Nov
Conv g deb 5s	1924	a96½	Nov
Am Cot Oil deb ext 4½s	1915	100½	Oct
Deb 5s	1931	a95¾	Nov
Am Hide & Lea s f g 6s	1919	a103⅜	Nov
Am Ice Sec deb 6s	1925	a85	Nov
Am Smelting 6s	1926	a108	Nov
Am Spirits Mfg 1st 6s	1915	100	July
Am Tel & Tel conv 4s	1936	a99	Nov
Conv 4½s	1933	a108½	Nov
Col tr 4s	1929	a90¼	Nov
Am Thread 1st 4s	1919	a97¼	Oct
Am Tobacco 6s	1944	a119½	Nov
4s	1951	94	Oct
Am Writing Paper 1st m & f 5s		a64	Nov
Armour & Co 4½s	1939	a92⅛	Nov
Atlanta Gas Light 5s	1947	103	Sept
Baldwin Locomotive 5s	1940	a104	Nov
Beth Steel 1st ext 5s	1926	a102¼	Nov
1st & ref mtge 5s	1942	a100½	Nov
Br Rapid Trans g 5s	1945	a102½	Nov
5 per cent notes	1918	a100½	Nov
Ref conv 4s	2002	80	Aug

Brooklyn Rapid Transit—*Continued.*		Last Sale.	
Kings Co Elev 4s	1949	a80	Nov
Kgs Co El 1st g 4s stpd gtd		80¼	Oct
Bklyn C 1st con 5s	1916-41	100½	Oct
Bklyn Un El 1st g 4-5s	1950	a99⅜	Nov
Bklyn Union Elev stpd	1950	a100	Nov
Nassau Elec gtd g 4s	1951	a76	Nov
Bklyn U G 1st con g 5s	1945	103½	Oct
Buff & Susq Iron deb 5s	1926	85	Oct
Bush Term 1st mtge 4s	1952	87	Oct
Con 5s	1955	85	July
Bldgs gtd 5s	1960	a85½	Nov
Cal Gas & El unf & ref 5s	1937	a96½	Nov
Cent Dist Tel 1st s f g 5s	1943	a100	Nov
Cent Leather Co g 5s	1925	a101¾	Nov
Chic Rys 1st mtge 5s	1927	a95⅛	Nov
Chile Copper conv 7s	1923	a139	Nov
Col Fuel & I g s f g 5s	1943	95	Oct
Col Inds 1st m col tr 5s	1934	a76	Nov
Columbus Gas 1st 5s	1932	97	Feb
Consol Gas conv 6s	1920	a120	Nov
Consolidated Tobacco g 4s	1951	97½	Feb
Consol Ind Coal 5s	1935	72	July
Corn Prod ref s f 5s	1931	96⅝	Oct
Sink fund 5s	1934	a94¾	Nov
Cuban-Am Sugar col tr 6s	1918	a100⅞	Nov
Cumberland Tel & Tel 5s	1918	a97⅝	Nov
Detroit City Gas g 5s	1923	101	Aug
Det Edison 1st m col tr 5s	1933	102½	Oct
Det United 1st con g 4½s	1932	a74	Nov
Distillers Sec Corp 5s	1927	a71	Nov
Du Pont de N Powder 4½s	1936	a101¾	Nov
General Elec 3½s	1942	78	Oct
Deb 5s	1952	a105½	Nov
General Motor s f 6s	1915	100⅛	Sept
Granby Min conv 6s A	1928	a106½	Nov
Conv 6s stpd		a105	Nov
Hudson Co Gas 1st g 5s	1949	a101⅝	Nov
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, ser A	1957	a75½	Nov
Adjustment inc 5s	1957	a29¾	Nov
Ill Steel deb 4½s	1940	a88½	Nov
Indiana Steel 1st 5s	1952	a101⅞	Nov
Insp Cop conv 6s	1922	a184	Nov
Conv 6s	1919	a184	Nov
Interborough-Met 4½s	1956	a77	Nov
Interb Rpd Trans 1st ref 5s	1966	a97¼	Nov
Int Mercantile Mar 4½s	1922	a84⅝	Nov
Ctfs deposit		a84⅛	Nov
Internat'l Navigation 5s	1929	75	Oct
Int Paper 1st con g 6s	1918	a101¾	Nov
Conv 5s	1935	a81	Nov
Int Steam Pump s f 5s ctfs	1929	63	Oct
S f 5s tr co ctfs		a63	Nov
Kings Co E L & P p m 6s	1997	a114	Oct
Conv 6s	1925	124	Oct
Gold 5s	1937	104	Oct
Edison El Ill Bklyn 4s	1939	86¼	Oct
Lack Steel 1st conv g 5s	1923	a95¼	Nov
5s	1950	a91⅛	Nov
Laclede Gas 1st g 5s	1919	a100⅞	Nov
1st ref & ext 5s	1934	a100½	Nov
Leh Coal & Nav con 4½s	1954	99	July
Liggett & Myers 7s	1944	a122¾	Nov
5s	1951	a101⅛	Nov
Man Ry con mtge 4s	1990	89½	Oct
Con 4s tax exempt	1990	90	Oct
Metropolitan Street—			
Col & 9th Ave 5s	1993	99	Oct
Lex Av & Pav F'y 1st g 5s	1993	98⅛	Oct
Bway & 7th Av 1st con g 5s	1943	97⅛	Sept
Metro Tel & Tel 1st s f 5s	1918	a101⅛	Nov
Mex Petrol 1st conv 6s	1921	a107⅛	Nov
1st lien & ref 6s, ser C	1921	a106½	Nov
Mich State Tel 1st 5s	1924	a103	Nov
Milw Elec Ry & L r & ex 4½s		92⅝	Feb
Gen & ref g 5s	1951	88	Sept
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	1927	a91½	Oct
Montana Power 5s, ser A	1943	a92⅛	Nov
Montreal Tram 1st ref 5s	1941	a90	Nov
Nat Enameling & Stamping 5s		a95½	Oct
National Starch deb 5s	1930	83	June
National Tube 5s	1952	a101½	Nov
Newark Gas con 5s	1948	103⅝	Aug
N Y Air Brake conv 6s	1928	a102½	Oct
N Y Dock 50-year 1st g 4s	1951	a75	Nov
N Y G E L, H & P col tr 5s	1948	a103¼	Oct
Pur my col tr g 4s	1949	a84	Nov
Edison Elect Ill con 5s	1995	a107	Oct
N Y Railways ref 4s	1942	a70⅝	Nov
Adj 4s	1942	a52¾	Nov
N Y State Railways 4½s	1962	86	Apr
N Y Telephone s f 4½s	1939	a97	Nov

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BOND LIST—*Continued.*

		Last Sale.	
New York & N J Tel 5s	1920	101½	June
N Y & Q El Lgt & Pwr 5s	1930	99	Oct
Niagara Falls Pwr 1st 5s	1932	100	Sept
Niag, Locp & O Power 1st 5s	....	90	Oct
Ont Power 1st s f 5s	1913	92½	Oct
Ont Transmission 5s	1945	a89½	Nov
Pacific Tel & T col 5s	1937	a98⅛	Nov
Paterson & Pas G & E 5s	1949	99½	Oct
Peo Gas & Coke con g 6s	1943	114	Sept
Ref g 5s	1947	100¾	Oct
Consumers Gas 1st g 5s	1936	101½	Oct
Chic G L & C gtd 5s	1937	a101⅞	Nov
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st g 5s	1947	99¾	Sept
Phila Co conv deb 5s	1919	95	Oct
P Lorillard 7s	1944	a123	Nov
P Lorillard 5s	1951	a100¼	Nov
Pocah Con Collieries s f 6s	1957	85½	July
Portland Gen Elec 1st 5s	1935	100	May
Portland Ry 1st & ref 5s	1930	a97	Nov
Public Service Corp 5s	1959	a88⅞	Nov
Ry Steel Spring, Latrobe Plant, 5s	1921	a98½	Oct
Inter-Ocean P 1st s f 5s	1931	93	Oct
Ray Consold copper 6s	1921	a133½	Nov
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s	1940	a94½	Nov
St L, R Mt & Pac 5s tr ctfs	1955	79½	Aug
St Paul City Cable con g 5s	1937	100	Sept
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	....	a98¼	Nov
Stand Gas & Elec conv 6s	1926	92¾	Oct
Standard Milling 1st 5s	1930	a94¼	Nov
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Bir div, 1st g 6s	1917	a101¾	Nov
Gen 5s	1951	101	Oct

		Last Sale.	
Tennessee Coal & Iron—*Continued.*			
Cahaba Coal 1st g 6s	1922	101	Dec
Tenn div 1st 6s	1917	a101⅝	Nov
Tenn Copper 6s when issued	....	a122	Oct
Texas Co conv 6s	1915-31	a104½	Nov
Third Av 1st ref 4s	1960	a84⅜	Nov
Adj inc 5s	1960	a79¾	Nov
1st g 5s	1937	1[illegible]	Oct
Tri-City Ry & L 1st col tr s f 5s	1923	a97½	Nov
Union Bag & Paper 1st s f 5s	1930	80	Aug
Un Elect Light & Pwr 5s	1932	100	Sept
Untd Rys Inv 5s Pitts issue	1926	74	Oct
Untd Rys of St L 1st g 4s	1934	61	Sept
United R R of S F 4s	1927	a45¼	Nov
U S Realty & Imp deb 5s	1924	a72½	Nov
U S Red & Ref s f g 6s	1921	a26⅛	Nov
U S Rubber col tr 6s	1918	a102⅜	Nov
U S Stl Corp 10-60 year s f g 5s	....	a103½	Nov
S f g 5s reg	1963	a103½	Nov
Utica Gas & Elect ref & ext 5s	....	98	Aug
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s	1923	a98½	Nov
Conv deb 6s	....	a102	Oct
Va Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	1949	a87½	Nov
Va Ry & Pwr 1st & ref g 5s	1934	a88	Oct
Westchester Light gold 5s	1950	103½	Oct
Western Electric 1st 5s	1922	a101½	Nov
Western Union g 4½s	1950	a93½	Nov
Col tr cur 5s	1938	a100⅛	Nov
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg conv skg fd 5s	1931	a105¼	Nov
10-year 5 per cent notes	1917	a101	Nov
Conv 5s when issued	....	a144	Nov

a Week ended November 6, 1915.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ended June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Excess of Ordinary Receipts Over Ordinary Disbursements.
1903	$284,479,582	$230,810,124	$45,106,968	$560,396,674	$54,297,667
1904	261,274,565	232,904,120	45,538,229	539,716,914	7,479,092
1905	261,798,857	234,095,741	48,712,161	544,606,759	*18,753,335
1906	300,251,878	249,150,213	45,315,851	594,717,942	45,312,517
1907	332,233,363	269,666,773	61,225,524	663,125,660	111,420,531
1908	286,113,130	251,711,127	63,236,466	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909	300,711,934	246,212,644	56,664,912	603,589,490	*58,734,955
1910	333,683,445	289,933,519	51,894,751	675,511,715	15,806,324
1911	314,497,071	322,529,201	64,346,103	701,372,375	47,234,377
1912	311,321,672	321,612,200	58,844,593	691,778,465	37,224,502
1913	318,891,396	344,416,966	60,802,868	724,111,230	41,340,524
1914	292,320,015	380,041,007	62,312,145	734,673,167	34,418,677
1915	209,786,673	415,669,646	72,454,509	697,910,828	33,488,931

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ended June 30.	Civil and Miscellaneous Items.	War Department. (a)	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Disbursem'ts.
1903	$124,934,305	$118,619,520	$82,618,034	$12,935,169	$138,425,646	$28,550,349	$506,089,022
1904	136,602,203	115,035,411	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,559,266	24,646,490	532,237,822
1905	143,033,729	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,773,965	24,590,944	563,360,094
1906	142,894,472	117,946,692	110,474,264	12,476,859	141,034,562	24,308,576	549,405,425
1907	153,045,913	122,576,466	97,128,469	15,163,609	139,309,514	24,481,158	551,705,129
1908	175,420,409	137,746,523	118,037,097	14,579,753	153,892,467	21,426,138	621,102,390
1909	186,502,150	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	21,803,836	662,324,445
1910	180,076,442	155,911,706	123,173,717	18,504,131	160,896,416	21,342,979	659,705,391
1911	173,838,599	160,135,976	119,937,644	20,933,870	157,980,575	21,811,334	654,137,998
1912	173,824,989	148,795,422	135,591,956	20,134,840	153,590,456	22,616,300	654,553,963
1913	170,829,673	160,387,453	133,262,862	20,306,159	175,085,451	22,899,108	682,770,706
1914	170,530,236	173,522,804	139,682,186	20,215,076	173,440,231	22,863,957	700,254,490
1915	207,169,824	172,973,092	141,835,654	22,130,351	164,387,941	22,902,897	731,399,759

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789 to 1915, inclusive, have been: From customs, $12,841,709,547.20; internal revenue, $10,118,223,632.97; miscellaneous, $2,279,814,490.28; total, excluding loans and premiums, $25,039,747,670.45.

The total disbursements excluding postal service, Panama Canal, and public debt, same period, have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $5,640,185,651.20; war, $7,657,322,205.86; Navy, $3,233,862,654.22; Indians, $607,269,448.70; pensions, $4,940,304,143.05; interest, $3,347,554,370.95; total, $25,426,498,473.98

* Disbursements in excess of receipts. (a) Exclusive of Panama Canal.

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VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1915.)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U.S. Gold Dollar.	Remarks. (a)
Argentina	Gold	Peso	$0.9648	Currency: depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent. of face value.
Austria-Hung'y.	Gold	Crown	.2026	
Belgium	Gold (b)	Franc	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.3893	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.5462	Currency: Government paper. Exchange rate about $0.25 to the milreis.
British Colonies in Austria and Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Cent. American States:				
B. Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.4653	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.3537	Currency: inconvertible paper, exchange rate 40 pesos = $1.00.
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.3537	Currency: bank notes.
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1.0000	
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.3537	Currency: convertible into silver on demand.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.3650	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately, $0.14.
China	Silver	Tael { Shanghai	.5296	
		Haikwan	.5899	
		Canton	.5780	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $105 paper to $1 gold.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1.0000	
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.2680	
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.4867	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.9431	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.1930	
France	Gold (b)	Franc	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.2382	
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Greece	Gold (b)	Drachma	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.9647	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $0.16.
India	Gold	Rupee	.3244	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
Italy	Gold (b)	Lira	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.4985	
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: depreciated silver token coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.4985	Mexican exchange rate fluctuating, approximately, $0.15.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.4020	
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.0139	
Norway	Gold	Crown	.2680	
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000	
Paraguay	Silver	Peso	.3537	Currency: depreciated paper; exchange rate 1.550 per cent.
Persia	Gold (b)	Kran	.1700	This is the value of the gold kran. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran, approximately, $0.0875.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8665	
Philippine Isl'ds	Gold	Peso	.5000	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.0800	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, $0.70⅓.
Roumania	Gold	Leu	.1930	
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.5146	
San Domingo	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Serbia	Gold	Dinar	.1930	
Siam	Gold	Tical	.3709	
Spain	Gold (b)	Peseta	.1930	Valuation is for the gold peseta; currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value, approximately, $0.20.
Straits Set'm'ts	Gold	Dollar	.5678	
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.2680	
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.0440	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.0342	
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930	

(a) The exchange rates shown under this heading are recent quotations and given as an indication of the values of currencies which are fluctuating in their relation to the legal standard. They are not to take the place of the Consular certificate where it is available. (b) And silver.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET PRICE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

The quotations for English consols, French rentes and German imperial loans from 1883 to 1905 are taken from the "Materialien zur Beurteilung der Zusammenhange zwischen dem offentlichen Schuldenwesen und dem Kapitalmarkte," Berlin, 1908. Figures for more recent years compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from returns of the Bank of England and data given in the Statistiches Jahrbuch des Deutschen Reichs. The quotations for United States bonds were compiled by the United States Treasury Department.

Year.	English Consols.			French Rentes. 3 per cent.	German Imperial Loans.			United States Bonds.			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918.
1883	100.44	.....	.....	78.02	102.09	.....	.....	119.84	.....	.....	.....
1884	100.25	.....	.....	76.81	103.13	.....	.....	121.55	.....	.....	.....
1885	98.58	.....	.....	79.19	104.25	.....	.....	122.28	.....	.....	.....
1886	100.05	.....	.....	81.23	105.59	102.88	.....	126.21	.....	.....	.....
1887	101.05	95.21	.....	79.75	106.29	99.79	.....	127.17	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	98.71	.....	81.26	107.93	102.45	.....	126.72	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	97.67	.....	84.56	108.16	103.70	.....	127.83	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	96.15	.....	90.34	106.75	100.45	87.05	122.74	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	95.39	.....	93.90	106.00	98.39	85.11	118.66	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	96.34	.....	97.01	106.90	99.97	86.27	115.64	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	98.03	.....	96.84	107.24	100.38	86.27	111.93	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	100.73	.....	99.67	106.59	102.39	90.72	114.01	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	105.86	.....	101.65	105.68	104.44	98.91	112.01	121.53	.....	.....
1896	.....	110.55	.....	101.78	105.48	104.58	99.22	108.80	116.28	.....	.....
1897	.....	112.06	.....	102.95	103.64	103.59	97.66	112.60	124.53	.....	.....
1898	.....	110.62	.....	102.47	.....	102.65	95.52	111.55	125.27	.....	105.31
1899	.....	106.84	.....	100.86	.....	99.77	90.71	112.96	129.68	.....	108.20
1900	.....	99.29	.....	100.22	.....	95.80	86.74	115.15	134.52	104.04	109.72
1901	.....	93.95	.....	100.84	.....	99.54	89.27	112.93	138.32	107.30	109.34
1902	.....	94.01	.....	100.22	.....	102.06	92.18	110.47	136.69	108.78	107.93
1903	.....	.....	90.75	97.75	.....	102.30	91.49	110.30	135.27	107.09	107.78
1904	.....	.....	88.25	97.16	.....	101.94	90.02	106.74	131.98	104.99	105.67
1905	.....	.....	89.81	98.83	.....	101.33	90.08	104.61	132.36	104.16	104.00
1906	.....	.....	88.31	97.65	.....	99.54	87.73	102.84	130.26	103.95	103.16
1907	.....	.....	84.12	94.85	.....	94.66	84.15	100.95	126.58	105.18	102.47
1908	.....	.....	86.06	96.24	100.39	92.58	83.24	.....	121.25	103.93	100.94
1909	.....	.....	83.43	97.77	102.92	95.15	85.84	.....	119.11	101.47	101.75
1910	.....	.....	81.09	97.98	102.09	93.17	84.41	.....	115.18	100.87	102.28
1911	.....	.....	79.31	95.61	102.09	93.32	83.65	.....	114.84	101.38	101.92
1912	.....	.....	76.16	92.46	100.92	89.80	80.11	.....	112.67	100.87	102.76
1913	.....	.....	73.62	87.08	98.54	85.82	75.89	.....	112.48	99.15	102.74
1914 †	.....	.....	74.84	85.72	98.71	86.62	77.35	.....	110.95	97.94	101.65

REAL INTEREST EARNED UPON EUROPEAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT THEIR AVERAGE MARKET PRICE.

Year.	English Consols.			French Rentes.	German Loans.			United States Bonds.			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918*.
1883	2.99	.....	.....	3.85	3.92	.....	.....	2.88	.....	.....	.....
1884	2.99	.....	.....	3.91	3.88	.....	.....	2.76	.....	.....	.....
1885	3.04	.....	.....	3.79	3.84	.....	.....	2.68	.....	.....	.....
1886	3.00	.....	.....	3.69	3.77	3.40	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....
1887	2.97	2.89	3.76	3.76	3.51	2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	2.79	.....	3.69	3.71	3.42	.....	2.27	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	2.82	.....	3.55	3.70	3.38	.....	2.13	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	2.86	.....	3.32	3.75	3.48	3.45	2.37	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	2.88	.....	3.19	3.77	3.56	3.52	2.58	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	2.85	.....	3.09	3.74	3.50	3.48	2.73	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	2.81	.....	3.10	3.73	3.49	3.48	2.96	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	2.73	.....	3.01	3.75	3.42	3.31	2.72	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	2.60	.....	2.95	3.79	3.35	3.03	2.82	2.91	.....	.....
1896	.....	2.49	.....	2.95	3.79	3.35	3.02	3.00	3.14	.....	.....
1897	.....	2.45	.....	2.91	3.85	3.38	3.07	2.57	2.73	.....	.....
1898	.....	2.49	.....	2.93	.....	3.41	3.14	2.50	2.69	.....	2.65
1899	.....	2.57	.....	2.97	.....	3.51	3.31	2.22	2.47	.....	2.46
1900	.....	2.77	.....	2.99	.....	3.65	3.46	1.70	2.18	1.82	1.71
1901	.....	2.93	.....	2.98	.....	3.52	3.36	1.72	1.97	1.70	1.61
1902	.....	2.92	.....	2.99	.....	3.43	3.25	1.81	1.98	1.61	1.63
1903	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	1.99	1.67	1.40
1904	.....	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.68	2.09	1.76	1.55
1905	.....	.....	2.78	3.04	.....	3.45	3.33	1.63	2.00	1.79	1.66
1906	.....	.....	2.83	3.07	.....	3.52	3.42	1.11	2.04	1.80	1.43
1907	.....	.....	2.97	3.16	.....	3.70	3.57	1.07	2.18	1.72	.65
1908	.....	.....	2.90	3.12	3.98	3.78	3.60	.....	2.44	1.78	.....
1909	.....	.....	3.00	3.07	3.89	3.68	3.49	.....	2.52	1.92	.....
1910	.....	.....	3.08	3.06	3.92	3.76	3.55	.....	2.73	1.95	.....
1911	.....	.....	3.15	3.14	3.92	3.75	3.59	.....	2.69	1.95	.....
1912	.....	.....	3.28	3.24	3.96	3.90	3.74	.....	2.69	1.93	.....
1913	.....	.....	3.40	3.45	4.06	4.08	3.95	.....	2.74	2.06	.....
1914‡	.....	.....	3.34	3.50	4.05	4.04	3.88	.....	2.82	2.17	.....

* These bonds are here listed as maturing August 1, 1908. †The New York Stock Exchange closed on July 30, and remained closed until November 28, 1914. ‡The 1914 quotations for European loans are for seven months only, January to July inclusive.

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PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 1, 1915.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	$646,250,150.00
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	118,489,900.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1906.	54,631,980.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1908.	30,000,000.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1911.	50,000,000.00
Postal Savings, 1st, 2d. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Series	6,441,600.00
Postal Savings, 1915-35, 9th Series	865,500.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt.	$970,624,590.00

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$1,506,140.26

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes	53,152.50
National bank notes: Redemption Fund	23,096,069.50
Fractional currency	6,849,889.90
Ag'gate of debt bearing no interest.	$376,680,127.90

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Silver Bullion.

Gold certificates	$1,383,195,769.00
Silver certificates	491,514,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	2,214,000.00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$1,876,923,769.00

Classification of Debt October 1, 1915.

Interest-bearing debt	$970,624,590.00
Debt on which interest has ceased.	1,506,140.26
Debt bearing no interest	376,680,127.90
Aggregate	$1,348,810,858.16
Certificates and Treasury notes	1,876,923,769.00
Gross debt	$3,225,734,627.16

Cash in the Treasury.

Currency trust funds	$1,876,923,769.00	
Gold reserve fund	152,983,105.40	
Net bal. gen. fund	40,898,894.97	
National bank notes: Redemption fund.	23,096,069.50	
Total		$2,093,901,838.87
Net debt October 1, 1915		1,131,832,788.29

CURRENCY TRUST FUNDS, THE GENERAL FUND, AND GOLD RESERVE FUND.

Assets.

Currency trust funds:	
Gold coin	$904,772,359.00
Gold bullion	413,735,010.00
Total gold	$1,318,507,369.00
Silver dollars	491,514,000.00
Silver dollars in 1890	2,214,000.00
Total currency trust funds	$1,812,235,369.00
General fund:	
Total cash assets, as above	233,535,052.25
Gold reserve fund:	
Gold coin	102,983,105.40
Gold bullion	50,000,000.00
Grand total cash assets in Treasury	$2,198,753,526.65

Liabilities.

Outstanding certificates:		
Gold certificates outstanding		$1,383,195,769.00
Less demand gold certificates received in exchange for gold and order gold certificates		64,688,400.00
Silver certificates outstanding		491,514,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding		2,214,000.00
Total outstanding cert'c't's		$1,812,235,369.00
General fund, liabilities and bal.:		
Total liabilities against cash, as above		192,636,157.28
Balance in general fund, as above	$40,898,894.97	
Gold reserve	152,983,105.40	
Note—Reserved against $346,681,016 of U. S. notes and $2,214,000 of Treasury notes of 1890.		
Total net balances		193,882,000.37
		$2,198,753,526.65

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States annually from 1874 to 1915.

1874 July 1	$2,251,690,468.43	1888 Dec. 1	$1,680,917,706.23	1902 Nov. 1	$2,175,246,168.89
1875 "	2,232,284,531.95	1889 "	1,617,372,419.53	1903 "	2,218 883,772.89
1876 "	2,180,395,067.15	1890 "	1,549,206,126.48	1904 "	2,304,697,418.64
1877 "	2,205,301,392.10	1891 "	1,546,961,695.61	1905 "	2,293,846,382 34
1878 "	2,256,205,892.53	1892 "	1,563,612,455.63	1906 Dec. 1	2,429,370,043.54
1879 "	2,340,537,232.04	1893 Nov. 1	1,549,556,353.63	1907 Nov. 1	2,492,231,518.54
1880 "	2,128,791,054.63	1894 "	1,626,154,037.68	1908 "	2,637,973,747.04
1881 "	2,077,389,253.58	1895 "	1,717,481,779.90	1909 "	2,661,426,301.04
1882 "	1,926,688,878.03	1896 "	1,785,412,640.00	1910 Dec. 1	2,704,142,281.69
1883 "	1,892,547,412.07	1897 "	1,808,777,643.40	1911 Nov. 1	2,831,330,305.66
1884 "	1,838,904,607.57	1898 "	1,964,837,130.90	1912 Oct. 1	2,906,750,548.66
1885 "	1,872,340,557.14	1899 "	2,092,686,024.42	1913 "	2,926,434,343.66
1886 "	1,783,438,697.78	1900 "	2,132,373,031.17	1914 "	2,809,262,118.66
1887 Dec. 1	1,664,461,536.38	1901 "	2,151,585,743.89	1915 "	3,225,734,627.16

For amount of the Principal of the Public Debt from 1793 to 1873, see 1913 World Almanac.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

An article in *Capital*, published in Calcutta, contains the following estimate of the world's production and consumption of rubber from 1905 to 1921. Beginning with 1914, they are based on expected yields per acre.

Years.	Production. Planta'on.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.	Consumption.	Years.	Production. Planta'on	Brazil.	Other.	Total.	Consumption.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905....	145	31,000	26,800	61,000	61,000	1914....	64,000	40,000	20,000	124,000	126,000
1906....	510	36,000	29,500	66,000	68,000	1915....	94,000	38,000	10,000	142,000	142,000
1907....	1,000	38,000	30,000	69,000	60,000	1916 ...	121,000	35,000	5,000	161,000	159,000
1908....	1,800	39,000	24,200	65,000	65,000	1917....	147,000	32,000	2,500	181,500	179,000
1909....	3,600	42,000	23,400	69,000	68,500	1918....	166,000	30,000	Nil	196,000	197,000
1910....	8,200	40,500	21,300	70,000	66,000	1919....	183,000	30,000	Nil.	213,000	216,700
1911. ..	14,100	39,500	22,400	76,000	73,000	1920....	198,000	30,000	Nil.	228,000	238,370
1912....	28,500	40,500	30,000	99,000	98,000	1921....	209,000	30,000	Nil.	239,000	262,200
1913....	42,000	41,000	32,000	115,000	112,000						

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PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES,

AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From latest statement by the Bureau of the Census.)

Geographic Division, State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets. Total 1913. Aggregate Debts.	Debts of Counties.	Debts of Cities and Minor Civil Divisions	Per Capita 1913.
Total	$3,475,954,353	$371,528,268	$2,985,555,484	$35.81
New England	$295,390,706	$6,055,070	$288,261,198	$43.03
Maine	21,542,712	1,462,952	20,079,760	28.42
New Hampshire	9,344,558	488,234	8,375,579	21.40
Vermont	6,410,736	25,931	5,791,112	17.81
Massachusetts	187,578,004	3,113,436	184,464,568	52.86
Rhode Island	25,589,314	.....	25,589,314	44.15
Connecticut	44,925,382	964,517	43,960,865	38.01
Middle Atlantic	$1,461,733,152	$87,916,084	$1,350,288,440	$71.06
New York	1,046,226,813	23,310,172	1,017,846,323	107.71
New Jersey	169,527,120	33,809,447	126,735,949	61.66
Pennsylvania	245,979,219	30,796,465	205,706,168	30.34
East North Central	$528,510,310	$65,374,456	$443,275,918	$27.84
Ohio	234,525,134	34,845,120	195,578,407	47.23
Indiana	66,053,653	9,721,434	50,653,058	23.93
Illinois	137,207,747	11,555,014	121,342,112	23.24
Michigan	52,907,733	5,152,318	44,589,335	18.02
Wisconsin	37,816,043	4,100,570	31,113,006	15.63
West North Central	$274,789,959	$49,459,318	$197,811,341	$22.94
Minnesota	69,018,441	14,012,782	47,948,136	31.64
Iowa	35,069,386	9,580,266	22,142,931	15.78
Missouri	56,951,123	6,580,450	46,999,383	16.98
North Dakota	12,440,699	2,212,102	5,798,415	18.83
South Dakota	12,314,512	3,590,560	6,330,121	19.15
Nebraska	36,371,067	3,706,128	29,049,052	29.50
Kansas	52,624,731	9,777,030	39,543,303	31.22
South Atlantic	$203,252,470	$31,943,957	$167,000,541	$15.94
Delaware	6,097,324	1,380,283	4,665,436	29.31
Maryland	52,211,884	2,859,285	49,352,599	39.25
District of Col	9,060,823	.....	9,060,823	26.03
Virginia	39,886,753	5,543,733	33,049,264	18.73
West Virginia	11,195,094	2,443,173	7,273,221	8.57
North Carolina	26,285,249	7,049,219	19,236,030	11.39
South Carolina	15,096,533	2,763,807	11,281,673	9.60
Georgia	25,613,855	2,724,561	22,675,208	9.36
Florida	17,804,955	7,170,896	10,406,287	21.96
East South Central	$126,973,325	$39,652,452	$87,320,873	$14.61
Kentucky	25,588,562	4,568,780	21,019,782	10.95
Tennessee	47,286,778	16,520,434	30,766,344	21.13
Alabama	29,930,124	7,938,919	21,991,205	13.37
Mississippi	24,167,861	10,624,319	13,543,542	12.88
West South Central	$211,066,133	$41,636,298	$154,901,972	$22.18
Arkansas	12,577,033	2,877,142	8,990,203	7.58
Louisiana	61,460,681	3,153,848	58,306,833	35.21
Oklahoma	53,790,889	7,937,004	38,982,074	27.74
Texas	83,237,530	27,668,304	48,622,862	19.95
Mountain	$99,497,443	$24,132,302	$64,232,807	$33.78
Montana	16,633,154	6,492,127	8,984,270	39.68
Idaho	11,987,079	3,321,426	6,339,296	31.64
Wyoming	4,202,012	972,940	2,972,485	25.73
Colorado	36,473,364	5,583,801	27,544,353	41.29
New Mexico	6,444,012	3,054,640	2,358,369	17.41
Arizona	7,323,794	2,478,410	4,114,427	31.73
Utah	13,858,621	936,730	10,988,423	34.24
Nevada	2,575,407	1,292,228	931,184	27.19
Pacific	$274,740,855	$25,358,331	$232,462,394	$57.61
Washington	94,415,072	10,300,505	77,173,977	70.21
Oregon	43,796,959	2,614,312	38,788,140	57.86
California	136,528,824	12,443,514	116,500,277	51.18

State.	June 30, 1913. Amount.	Per Capita.
Total	$345,942,305	$3.57
Alabama	$13,132,375	$5.95
Arizona	3,064,818	13.28
Arkansas	1,236,066	0.76
California	10,222,744	3.83
Colorado	3,173,949	3.70
Connecticut	7,110,451	6.12
Delaware	763,122	3.70
Dist. of Col	.....	.....
Florida	619,199	0.77
Georgia	6,934,202	2.57
Idaho	2,143,314	5.92
Illinois	2,272,620	0.39
Indiana	1,350,305	0.49
Iowa	356,670	0.16
Kansas	243,121	0.14
Kentucky	4,441,867	1.90
Louisiana	13,546,150	7.89
Maine	1,254,998	1.67
Maryland	7,333,913	5.56
Massachusetts	79,551,090	22.78
Michigan	7,089,092	2.41
Minnesota	1,345,290	0.63
Mississippi	4,460,519	2.41
Missouri	4,071,218	1.40
Montana	1,512,874	3.73
Nebraska	374,394	0.31
Nevada	607,695	6.70
New Hamp	1,955,611	4.50
New Jersey	642,069	0.24
New Mexico	1,218,209	3.41
New York	86,205,247	9.05
N. Carolina	8,058,430	3.54
N. Dakota	820,424	1.29
Ohio	5,142,042	1.05
Oklahoma	6,930,243	3.74
Oregon	30,852	0.04
Pennsylvania	*	*
Rhode Island	5,126,815	9.02
S. Carolina	6,190,036	3.98
S. Dakota	370,000	0.58
Tennessee	11,811,640	5.32
Texas	4,656,499	1.14
Utah	1,429,694	3.62
Vermont	569,906	1.58
Virginia	22,043,145	10.46
Washington	1,556,012	1.21
West Virginia	None	.....
Wisconsin	2,251,000	0.93
Wyoming	122,375	0.77

Minor civil divisions included in the second column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts, fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

* Sinking fund exceeds total debt by $126,351.

Sinking Fund Assets of States, 1913—Arizona, $529,553; Arkansas, $14,434; California, $868,314; Delaware, $63,663; Idaho, $307,389; Indiana, $478; Kansas, $126,879; Kentucky, $10,307; Maryland, $5,701,837; Massachusetts, $38,251,901; Missouri, $104,309; Montana, $235,036; Nevada, $63,064; New Hampshire, $165,000; New Mexico, $18,423; New York, $25,252,085; North Dakota, $116,876; Ohio, $158,388; Pennsylvania, $785,511; Rhode Island, $673,493; South Carolina, $921,839; Tennessee, $86; Virginia, $2,611,706.

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BONDED DEBTS AND ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF STATES.

FROM LATEST STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY THE STATE TREASURERS OR STATE TAX COMMISSIONS.

States and Territories.	Valuation Real Property.	Valuation Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Per Cent. Actual Value.	State Tax Rate Per $1,000.	Bonded Debt.
Alabama	$409,678,366	$235,702,134	$645,380,500	60	$6.50	$9,057,000
Arizona	367,239,633	57,209,205	424,448,838	100	5.40	910,972
Arkansas‡	320,997,173	130,161,402	451,158,575	30-50	7.37	1,250,500
California	2,438,478,603	320,161,088	†3,311,446,744	50	None	28,659,500
Colorado‡	1,115,958,001	193,601,204	1,309,559,205	100	2.10	3,765,000
Connecticut ‡	.....	.....	1,172,051,740	100	14.40	13,064,100
Delaware *c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	826,785
District of Columbia	390,309,278	51,341,826	441,651,104	*a*66⅔	15.00	6,218,275
Florida‡	196,307,618	89,553,257	285,860,875	50	6.00	*601,567
Georgia	514,917,710	288,472,486	†950,490,196	50-60	4.80	6,218,202
Hawaii‡	99,186,323	77,414,899	176,601,222	100	14.03	8,024,000
Idaho	.....	.....	396,627,625	75	1.68	2,236,750
Illinois‡	1,701,348,931	754,617,418	2,455,966,349	33⅓	4.80	None
Indiana‡	1,239,954,685	699,921,481	1,939,876,166	20	.70	604,548
Iowa	741,040,145	112,126,407	853,166,552	25	4.00	None
Kansas	1,844,236,951	607,764,756	2,884,624,540	100	1.20	.....
Kentucky‡	680,509,932	206,631,187	887,141,119	60	5.00	None
Louisiana	.....	.....	580,000,000	50	6.00	10,991,500
Maine	338,669,569	91,355,893	430,025,462	.....	23.50	569,000
Maryland‡	953,076,735	258,000,000	1,026,076,735	68	3.23	12,219,576
Massachusetts‡	3,467,560,721	1,163,404,788	6,005,412,801	.....	18.55	126,253,912
Michigan‡	2,227,553,363	537,886,273	2,765,439,636	68	3.40	None
Minnesota‡	1,274,159,395	228,893,671	1,701,076,323	40	2.87	None
Mississippi	269,746,047	172,075,267	441,821,314	40	6.00	4,922,991
Missouri‡	1,279,855,574	378,731,840	1,658,587,414	40	1.80	7,898,839
Montana‡	226,020,904	109,687,695	335,708,599	40	2.50	400,000
Nebraska	328,726,351	152,117,650	480,844,001	20	6.80	None
Nevada‡	.....	.....	152,000,000	70	5.60	680,000
New Hampshire	277,220,457	121,625,023	398,845,480	100	16.80	968,000
New Jersey‡	2,084,655,829	293,763,341	2,481,605,038	100	None	None
New Mexico	.....	.....	271,902,119	100	30.45	3,065,500
New York	11,146,271,012	924,149,875	12,070,420,887	86⅓	1.70	186,400,660
North Carolina‡	356,057,134	214,741,927	807,672,784	60	2.40	8,652,500
North Dakota	260,000,000	120,000,000	380,000,000	22	4.30	578,700
Ohio‡	4,570,962,541	2,966,524,440	7,537,486,981	100	4.50	None
Oklahoma	687,824,837	216,862,804	1,180,000,000	100	3.50	4,367,000
Oregon‡	770,434,873	161,978,207	932,413,080	66	3.34	None
Pennsylvania	5,332,133,902	1,353,392,369	6,685,526,271	.....	(*b*)	651,110
Porto Rico‡	145,826,302	36,836,283	182,662,585	100	12.00	7,980,000
Rhode Island‡	455,862,496	226,699,282	682,561,778	65	.90	7,365,000
South Carolina‡	162,431,612	100,824,187	307,178,882	20-40	7.00	5,675,851
South Dakota‡	952,820,234	180,203,902	1,271,573,249	100	1.00	None
Tennessee‡	474,160,269	86,837,352	560,997,621	40	3.50	11,781,000
Texas‡	1,781,975,356	962,289,991	2,744,265,347	40	3.75	3,976,200
Utah	118,963,758	102,647,654	221,611,412	33⅓	8.00	3,060,000
Vermont	168,918,137	62,653,739	231,571,877	75-100	19.25	None
Virginia‡	548,621,793	265,610,547	1,018,726,683	.....	3.50	24,339,289
Washington	742,138,817	123,855,686	1,031,901,697	42⅓	8.07	281,024
West Virginia‡	683,119,300	281,623,615	1,282,438,578	70	1.40	None
Wisconsin	2,702,982,005	587,529,403	3,299,731,408	100	13.32	None
Wyoming	92,770,945	117,707,318	210,485,263	50	4.00	111,000

The returns are for the fiscal year 1915 unless otherwise indicated. * Belongs to the State educational funds. † Including Public Service corporations, railroad, telegraph, or other public utilities. ‡ Year 1914. (*a*) Personalty, 100 per cent. (*b*) In Pennsylvania, real none, personal none. The State's revenue is principally derived from tax on capital stock of corporations, the rate being 5 mills on the actual value of the capital stock; tax on corporate loans, the rate being 4 mills on the par value. It also collects 8 mills on the gross receipts of railroad, railway, electric light, telephone and telegraph, and express companies. (*c*) There is no State tax on property in Delaware, consequently no assessed valuation.

STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

(From a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, August 13, 1915.)

A new line of work has just been undertaken by the Bureau of the Census, namely, the collection and publication of statistics of State revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities, tax levies, etc.

When the ALMANAC went to press the work for 1914-1915 had not progressed far enough to yield statistics of any value, but a few figures from the Census Bureau's recently published report on wealth, debt, and taxation are of interest in this connection. Between 1903 and 1913 the revenues of the Federal Government increased 45 per cent., while its expenditures for governmental cost increased by 54.5 per cent. During the same period the revenues of the States increased by 94.3 per cent. and their expenditures for governmental cost by 105.9 per cent.; the revenues of the counties increased by 85.8 per cent. and their expenditures by 95.2 per cent., and the revenues of incorporated places of 8,000 and over increased by 98.3 per cent. and their expenditures by 103.2 per cent.

For every division of Government the increase in expenditures was greater than the increase in revenues, and, except in the case of the Federal Government, which showed a small surplus, the revenues in 1913 were less than the expenditures for governmental cost. The surplus for the Federal Government was about $1,000,000, or approximately one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the revenues; the deficit for the States was $15,000,000, or 4 per cent. of the revenues; the deficit for the counties was $15,000,000, or 4 per cent. of the revenues; and the deficit for incorporated places of 8,000 and over was $129,000,000, or 13 per cent. of the revenues. These deficits, however, are more than accounted for by outlays for permanent improvements. The outlays of the Federal Government in 1913 amounted to nearly 7 per cent. of the total expenditures for governmental cost; of the States, to nearly 13 per cent.; of the counties, to over 23 per cent.; and of the municipalities of 8,000 and over, to over 31 per cent. The excess of expenditures over revenues furnishes an approximate measure of the rate at which the State, county, and municipal Governments are increasing their indebtedness from year to year and thus shifting to the future the burden of paying for present permanent improvements.

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COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD (CALENDAR YEARS).

1892	23.72	1897	34.28	1902	39.15	1907	31.24	1911	38.33
1893	26.49	1898	35.03	1903	38.10	1908	35.64	1912	33.62
1894	32.56	1899	34.36	1904	35.10	1909	39.74	1913	34.19
1895	31.60	1900	33.53	1905	33.87	1910	39.39	1914	37.49
1896	30.66	1901	34.68	1906	36.54				

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1880	$.886	1887	$.757	1894	$.491	1901	$.461	1908	$.414
1881	.876	1888	.727	1895	.506	1902	.408	1909	.402
1882	.878	1889	.723	1896	.522	1903	.443	1910	.405
1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447	1911	.417
1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472	1912	.475
1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523	1913	.488
1886	.769	1893	.603	1900	.479	1907	.512	1914	.428

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

The deposits of silver at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, for return to depositors in fine or unparted bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon, aggregated 3,949,845.48 fine ounces. The United States Assay Office at New York received the greater part of these deposits.

The purchases and deposits of silver bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year 1915 were as follows:

Items.	Fine Ozs.	Cost.	Items.	Fine Ozs.	Cost.
Commercial bars purchased	1,942,814.60	$1,007,637.10	Philippine assay coins	68.07	$37.98
Local purchases	725,467.93	363,708.72	Domestic assay coins	272.36	319.10
Purchased from Salvador (remnants)	196.41	94.28	Surplus bullion	5,130.25	2,787.42
Partings, charges and fractions	718,940.77	360,623.33	Deposit melting room grains	1,123.89	554.12
Mutilated and uncurrent coin	1,748.66	875.09	For return in fine bars	3,949,845.48	1,990,851.90
Philippine coins for recoinage	136,179.10	88,892.35	Total	7,481,787.52	$3,816,381.39

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES AS REPORTED BY THE MINE OWNERS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1914.
(Figures furnished by the United States Geological Survey.)

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.			State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.		Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fineoz.	Fineoz	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.		Fineoz.	Fineoz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.
Alabama	565	.....	199	.....	.....	N. Mexico*	55,271	1,410	1,460,144	25,035	293,266
Alaska	243,532	405,383	111,450	.....	293,355	N. Car.	6,020	316	1,500	.....	24
Arizona	200,709	1,458	1,134,217	639,406	2,604,371	Oklahoma	.....	.....	6,187	.....	.....
California	559,827	62,764	303,705	465,112	703,042	Oregon	50,462	10,197	141,910	642	.....
Colorado	930,771	1,921	6,591,814	2,030,406	173,845	S. Carolina	334	22	33	.....	.....
Georgia	253	534	67	.....	.....	S. Dakota	354,690	68	176,252	390	.....
Idaho	21,859	6,360	46,073	12,194,068	239,355	Tennessee	300	.....	.....	.....	97,402
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2,112	.....	Texas	11	.....	517,863	6,128	6,826
Maryland and Va.	32	.....	.....	.....	1,302	Utah	157,901	60	1,317,373	8,111,313	1,726,230
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,500	Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	61,154	14	Wash.	26,675	278	168,582	5,705	90,574
Montana	153,624	5,157	1,256,595	2,744,170	8,015,694	Wyoming	153	89	37	.....	79
Nevada	537,152	16,576	14,730,461	543,297	181,733	Total*	3,300,131	†512,593	27,964,463	26,828,958	14,829,828

* Philippine Islands and Porto Rico excluded. † Exclusive of dredge output of 805,306 fine ounces as follows: Alaska, 113,681; California, 376,522; Colorado, 229,153; Idaho, 27,524; Montana, 40,423; Oregon, 18,002.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1914.

States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.		States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com'cial Value *		Fine Ounces	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com'cial Value.*
Alabama	595	$12,300	300	$200	Oklahoma	.....	.....	6,200	$3,400
Alaska	800,471	16,547,200	865,900	478,800	Oregon	76,887	$1,589,400	147,400	81,500
Arizona	221,020	4,568,900	4,439,500	2,455,000	Philippine Isl.	53,179	1,099,300	10,300	5,700
California	1,028,061	21,251,900	2,020,800	1,117,500	Porto Rico	135	2,800	.....	.....
Colorado	962,779	19,902,400	8,804,400	4,868,800	South Carolina	155	3,200	.....	.....
Georgia	813	16,800	100	100	South Dakota	354,782	7,334,000	179,800	99,400
Idaho	57,431	1,187,200	12,573,800	6,953,300	Tennessee	309	6,400	102,800	56,800
Illinois	.....	.....	1,900	1,200	Texas	426	8,800	574,700	317,800
Maryland	10	200	100	100	Utah	163,362	3,377,000	11,722,000	6,482,300
Michigan	.....	.....	415,500	229,800	Virginia	15	300	1,500	800
Missouri	.....	.....	60,000	33,200	Washington	28,435	587,800	341,300	188,700
Montana	200,446	4,143,600	12,536,700	6,932,800	Wyoming	324	6,700	100	100
Nevada	558,064	11,536,200	15,877,200	8,780,100					
New Mexico	58,974	1,219,100	1,771,300	979,500					
North Carolina	6,303	130,300	1,500	800	Total	4,572,976	$94,531,800	72,455,100	$40,067,700

* At the average price of silver per fine ounce for the year 1914, $0.553.

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Source.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Source.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Quartz mills	40.4%	41.5%	41.7%	39.5%	40.2%	Copper bullion	27.8%	27.4%	26.5%	25.6%	21.3%
Lead bullion	31.8%	31.1%	31.8%	34.9%	38.5%	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1902	3,870,000	$80,000,000	55,500,000	$29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,800	33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,209,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1914	4,572,976	94,531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Years.	Gold.		Silver.		Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ozs.	Value.	Fine Ozs.	Com. Val.		Fine Ozs.	Value.	Fine Ozs.	Com. Val.
1902	14,354,680	$296,737,600	162,763,483	$86,264,700	1909	21,965,111	$454,059,100	212,149,023	$110,364,400
1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300	1911	22,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	122,143,800
1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	105,113,700	1912	22,549,335	466,136,100	224,310,654	137,893,800
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100	1913	22,249,596	459,941,100	223,907,843	135,246,400
1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100	1914	22,039,548	455,676,600	211,103,377	116,719,200
1908	21,422,244	442,476,900	203,131,404	108,655,100					

For production in years 1492 and subsequent thereto, see 1913 ALMANAC, page 268.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1912.*

Country.	Gold (value).	Silver.	Country.	Gold (value).	Silver.
		Fine Ounces.			Fine Ounces.
United States	$35,800,000	20,000,000	Spain and Portugal	$1,800,000	1,000,000
Germany	20,000,000	10,000,000	Australia and New Zealand	2,000,000	900,000
United Kingdom	18,000,000	10,000,000	Canada	2,500,000	900,000
France	17,500,000	9,000,000	Other countries of Europe and the Americas	1,000,000	1,000,000
Switzerland	8,000,000	2,000,000			
Austria-Hungary	5,000,000	2,000,000			
Russia (including Finland)	5,000,000	4,000,000	Total	$124,100,000	67,900,000
Italy	3,500,000	1,500,000	Egypt and Asia	50,000,000	28,841,771
Belgium and Netherlands	8,000,000	5,000,000			
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	1,000,000	600,000	Grand total	$174,100,000	96,741,771

* No later data compiled.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO JUNE 30, 1915.

Denomination	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD COINS.		
Fifty-dollar piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition	600	$30,000.00
Double eagle ($20)	120,757,306	2,415,146,120.00
Eagle ($10)	51,122,910	511,229,100.00
Half eagle ($5)	77,421,794	387,108,970.00
Quarter eagle ($2.50)	17,250,490	43,126,225.00
Quarter eagle ($2.50), Panama-Pacific International Exposition	10,000	25,000.00
Three-dollar piece	539,792	1,619,376.00
One dollar	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
One dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition	250,000	250,000.00
One dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition	60,000	60,000.00
One dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition	5,500	5,500.00
Total gold	286,917,729	$3,378,099,628.00
SILVER COINS.		
Dollar	578,303,848	578,303,848.00
Trade dollar	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Lafayette dollar	50,000	50,000.00
Half dollar	379,768,022	189,884,011.00
SILVER COINS—*Continued*		
Columbian half dollar	5,000,000	$2,500,000.00
Half dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition	60,000	30,000.00
Quarter dollar	410,951,308	102,737,827.00
Columbian quarter dollar	40,000	10,000.00
Twenty-cent piece	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dime	733,837,547	73,383,754.70
Half dime	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent piece	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver	2,285,672,277	$989,298,671.30
MINOR COIN.		
Five-cent (nickel)	855,008,587	$42,750,429.35
Three-cent (nickel)	31,378,316	941,349.48
Two-cent (bronze)	45,601,000	912,020.00
Cent (copper)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
Cent (nickel)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
Cent (bronze)	2,345,481,667	23,454,816.67
Half cent (copper)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor	3,642,515,536	$71,669,149.05
Total coinage	6,215,105,542	$4,439,067,448.35

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, $8,031,228; February 28, 1878, $378,166,793; July 14, 1890, $187,097,343; March 3, 1891, $5,078,472. Total, $578,303,848.00.

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MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.938 to 1.	
Limit of issue	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
Limit of issue	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Amount of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds. When the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes.

The above table was revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Director of the Mint.

LOWER WALL STREET BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1883 to encourage patriotism and philanthropy among the business men of New York. *President*—William Bayne, Jr. *Treasurer*—L. W. Minford, 106 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—A. Wakeman, 96 Water Street, New York City.

HOLDINGS OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

(From M. Neymarck's Report issued in 1914.)

Great Britain, Germany, and France hold more than 330 milliard francs (franc = 19.3 cents; hence this sum = $63,690,000,000) of paper securities out of the 570 to 600 milliards ($110,010,000,000 to $115,800,000,000) which belong to the various nations inhabiting the various countries of the globe. These 330 milliards taken at 4 per cent. bring them in a minimum interest of 13,200,000,000 francs ($2,509,000,000). On their markets more than 600 milliards are negotiable of the 815 milliards of the negotiable securities quoted in the different markets of the world.

The following table shows the holdings of the Stock Exchange securities held by the peoples of the leading countries of the world:

COUNTRIES	End of 1908.		End of 1910.	
United Kingdom	$25,090,000,000 to	$26,055,000,000	$27,020,000,000 to	$27,406,000,000
United States	22,195,000,000 to	23,160,000,000	25,090,000,000 to	25,476,000,000
France	19,879,000,000 to	20,265,000,000	20,458,000,000 to	21,230,000,000
Germany	15,440,000,000 to	16,405,000,000	17,370,000,000 to	18,335,000,000
Russia	4,825,000,000 to	5,211,000,000	5,597,000,000 to	5,983,000,000
Austria-Hungary	4,053,000,000 to	4,246,000,000	4,439,000,000 to	4,632,000,000
Italy	1,930,000,000 to	2,316,000,000	2,509,000,000 to	2,702,000,000
Japan	1,158,000,000 to	1,351,000,000	1,737,000,000 to	2,316,000,000
Other countries	6,369,000,000 to	7,334,000,000	6,755,000,000 to	7,720,000,000
Total	100,939,000,000 to	106,3 3,000,000	110,975,000,000 to	115,800,000,000

Taking the highest figures, the wealth of the world expressed in Stock Exchange securities alone would thus amount to the huge figure of $115,800,000,000, in which the share of the United States would be $25,476,000,000.

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BANKING STATISTICS.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1899	3,561	$608,674,895	$247,930,970.00	$46,691,502.00	$54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901	3,969	635,511,280	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905	5,505	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20
*1908	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72
*1910	6,996	963,457,549	630,159,719.00	105,898,622.00	154,167,489.47	10.99	6.65	9.67
*1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	669,931,760.00	114,685,412.00	156,985,513.00	11.38	6.83	9.35
*1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706.70	120,300,872.22	149,056,603.23	11.66	6.93	8.56
*1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182.05	119,906,050.57	160,980,084.46	11.40	6.75	9.36
*1914	7,473	1,063,978,175	714,117,131.40	121,147,096.23	149,270,170.87	11.39	6.81	8.39
*1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202.00	113,639,415.00	127,052,974.00	10.63	5.93	7.64

*To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding June 23, 1915, was $722,703,856; demand deposits, $5,325,853,421.84; time deposits, $1,285,428,400.06; due to banks, $2,208,006,117.36. Resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $6,659,971,463.44; bonds, securities, etc., $2,068,368,968.70; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $277,804,754.22; other real estate owned, $43,971,595.32; due from banks, $1,688,978,355.31; checks and other cash items, $37,280,878.35; exchanges for Clearing House, $213,005,965.71; cash on hand, $789,781,217.99; all other resources, $16,522,457.84; total resources, $11,795,685,156.88.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 23, 1915.

Classifications.	14,605 State Banks.	630 Mutual Savings Banks.	1,529 Stock Savings Banks.	1,660 Loan and Trust Companies.	19,460 Total Banks.†
Resources.					
Loans and discounts‡	$2,908,385,813.13	$2,170,038,917.61	$851,819,062.35	$3,048,668,029.04	$9,093,888,696.39
Bonds, securities, etc.	421,074,282.97	1,869,866,528.83	158,294,012.21	1,349,613,857.23	3,814,161,405.99
Banking house, furn. & fixt's	137,086,403.86	38,584,738.03	35,968,616.63	141,599,069.29	358,990,243.51
Other real estate owned	31,649,843.67	17,884,806.10	9,704,009.21	45,183,991.95	112,489,264.73
Due from banks	557,933,953.85	183,397,209.00	124,848,911.30	754,162,819.68	1,645,277,991.00
Checks and other cash items	74,840,334.39	935,158.63	3,280,261.49	47,643,079.88	127,292,557.44
Cash on hand	243,465,565.67	21,936,695.67	40,844,782.09	297,957,932.46	600,656,627.61
All other resources	26,783,290.27	16,738,863.06	13,913,736.37	198,291,561.74	257,304,912.91
Total resources	$4,401,219,487.81	$4,319,382,916.93	$1,238,673,391.65	$5,873,120,341.27	$16,010,061,699.58
Liabilities.					
Capital stock paid in	$503,960,329.31	.....	$92,982,798.15	$476,806,240.00	$1,094,297,274.93
Surplus fund	221,161,363.06	$289,724,578.07	40,905,294.21	450,675,447.30	1,010,908,917.30
Undivided profits	97,070,947.32	70,292,316.79	26,753,372.72	126,718,353.51	324,872,920.96
Due to banks	177,123,469.94	411,231.38	10,184,809.36	386,518,814.13	575,468,895.53
Dividends unpaid	697,580.10	.....	73,307.24	1,480,328.50	2,291,969.94
Individual deposits	3,278,815,061.16	3,950,666,362.08	1,046,809,613.71	4,204,596,408.92	12,615,297,745.73
Postal savings deposits	5,446,736.78	6,063.28	1,722,750.58	11,420,836.69	18,596,387.33
Notes and bills rediscounted	12,989,449.70	.....	1,623,509.44	4,182,770.03	19,780,100.20
Bills payable	75,966,838.97	621,224.98	2,851,110.93	23,574,321.06	108,548,981.12
Other liabilities	27,987,711.47	7,661,140.35	14,766,825.31	187,146,821.13	239,998,506.54
Total liabilities	$4,401,219,487.81	$4,319,382,916.93	$1,238,673,391.65	$5,873,120,341.27	$16,010,061,699.58

† Including 1,036 private banks with resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $114,976,874; bonds, securities, etc., $15,312,724; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $5,751,415; other real estate owned, $8,066,613; due from banks, $24,935,097; checks and other cash items, $593,723; cash on hand, $6,451,651; all other resources, $1,577,461; total resources, $177,665,561.

Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $20,547,907; surplus fund, $8,442,234; undivided profits, $4,037,930; dividends unpaid, $40,754; due to banks, $1,230,570; deposits (individual), $134,410,299; bills payable, $5,535,485; notes and bills rediscounted, $984,371; other liabilities, $2,436,008; total liabilities, $177,665,561.

‡ Including overdrafts.

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Balance to the credit of depositors June 30, 1914, $43,444,271; deposits during fiscal year, $70,314,858; deposits withdrawn during the fiscal year, $48,074,421, balance to credit of depositors June 30, 1915, $65,684,708; balances on deposit in banks June 30, 1915, $60,086,318.94.

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BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1915.

Circulating Medium.	General Stock of Money in the United States.	†Held in Treasury as Assets of the Government.	Money in Circulation.	
	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1914.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$2,141,782,259	$199,505,255	$615,977,722	$657,944,193
Gold certificates*	.....	26,018,270	1,172,277,599	931,390,259
Standard silver dollars	568,271,655	9,451,123	65,092,532	70,724,311
Silver certificates*	.....	9,847,473	481,666,527	482,892,121
Subsidiary silver	186,827,583	24,730,213	162,097,370	161,565,114
Treasury notes of 1890*	.....	3,840	2,210,160	2,388,789
United States notes	346,681,016	8,966,535	337,714,481	336,974,240
Federal Reserve notes	140,360,000	7,594,725	132,765,275	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Bank notes	786,736,460	26,233,368	760,503,092	1,050,869,169
Total	$4,170,658,973	$312,350,802	$3,730,304,758	$3,694,748,196

Population of continental United States October 1, 1915, estimated at 101,151,000; circulation per capita, $36.88.

* For redemption of outstanding certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

† This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank Depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $40,639,471.01.

Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury) and gold certificates held by Federal Reserve Banks and Federal Reserve agents against Federal Reserve notes, on October 1, 1915, $128,003,413.

For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30—				
	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
New York	$90,842,708,000	$89,760,345,000	$98,121,520,000	$96,672,301,000	$92,420,120,000
Boston	7,481,341,000	7,866,664,000	8,326,228,000	8,865,807,000	8,306,738,000
Chicago	15,404,167,000	16,139,932,000	16,018,176,000	14,864,498,000	13,821,387,000
Philadelphia	7,968,006,000	8,231,518,000	8,543,472,000	7,878,577,000	7,683,683,000
St. Louis	3,883,252,000	4,050,824,000	4,122,115,000	3,978,870,000	3,827,444,000
San Francisco	2,583,278,000	2,544,227,000	2,666,628,000	2,621,035,000	2,372,725,000
Baltimore	1,727,833,000	1,899,411,000	2,011,447,000	1,893,003,000	1,740,368,000
Pittsburgh	2,527,701,000	2,725,372,000	2,951,861,000	2,687,970,000	2,539,143,000
Cincinnati	1,274,149,000	1,331,589,000	1,329,668,000	1,347,123,000	1,276,279,000
Kansas City	3,615,489,000	2,831,768,000	2,844,634,000	2,630,704,000	2,591,012,000
New Orleans	898,763,000	974,437,000	1,002,063,000	1,031,673,000	1,024,366,000
Minneapolis	1,327,106,000	1,318,336,000	1,326,146,000	1,109,627,000	1,063,638,000
Detroit	1,358,216,000	1,385,575,000	1,286,942,000	1,087,893,000	943,717,000
Louisville	671,018,000	706,840,000	711,508,000	707,977,000	679,696,000
Cleveland	1,368,429,000	1,271,067,000	1,271,232,000	1,101,007,000	1,001,569,000
Other cities	19,846,052,000	20,937,778,000	21,231,648,000	20,028,297,000	18,081,565,000
Total	$162,777,508,000	$163,975,683,000	$173,765,288,000	$168,506,362,000	$159,373,450,000

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Year Ending September 30.	No. of Members.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings.
1900	64	$74,222,700	$51,964,588,564	$2,730,441,810	$170,936,147	$8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,464	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09
1911	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,091	4,388,583,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22
1913	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,130,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5.71
1915	62	178,550,000	90,842,707,724	5,340,846,740	299,810,917	17,626,557	5.87

Clearing House returns prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin of New York Clearing House.

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BANKING STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

(From *The Economist*, London, October 23, 1915.)

SPECIE ON HAND, CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT, AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

Banks.	Date, 1915.	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.	Deposits and Current Accounts.
Bank of England	Oct. 20	*£58,935,570	.....	£44,609,925	£144,509,359
Bank of France	Oct. 21	187,707,000	£14,532,000	553,200,000	102,961,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	Oct. 15	121,318,000	1,809,000	288,863,000	83,881,000
Bank of Russia	Oct. 6	159,188,000	1,963,000	476,684,000	112,353,000
Bank of Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Netherlands	Oct. 16	32,778,000	186,000	45,642,000	1,557,000
Bank of Italy	Aug. 31	*56,279,000	.....	111,018,000	28,369,000
Bank of Norway	Oct. 7	3,555,000	.....	8,332,000	1,301,000
Bank of Sweden	Oct. 9	6,300,000	.....	16,357,000	4,342,000
Swiss National Bank	Oct. 15	9,718,000	2,470,000	16,883,000	3,196,000
Bank of Spain	Oct. 16	30,944,000	29,349,000	82,918,000	25,828,000
National Bank of Denmark	Sept. 30	5,928,000	.....	12,248,000	254,000

* Total cash—not classified.

PREMIUMS ON GOLD.

Gold sold first at a premium early in January, 1862, the New York banks having suspended specie payments December 28, 1861. The highest point reached was 285, July 11, 1864. The premium on gold disappeared at the end of 1878, just prior to resumption of specie payments.

Following is given a table of the high and low prices of gold from 1862 to 1878 inclusive:

Date.	Low.	High.	Date.	Date.	Low.	High.	Date.
1862 Mar. 25	101 ⅛	134	Dec. 4	1871 April 8	110 ⅛	115	Oct. 7
1863 Aug. 25	122 ½	172 ½	Feb. 25	1872 Jan. 11	108 ½	115 ⅛	Aug. 5
1864 Jan. 6	151 ½	285	July 11	1873 Jan. 6	106 ½	119 ⅛	April 5
1865 June 5	135 ¼	234 ⅜	Jan. 4	1874 July 31	109	114 ⅜	April 15
1866 Mar. 24	124 ⅜	167 ⅜	June 18	1875 Jan. 15	111 ¾	117 ⅝	Oct. 5
1867 Jan. 11	132 ½	146 ⅜	Sept. 12	1876 Dec. 30	107	115	Mar. 3
1868 Nov. 6	132	150	Aug. 6	1877 Oct. 8	102 ½	107 ⅛	April 17
1869 Nov. 30	121 ½	162 ½	Sept. 24	1878 Dec. 17 to Dec. 31	100	102 ⅜	Jan. 2
1870 Nov. 4	110	123 ¼	Jan. 10				

Above table was prepared by James B. Colgate & Co., New York City.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP IN LEADING EXCHANGES.

(Corrected to November 1, 1915.)

Baltimore Stock Exchange	$3,500	New Orleans Cotton Exchange	$2,050
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee, not transferable)	750	New York Coffee Exchange	1,425
Boston Stock Exchange	16,000	New York Cotton Exchange	12,750
Chicago Board of Trade	3,200	New York Produce Exchange	1,000
Chicago Stock Exchange	1,200	New York Stock Exchange	73,500
Cincinnati Stock Exchange	2,300	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled by French Government)	....
Cleveland Stock Exchange	1,000	Philadelphia Stock Exchange	3,900
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, New York	750	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange	2,100
Liverpool Cotton Exchange	6,000	St. Louis Stock Exchange	2,500
London Stock Exchange (entrance fee, not transferable)	2,000	Toronto Stock Exchange	17,500
Montreal Stock Exchange	30,000	Washington Stock Exchange	2,500

The value of a membership in an exchange depends in a large measure upon the prevailing state of business and the market level of securities.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

(Corrected to November 12, 1915.)

The following table prepared by Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of *The Wall Street Journal*.

Before 1868, seats on the New York Stock Exchange were not transferred by purchase and sale. An initiation fee of $3,000 was, however, required from members duly elected by the board. In 1868, the transfer of seats began to have a market valuation, for in that year the present system of transfer was instituted.

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1915	$74,000	$38,000	1907	$88,000	$51,000	1899	$40,000	$29,500	1891	$24,000	$16,000
1914	55,000	42,000	1906	*95,000	78,000	1898	29,750	19,000	1890	22,500	17,000
1913	53,000	37,000	1905	*95,000	72,000	1897	72,000	15,000	1889	23,000	19,000
1912	74,000	55,000	1904	81,000	57,000	1896	20,000	14,000	1888	24,000	17,000
1911	73,000	65,000	1903	82,000	51,000	1895	20,000	17,000	1887	30,000	19,000
1910	94,000	65,000	1902	81,000	65,000	1894	21,250	18,000	1886	33,000	23,000
1909	94,000	73,000	1901	80,000	49,500	1893	20,000	15,250	1885	34,000	20,000
1908	80,000	51,000	1900	47,500	37,500	1892	22,000	17,000	1884	27,000	20,000

* Record high price.

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STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

(As reported by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, ETC., JUNE 23, 1915.

States and Territories.	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Ave. to Each Dep'r.
Maine	238,586	$97,423,088.63	$408.33
N. Hampshire	219,535	103,623,822.84	472.01
Vermont	114,964	53,559,421.56	465.87
Massachusetts	2,332,369	917,439,289.53	393.35
Rhode Island	149,804	83,385,142.93	556.62
Connecticut	632,046	316,486,518.04	500.65
N. E. States	3,687,304	$1,571,917,283.53	$426.29
New York	3,199,307	$1,774,221,482.67	$554.56
New Jersey	338,254	131,205,709.70	387.89
Pennsylvania	500,075	223,725,594.03	447.38
Delaware	34,122	12,260,905.56	359.29
Maryland	286,351	108,904,937.62	380.32
D. of Columbia	80,640	12,009,195.68	148.92
East. States	4,438,749	$2,262,327,825.26	$509.67
Virginia	50,162	$10,556,642.02	$210.45
W. Virginia	27,608	5,016,024.06	181.68
N. Carolina	52,697	9,693,543.00	183.94
S. Carolina	36,398	9,676,647.71	265.85
Georgia	43,331	11,015,593.63	254.22
Florida	7,197	1,410,561.46	195.99
Alabama	17,294	1,000,665.39	57.86
Mississippi	10,244	2,236,263.86	218.29
Louisiana	69,085	17,066,502.95	247.03
Kentucky	39,892	6,480,379.04	162.44
Tennessee	78,501	15,448,343.82	196.79
South. States	432,409	$89,601,166.94	$207.21
Ohio	115,241	$62,603,425.98	$543.24
Indiana	33,398	12,934,308.72	387.27
Michigan	550,802	187,031,772.54	339.92
Wisconsin	83,415	26,057,904.23	312.38
Minnesota	129,938	33,398,576.46	257.03
Iowa	614,566	224,671,130.34	365.57
M. W. States	1,527,360	$546,697,118.27	$357.93
N. Dakota	6,500	$911,458.13	$140.22
Nebraska	20,730	3,442,082.70	166.04
Kansas	21,671	4,576,339.98	211.17
Montana	9,548	3,448,061.64	361.12
Wyoming	2,909	1,161,991.74	399.44
Colorado	9,962	2,252,012.58	226.06
New Mexico	7,614	1,707,655.71	224.27
West. States	78,934	$17,499,602.48	$221.69
Washington	58,327	$19,229,020.37	$329.67
Oregon	16,530	5,198,429.38	314.48
California	984,105	467,839,359.23	475.39
Idaho	2,113	183,414.19	86.80
Utah	53,764	13,662,372.72	254.11
Nevada	1,954	1,414,016.18	723.64
Arizona	4,206	1,906,367.24	453.24
Pacific States	1,120,999	$509,432,979.31	$454.44
Total U. S.	11,285,755	$4,997,475,975.79	$442.81

Total number of banks, 2,159.

NOTE—Savings deposits in the savings departments of Illinois State Banks and Trust Companies on June 23, 1915, aggregating $294,534,096, not included in above table.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1850	108	251,354	$43,431,130	1900	1,002	6,107,083	$2,449,547,885
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1910	1,759	9,142,708	4,070,486,246
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1914	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506				

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries. (Latest reports received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington.)	Date of Reports.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit Account.	Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria, communal and private savings banks	1911	4,385,064	$1,291,041,227	$294.42	$44.89
Austria, postal savings banks, savings dept	1913	2,300,407	40,297,296	17.52	1.40
Austria, postal savings banks, check dept	1913	122,870	79,561,438	647.53	2.77
Belgium, Government savings banks	1912	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.96
Belgium, com. and private savings banks	1912	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria, postal savings banks	1911	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile, public savings banks	1912	301,353	8,193,721	27.19	2.37
Denmark, com. and corporate savings banks	1913	1,174,645	183,120,917	155.89	64.70
Egypt, postal savings banks	1913	282,401	3,176,757	11.25	0.27
France, private savings banks	1912	8,391,694	754,409,859	89.90	19.05
France, postal savings banks	1912	6,187,203	336,893,799	54.45	8.51
Germany, public and corporate savings banks	1913	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	196.30	70.24
Hungary, communal and private savings banks	1909	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	20.35
Hungary, postal savings banks, savings dept	1912	836,143	21,983,784	26.29	1.05
Italy, com. and corporate savings banks	1913	2,399,606	490,191,340	204.28	13.91
Italy, postal savings banks	1913	6,060,617	403,666,733	66.60	11.46
Japan, private savings banks	1912	8,639,296	82,883,367	9.59	1.58
Japan, postal savings banks	1914	12,028,106	94,182,699	7.83	1.80
Netherlands, private savings banks	1912	494,157	49,728,606	100.63	8.00
Netherlands, postal savings banks	1913	1,648,720	73,884,024	44.93	11.89
Norway, com. and private savings banks	1913	1,136,262	162,595,349	143.10	66.12
Roumania, Government savings banks	1910	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia, state, including postal savings banks	1914	9,242,671	944,870,500	102.23	5.53
Spain, private savings banks	1912	573,349	55,943,487	97.57	2.81
Sweden, communal and trustee savings banks	1913	1,117,694	255,298,152	148.63	45.27
Sweden, postal savings banks	1913	578,254	12,884,276	22.28	2.28
Switzerland, com. and private savings banks	1908	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.56	86.47
United Kingdom, trustee savings banks (a)	1913	1,912,816	264,050,747	138.04	5.74
United Kingdom, postal savings banks	1913	13,198,609	911,243,205	69.04	19.80
Canada, postal savings banks (b)	1914	139,281	40,277,993	288.07	5.19

(a) Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which at the end of the year amounted to $129,331,797 in postal savings banks and to $13,251,475 in the trustee savings banks. (b) Exclusive of Dominion Government savings banks, with $13,734,244 deposits, and exclusive of special private savings banks which, on June 30, 1913, held deposits amounting to $39,440,559. The above total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks, which, on June 30, 1914, amounted to $663,650,230.

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PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Convened by authority of the Congress of the United States under the direction of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Conference, May 24-29, 1915, in Washington.)

REPORT of the General Committee on Uniformity of Laws Relating to Trade, Commerce, and International Commercial Court, appointed to consider and report upon (1) the subjects to be dealt with by the General Committee, and (2) the organization necessary to carry into effect the resolutions of the Conference.

SUBJECTS.

The subjects which should, in the opinion of the committee, be dealt with in the report of the committee to the Conference are:

1. The establishment of a gold standard of value.
2. Bills of exchange, commercial paper, and bills of lading.
3. Uniform (*a*) classification of merchandise, (*b*) customs regulations, (*c*) consular certificates and invoices, (*d*) port charges.
4. Uniform regulations for commercial travellers. Consider in this relation the question of a certificate to be issued by the proper department of the Government of the country from which the traveller comes that the bearer is a bona fide commercial traveller, this certificate to be properly visèd.
5. To what extent further legislation may be necessary concerning trade-marks, patents, and copyrights.
6. The establishment of a uniform low rate of postage and of charges for money orders and parcel post between the American countries.
7. The extension of the procedure of arbitration for the adjustment of commercial disputes.

ORGANIZATION.

1. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Conference, and particularly for bringing about uniformity of laws on the subjects embraced in those resolutions, there be established an International High Commission, to be composed of not more than nine members, resident in each country, to be appointed by the Minister of Finance of such country. The aggregate members thus appointed shall constitute the commission.

2. That for the purpose of aiding the International High Commission and co-ordinating its work, there be created in the Pan-American Union a bureau whose chief shall receive a salary of not less than $5,000 (gold) per annum. Expenses of the bureau, including the salaries of the chief and his assistants, to be paid by the Pan-American Union, in whose budget a corresponding increase shall be included.

3. The American Governments are requested to instruct their diplomatic and consular officers and their commercial attachés to co-operate with the International High Commission and with the bureau.

The bureau shall be authorized to obtain in each country such expert assistance as may be necessary to the prosecution of its work, the expenses thus incurred to be treated as a part of the expenses of the bureau.

4. The bureau shall make to the governing board of the Pan-American Union, for distribution among the Governments concerned, and to the International High Commission, an annual report.

The bureau shall make to the next International American Conference a full report of its proceedings up to that time, with recommendations as to future work.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Chairman of Committee.

After the report of the Committee on Uniformity of Laws had been read and unanimously adopted, John Bassett Moore presented the following additional resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at the afternoon session of Saturday, May 29, 1915:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference—

1. That the local members of the International High Commission should be immediately appointed by their respective Ministers of Finance.

2. That the members of the International High Commission appointed in each country should immediately begin preparatory work, and that the various Governments be requested, through their appropriate departments, to co-operate in the work of the commission.

3. That pending the establishment of the bureau in the Pan-American Union, as recommended in the report of the Committee on Uniformity of Laws, the President of this Conference be requested immediately to appoint a general secretary to the International High Commission to perform such duties as are necessary in the preparatory work of the commission.

4. That the United States members of the International High Commission should, as soon as practicable, proceed to visit the other American countries to meet the members of the commission there resident.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION.

William Gibbs McAdoo, Chairman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; John Bassett Moore, Vice-Chairman, Columbia University, New York City; John H. Fahey, President Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boston, Mass.; Duncan U. Fletcher, President Southern Commercial Congress, Jacksonville, Fla.; David R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Gary, Chairman of Board United States Steel Corporation, New York City; A. B. Hepburn, Chairman Board of Directors Chase National Bank, New York City; George M. Reynolds, President Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Untermyer, 37 Wall Street, New York City; Leo S. Rowe, Secretary-General; J. Brooks B. Parker, Assistant Secretary-General.

PERMANENT GROUP COMMITTEES.

ARGENTINA—Willard Straight, Chairman, 23 Wall Street, New York City; James A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation, New York City; Henry Ford, President Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.; Cyrus McCormick, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.; Frank A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank, New York City.

BOLIVIA—Joseph P. Grace, Chairman, of W. R. Grace & Co., New York City; W. F. Bippus, Treasurer National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. F. O'Neil, President Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles M. Pepper, Washington, D. C.; George H. Richards, Foreign Department, Remington Typewriter Company, New York City.

BRAZIL—John Hays Hammond, Chairman, 71 Broadway, New York City; J. B. Forgan, President First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Federico Lage, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York City; E. W. Rice, President General Electric Company, New York City; Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York City.

CHILE—Charles H. Sabin, Chairman, President Guaranty Trust Company, New York City; Robert Bacon, 1 Park Avenue, New York City; G. L. Duval, of Wessel, Duval Company, New York City; David Kinley, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; John J. Raskob, Treasurer E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

COLOMBIA—George W. Norris, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris Coster, Foreign Sales Manager Westinghouse Company, New York City; W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University, New York City; Wallace D. Simmons, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lancaster Williams, Baltimore, Md.

COSTA RICA—J. W. Earle, Chairman, President Remington Typewriter Company, New York City; G. A. Aerts, Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Crosby, Washburn-Crosby Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Minor C. Keith, President United Fruit Company, New York City; Walter Parker General Manager New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, La.

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PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE—*Continued.*

CUBA—F. Q. Brown, Chairman, of Redmond & Co., New York City; Paul Fuller, of Coudert Bros., New York City; Fairfax Harrison, President Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.; G. C. Taylor, President American Express Company, New York City; James Speyer, of James Speyer & Co., New York City.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, Chairman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Charles E. Falconer, President Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore, Md.; Frederick B. Jennings, of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, New York City; W. H. Marshall, of American Locomotive Company, New York City; David H. G. Penny, Vice-President Irving National Bank, New York City.

ECUADOR—Joseph H. O'Neil, Chairman, Federal Trust Company, Boston, Mass.; Frederick H. Eaton, President American Car and Foundry Company, New York City; E. M. Herr, President Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. I. Kent, Vice-President Bankers' Trust Company, New York City; W. H. Lipe, Vice-President Beechnut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y.; J. G. White, of J. G. White & Co., New York City.

GUATEMALA—David R. Francis, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; John Clausen, Manager Foreign Department Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; Alba B. Johnson, President Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Ruperti, of Amsinck & Co., New York City; William E. Woodin, of American Car and Foundry Company, New York City.

HONDURAS—John S. Armstrong, Chairman, Baltimore, Md.; Owen Gathright, Vice-President Harbison & Gathright, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Manning, Secretary Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Samuel Sachs, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York City; H. B. Thayer, President Western Electric Company, New York City.

NICARAGUA—W. L. Saunders, Chairman, President Ingersoll-Rand Company, New York City; James Brown, of Brown Bros., New York City; George H. Numsen, President National Canners' Association, Baltimore, Md.; Sol Wexler, President Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans, La.; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York University, New York.

PANAMA—S. L. Schoonmaker, Chairman, American Locomotive Works, New York City; Nelson A. Gladding, Vice-President E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Thomas F. Crean, of Remington Typewriter Company, New York City; H. K. Mulford, President H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.

PARAGUAY—Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman, President Austin, Nichols & Co., New York City; Charles Muchnic, Foreign Sales Department, American Locomotive Company, New York City; Robert F. Maddox, of American National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; John R. Morron, President Atlas Portland Cement Company, New York City; Robert H. Patchin, Secretary National Foreign Trade Council, New York City.

PERU—John H. Fahey, Chairman, President Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boston, Mass.; Roger W. Babson, Boston, Mass.; William Butterworth, President Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; William Loeb, Jr., American Smelting and Refining Company, New York City; C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga Plow Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SALVADOR—W. S. Rowe, Chairman, President First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Given, President Farmers' Deposit and National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.; George S. Mahana, of Corn Products Refining Company, New York City; Eugene P. Carver, Boston, Mass.

URUGUAY—Harry A. Wheeler, Chairman, Vice-President Union Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Harris, President Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Kies, of National City Bank, New York City; E. P. Thomas, President United States Steel Products Company, New York City; Daniel G. Wing, President First National Bank, Boston, Mass.

VENEZUELA—H. G. P. Deans, Chairman, Manager Foreign Department Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. de Lima, New York City; W. C. Potter, of Guaranty Trust Company, New York City; I. N. Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York City; William P. Wilson, Director Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

THE new banking and currency law, known as the Federal Reserve act, was passed December 23, 1913.

Under the system known as the National Banking System, which was inaugurated at the latter end of the Civil War, the National banknote currency was based upon Government bonds deposited in the Treasury, and the currency thus issued has been classed by economists as bond-secured currency. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, which had theretofore consisted of notes issued by State banks, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire want of elasticity.

The Federal Reserve act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and bankers, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of many bills which have been introduced within the past twenty years. Under it twelve cities, known as Federal Reserve cities, are established, and the (continental) United States is divided into twelve geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The twelve districts and their respective reserve cities are as follows:

Dist. No. 1..	Boston, Mass.	Dist. No. 5..	Richmond, Va.	Dist. No. 9..	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dist. No. 2..	New York, N. Y.	Dist. No. 6..	Atlanta, Ga.	Dist. No. 10..	Kansas City, Mo.
Dist. No. 3..	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dist. No. 7..	Chicago, Ill.	Dist. No. 11..	Dallas, Tex.
Dist. No. 4..	Cleveland, Ohio.	Dist. No. 8..	St. Louis, Mo.	Dist. No. 12..	San Francisco, Cal.

Every National bank is required to become a stockholder in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which it is situated, and any State bank or trust company which complies with certain specified requirements is permitted to become a member bank. There are at the present time 7,621 National banks in the United States which have thus been required to become member banks. Twenty-seven State banks are also members.

The largest district, in respect to number of member banks—the seventh or Chicago district—has 987 member banks. The smallest district—the sixth or Atlanta district—has 385 member banks. The number of member banks may largely increase in the near future from the addition of State banks and trust companies as member banks.

Each member bank is required to subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in the amount equal to 6 per centum of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. The Federal Reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do; it may better be described as a bank of banks. It is made a depositary for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depositary for Government funds. An important function is as a bank of issue and redemption of currency, for it may secure from the Treasury Government notes known as Federal Reserve notes, which it is authorized to issue against commercial

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FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—*Continued.*

paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per centum. Besides this, Federal Reserve banks are granted certain powers in the matter of operations in the open market, such as the purchase of commercial paper, foreign exchange, etc., and in a general way are expected to perform important functions as clearing houses between their member banks.

Each Federal Reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit (these six being chosen by the member banks), and finally three Government directors chosen by the Federal Reserve Board. These nine directors are charged with the duty of appointing all necessary officers, including the active manager of the bank, who is designated as its President or Governor.

Under the act the whole system is under the supervision of a central board in Washington, known as the Federal Reserve Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency acting ex-officio, and five members named by the President with the approval of the Senate. The five members first selected (who took oath of office August 10, 1914) are as follows:

Charles S. Hamlin, Governor, term of office, 2 years.
Frederic A. Delano, Vice-Governor, term of office, 6 years.
Paul M. Warburg, term of office, 4 years.
W. P. G. Harding, term of office, 8 years.
A. C. Miller, term of office, 10 years.

At the termination of the term of office of these five members all subsequent appointees will be named for ten-year terms, except, of course, those who may be selected to fill unexpired terms.

The salary of the members of this board is $12,000 per annum each, which salaries, together with all other expenses of operating the system, are assessed against the Federal Reserve banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus. Secretary to the board, H. Parker Willis; Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent, Sherman Allen. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The capital of the Reserve banks of the system follows:

Dist. No. 1 (Boston)	$10,323,800	Dist. No. 8 (St. Louis)	$5,563,433
Dist. No. 2 (New York)	21,971,700	Dist. No. 9 (Minneapolis)	4,977,550
Dist. No. 3 (Philadelphia)	10,531,000	Dist. No. 10 (Kansas City)	6,045,200
Dist. No. 4 (Cleveland)	11,893,400	Dist. No. 11 (Dallas)	5,517,467
Dist. No. 5 (Richmond)	6,715,500	Dist. No. 12 (San Francisco)	7,862,433
Dist. No. 6 (Atlanta)	4,833,100		
Dist. No. 7 (Chicago)	13,260,700	Total	$109,495,283

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

The Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has recently established Distribution Branches throughout the country for the purpose on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said distribution branches. No fee is charged employer or employé for this service.

Manufacturers, contractors, farmers, and, in fact, all employers of labor, may now utilize the Government machinery to supply their wants in this direction.

The country has been divided into eighteen zones, thus bringing the distributing points near to the places where help is needed. The applications for laborers of all kinds and the applications for employment are cleared through one office in each zone. Many of these head offices have sub-branches under their jurisdiction.

Applications for workers should be addressed to the Distribution Branch, Immigration Service, in the city named in this list as the headquarters of the zone in which the help is required.

Zone No.	Location of Branch.	Local Address.	States or Territory Controlled.
1	Boston, Mass.	Long Wharf	Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.
2	New York, N. Y.	United States Barge Office	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	135 South Second Street	Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
4	Baltimore, Md.	Stewart Building	Maryland.
5	Norfolk, Va.	119 West Main Street	Virginia, North Carolina.
6	Jacksonville, Fla.	Federal Building	Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.
7	New Orleans, La.	Immigration Station	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee.
8	Galveston, Texas	Immigration Station	Texas, New Mexico.
9	Cleveland, Ohio	Post-Office Building	Ohio, Kentucky.
10	Chicago, Ill.	845 South Wabash Avenue	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.
11	Minneapolis, Minn.	Federal Building	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
12	St. Louis, Mo.	Chemical Building	Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.
13	Denver, Col.	Central Savings Bank Building	Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.
14	Helena, Mont.	Power Building	Montana, Idaho.
15	Seattle, Wash.	208 Liberty Building	Washington.
16	Portland, Ore.	Railway Exchange Building	Oregon.
17	San Francisco, Cal.	U. S. Appraisers' Building	California, north of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties; also State of Nevada.
18	Los Angeles, Cal.	Post-Office Building	California, south of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties; also State of Arizona.

All of the postmasters throughout the United States are co-operating in this work by distributing application blanks both to employers and employés. The appropriate blanks may, therefore, be had on request to any postmaster. However, in those cities designated as zone headquarters, application for blanks or information should be made direct to the Inspector-in-Charge of the Distribution Branch at the office of the Immigration Service at the address indicated in the foregoing table.

The present system of distribution has only been in operation since the first of February, 1915. The number of applications for positions during the five months (February 1 to June 30, 1915) was 76,503. The number directed to employment during the same period was 10,916.

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THE KNIGHTS OF KING ARTHUR.

The Knights of King Arthur is a church boys' club having over 3,000 chapters, enrolling 150,000 boys. It is a fraternity, private but not secret, self-governing and under control of the local church. Based on the oldest Christian legend, that of the Round Table, it was founded in 1893 by Rev. William Byron Forbush. The councillors of the order are: *President*—G. Stanley Hall; Hon. Ben B. Lindsey and Rev. Frank Graham Taylor. *Headquarters*—Oberlin, Ohio. Dascomb Forbush, National Seneschal.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1915, AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Co's	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
250	$4,935,252,793	$745,794,982	$985,037,362	$509,455,142	$704,663,418	8,091,176	$3,220,808,137	40,904,119	$21,589,172,373

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Co's	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Insurance in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
592	$201,765,006	$153,831,919	$152,920,718	$103,061,830	$129,085,818	1,700,000	$1,067,175,327	8,313,831	$9,566,431,602

* Including industrial policies.

The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department.

Year Ended Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1900....	40	$392,358,741	$120,945,587	$22,190,804	$22,568,261	$165,704,652	$94,782,223	$261,467,208
1901...	38	437,935,470	135,674,468	23,907,412	23,811,649	183,393,529	103,051,203	287,181,045
1902....	39	488,736,372	142,777,004	26,346,122	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,556
1903....	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,708
1904....	42	580,743,959	171,804,278	35,916,298	33,234,153	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,676
1905....	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,306,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,996,906	393,754,139
1906....	43	632,446,618	183,626,623	55,178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,088
1907....	37	625,718,823	191,864,913	55,441,688	45,109,125	292,405,725	107,942,425	401,088,736
1908....	35	644,572,752	194,679,498	71,084,481	52,830,628	318,594,607	108,754,949	428,536,035
1909...	35	679,723,687	206,913,492	73,044,427	62,034,966	341,992,885	119,648,990	462,485,855
1910....	34	703,920,542	218,395,545	72,857,068	72,874,539	364,127,162	123,433,710	488,781,362
1911....	34	750,115,822	231,848,341	75,710,202	80,095,320	387,653,861	133,545,773	521,320,114
1912....	34	791,913,771	247,121,290	84,001,513	88,354,107	419,477,910	138,127,446	558,785,836
1913....	34	834,681,444	252,756,546	87,344,372	96,867,236	436,968,154	146,683,432	583,312,066
1914....	35	865,867,128	270,385,153	102,510,581	104,128,163	477,023,896	152,294,289	630,936,910

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1915.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.	Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	$2,876,866,386	$493,864,397	New England Mutual, Mass..	$290,732,446	$70,166,531
Prudential, N. J.....	2,502,478,248	370,358,881	Connecticut Mutual, Ct.....	228,111,518	72,426,720
New York Life, N. Y.....	2,347,098,388	814,872,836	National Life, Vt.....	194,625,366	62,297,948
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,612,574,168	610,012,741	State Mutual, Mass.....	177,895,473	46,461,071
Equitable Life, N. Y.....	1,494,234,342	531,067,246	Phœnix Mutual, Ct.....	162,931,110	38,200,498
Northwestern Mutual, Wis...	1,344,483,031	335,481,031	Germania Life, N. Y.....	149,075,273	51,067,246
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	714,233,070	180,377,877	Home Life, N. Y.....	120,893,433	30,579,959
Pennsylvania Mutual, Pa....	629,779,667	153,523,380	Pittsburgh L. & T., Pa.....	106,075,390	24,250,686
Union Central, Ohio.....	400,637,613	104,170,071	Fidelity Mutual, Pa.....	103,758,652	30,832,372
Ætna Life, Ct.....	380,798,405	120,428,291	Connecticut General, Ct.....	84,562,505	14,837,540
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	351,003,262	81,606,934	Berkshire Life, Mass.....	75,903,694	22,396,621
Travelers' (Life Dept.), Ct...	348,589,793	96,816,034	Manhattan Life, N. Y.....	67,687,950	21,653,390
John Hancock Mutual, Mass.	340,541,481	116,077,991	Union Mutual, Me.....	61,116,703	18,868,449
Provident L. & T., Pa.....	316,615,000	86,509,727	Postal Life, N. Y.....	44,266,572	9,575,781
Bankers' Life, Iowa.....	308,340,000	25,194,205	Security Mutual, N. Y.....	42,588,244	7,268,529

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), $31,155,603,975; Great Britain, $5,870,212,000; Germany, $2,350,000,000; France, $762,300,000; Austria, $950,000,000; Scandinavia, $350,000,000; Switzerland, $273,796,800; Russia, $400,000,000; Japan, $269,083,754. Regarding European countries the foregoing are the latest returns, but amounts in force may have been affected by the war.

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LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1914 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Companies.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				
	Premiums Received.	Interest and Other Income.	Total Income.	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Paid Policyholders.
Ætna Life	$12,373,674	$5,832,580	$18,206,254	$4,884,841	$2,678,874	$2,936,471	$1,499,014	$12,063,132
Bankers', Iowa	7,071,362	1,192,670	8,264,032	4,105,700	82,445	9,333	65,079	4,262,558
Berkshire	2,662,065	1,124,209	3,786,274	1,228,664	166,545	709,775	411,392	2,516,376
Columbian Nat'l	2,126,901	780,367	2,907,268	366,228	50,127	225,157	59,773	724,705
Colonial Life	1,111,198	115,597	1,226,795	52,304	2,500	36,390	104	91,298
Connecticut Gen	2,530,402	901,729	3,432,131	448,302	253,796	257,899	219,634	1,187,197
Connecticut Mut	7,301,193	4,529,335	11,830,528	4,078,086	374,392	1,316,679	2,152,762	7,951,535
Equitable, N. Y.	54,579,766	24,408,250	78,988,016	19,919,461	9,593,727	12,468,123	13,503,536	56,700,461
Fidelity Mutual	4,854,441	1,620,375	6,474,816	1,817,896	106,676	1,177,250	438,288	3,563,041
Germania	6,216,225	2,742,684	8,958,909	1,675,163	1,824,336	1,255,890	930,580	5,729,298
Home Life	4,233,965	1,404,772	5,738,737	1,300,933	487,688	699,526	571,024	3,110,507
John Hancock	11,965,140	20,543,803	32,508,943	2,368,452	545,954	1,234,543	1,907,560	6,065,248
Manhattan Life	2,077,275	1,096,350	3,173,625	1,299,684	125,734	890,166	246,741	2,599,425
Mass. Mutual	11,497,147	4,382,405	15,879,552	3,383,139	257,522	1,527,130	2,328,049	7,544,847
Metropolitan	104,746,290	23,251,602	127,997,892	7,863,998	2,743,618	3,542,256	1,688,794	16,083,938
Mutual Benefit	25,141,927	9,170,277	34,312,204	7,455,981	1,605,020	4,214,046	4,953,047	18,379,928
Mutual, N. Y.	57,861,015	27,621,375	85,482,390	24,122,489	8,011,307	16,315,116	17,626,265	68,570,166
National, Vt.	7,227,153	2,989,885	10,216,038	2,008,333	1,087,039	1,282,578	1,223,242	6,142,391
New Eng. Mut.	9,589,121	3,161,923	12,751,064	2,967,354	564,461	1,177,520	1,825,748	6,535,083
New York Life	90,467,178	35,799,097	126,266,275	26,230,268	10,101,694	16,963,189	17,120,921	71,971,366
Niagara Life	268,336	113,675	392,011	164,212	4,000	53,957	2,264	224,434
Northwest. Mut	47,572,768	16,162,343	63,735,111	12,418,333	4,041,273	9,292,999	12,510,668	38,465,327
Penn Mutual	22,285,121	7,872,098	30,157,219	7,366,385	1,978,537	3,650,211	3,413,240	16,967,636
Phœnix Mutual	5,853,033	2,086,367	7,939,400	1,604,513	1,012,708	1,171,116	888,204	4,723,151
Pittsburgh L. & T.	3,020,779	1,100,355	4,121,134	1,361,584	419,473	711,872	218,914	2,730,379
Postal, N. Y.	1,572,210	588,356	2,160,566	1,131,514	142,149	535,188	53,352	1,870,081
Provident L. & T.	11,056,910	4,037,973	15,094,943	2,248,054	2,866,278	1,905,548	2,025,445	9,155,057
Prudential	32,527,188	70,698,823	103,226,011	7,279,994	1,056,749	4,337,095	1,706,004	14,552,636
Security Mutual	1,621,909	360,532	1,982,441	633,006	12,953	355,979	96,164	1,174,832
State Mutual	6,237,328	2,355,536	8,592,864	1,903,752	810,172	833,091	1,089,922	4,671,487
Travelers	10,014,132	4,077,753	14,091,885	2,844,159	989,491	1,282,503	59,454	5,249,868
Union Central	13,531,504	6,381,569	19,913,073	3,164,368	613,787	2,668,911	2,453,975	11,308,201
Union Mutual	2,358,335	845,831	3,204,166	715,502	356,402	607,222	406,811	2,277,910
United States	761,284	480,313	1,241,597	361,548	109,814	425,251	84,819	1,003,235

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

Companies.	Commissions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Ætna Life	$1,128,792	$420,427	$1,838,197	$400,000	$506,076	$132,282	$3,387,416	$15,941,804
Bankers', Iowa	772,366	194,652	373,971	.....	101,878	13,017	1,340,989	5,604,509
Berkshire	218,275	97,407	272,664	.....	73,312	8,113	588,346	3,246,505
Columbian National	193,074	108,025	260,041	70,000	53,286	.....	561,140	1,785,571
Colonial, N. J.	4,886	8,794	726,645	.....	3,695	26,418	740,325	956,366
Connecticut General	333,691	53,143	272,567	40,000	68,433	5,018	699,401	2,064,170
Connecticut Mutual	639,993	261,683	755,082	.....	298,308	38,340	1,656,758	10,365,664
Equitable, N. Y.	4,800,134	1,381,750	4,945,841	7,000	979,287	413,420	11,127,725	70,133,183
Fidelity Mutual	372,109	167,089	470,877	.....	117,569	1,315	1,110,075	4,698,591
Germania	513,678	229,517	929,811	24,000	137,485	7,481	1,673,006	7,532,354
Home Life	419,564	206,503	429,556	15,000	104,334	6,072	1,055,623	4,180,850
John Hancock	1,232,413	328,411	6,031,950	.....	267,958	681	7,592,774	21,469,654
Manhattan Life	219,155	104,874	523,339	74,265	139,054	4,481	847,368	3,450,704
Massachusetts Mutual	1,171,595	313,377	907,464	.....	247,073	.....	2,392,436	10,376,970
Metropolitan	3,872,876	1,628,841	25,504,640	.....	722,723	1,360,878	31,006,357	78,155,188
Mutual Benefit	2,454,013	483,488	1,675,796	.....	596,209	4,229	4,613,297	23,142,822
Mutual, N. Y.	4,126,406	1,454,731	5,526,415	.....	1,303,448	.....	11,107,552	80,013,720
National, Vt.	733,603	187,053	611,504	.....	217,725	.....	1,532,160	7,766,603
New England Mutual	912,406	239,759	728,350	.....	226,674	6,758	1,880,515	8,785,410
New York Life	6,099,104	1,786,882	7,652,886	.....	1,320,312	621,032	15,538,872	89,278,687
Niagara Life	15,765	29,419	45,658	.....	6,538	413	90,842	323,030
Northwestern Mutual	4,772,073	902,165	2,653,922	.....	1,166,174	303	8,328,156	46,869,701
Penn Mutual	2,334,065	501,669	1,665,112	.....	483,096	.....	4,500,836	21,789,875
Phœnix Mutual	560,320	215,057	675,219	.....	210,025	8,361	1,450,596	6,271,692
Pittsburgh L. & T.	194,898	125,224	3,381,556	100,000	134,337	63,811	3,701,678	3,898,052
Postal, N. Y.	35,395	98,851	2,190,104	.....	60,343	26,212	2,324,350	2,329,544
Provident L. & T.	1,004,232	489,660	1,316,332	.....	794,880	8,469	2,810,224	12,724,486
Prudential	2,506,819	1,361,534	21,623,964	79,413	1,167,549	12,744	25,492,317	65,015,442
Security Mutual	141,252	96,054	280,579	.....	48,315	217	497,885	1,678,294
State Mutual	589,184	144,294	541,534	.....	163,674	11,185	1,275,012	6,152,179
Travelers	991,940	266,532	2,020,455	280,000	375,643	2,541	3,278,927	8,821,774
Union Central	1,440,534	493,371	1,792,407	50,000	306,285	243,228	3,726,312	15,160,420
Union Mutual	209,342	99,586	246,525	.....	64,853	1,732	555,453	2,956,313
United States	51,154	78,312	176,422	18,480	27,980	379	305,888	1,385,754

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LIFE INSURANCE PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is within the past seventy years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860 inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1843, February 1; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (1), 1844, February 1; New York Life Insurance Company, 1845, April 17; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (2), 1845, May 6; State Mutual Life Assurance Company (3), 1845, June 1; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1846, December 15; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1847, June 25; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1849, October 1; National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, 1850, February 1; United States Life Insurance Company, 1850, March 4; Ætna Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, August 2; Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, September 11; Berkshire Life Insurance Company (4), 1851, October 27; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1858, November 25; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1859, July 28; Washington Life Insurance Company, 1860, February 2; Home Life Insurance Company, 1860, May 1; Germania Life Insurance Company, 1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table by periods of years as indicated, assessment insurance not being included.

December 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843	$6,500,000	$1,000,000
1867	1,235,000,000	124,534,000
1892	4,898,000,000	907,441,000
1899	6,266,000,000	1,576,000,000
1915	21,589,172,373	4,935,252,793

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

This is the mortality table prescribed by statute in most of the States as the basis upon which the reserves of life insurance companies shall be computed:

Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.97
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

CASUALTY INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Insurance in force January 1, 1915—Personal Accident and Health, $5,000,000,000; Steam Boiler, $750,000,000; Plate Glass, $175,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), $4,000,000,000; Fidelity, $1,500,000,000; Surety, $1,350,000,000; Credit, $50,000,000; Burglary, $80,000,000.

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1913.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1913 by the companies doing a miscellaneous insurance business:

Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.	Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.
Automobile	$4,374,933	$1,723,299	39	Liability	$41,677,363	$29,260,073	72
Burglary	3,949,765	1,394,244	35	Personal Accident	34,522,481	15,581,234	45
Credit	1,496,826	923,292	62	Plate Glass	4,877,107	2,022,048	41
Fidelity and Surety	20,027,074	6,947,503	34	Steam Boiler	2,759,039	371,740	13
Health	6,928,735	3,256,227	47	Sprinkler	193,575	77,692	40

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE.

Marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department for year ended January 1, 1915, had assets of $39,622,991, net surplus of $18,540,151, and premiums written $20,286,417, losses paid $10,032,695, risks written $11,962,373,670, risks in force $696,366,311.

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FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 1915.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
301 Stock*.. .... 295 Mutual.....	$105,669,891	$815,746,685	$284,523,140	$396,549,677	$430,873,256

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
301 Stock*..... 295 Mutual	$224,639,583	$30,956,906	$143,338,569	$398,935,058	†$50,000,000,000

* Including Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1915.*

Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Surplus.	Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Surplus.
Home, N. Y....	$35,999,916	$6,000,000	$17,389,851	Williamsburgh City....	$4,699,175	1,000,000	$1,798,456
Continental, N. Y.....	28,728,099	2,000,000	17,665,377	Hanover, N. Y.....	4,585,076	1,000,000	1,706,316
Hartford, Ct.....	26,880,758	2,000,000	8,999,762	Agricultural, N. Y.....	4,399,864	500,000	2,089,608
Ætna, Ct.....	23,395,852	5,000,000	11,532,440	American Central, Mo..	4,279,432	1,000,000	2,115,519
German-American, N. Y.	22,349,721	2,000,000	11,893,010	Milwaukee Mechanics..	4,266,474	1,000,000	1,640,303
Ins. Co. of N. America.	18,560,362	4,000,000	8,000,000	Hamburg Assurance....	4,183,486	†200,000	586,544
National, Ct.....	16,200,420	2,000,000	5,652,244	Security, Ct.....	4,145,691	1,000,000	1,766,497
Fidelity-Phœnix, N. Y..	15,886,142	2,500,000	7,136,542	National Union, Pa....	4,113,032	1,000,000	1,084,065
Phœnix, Ct.....	15,762,598	3,000,000	9,472,392	Ins. Co. State of Pa....	3,762,271	1,000,000	1,301,251
Liv., Lon. & Globe, Eng.	14,520,829	†200,000	4,573,466	Phœnix Ass'ce, England	3,633,254	1,000,000	1,217,671
Royal, England.....	12,917,270	†200,000	3,491,900	Orient, Ct.....	3,625,672	1,000,000	2,002,065
Springfield, F. & M., Mass	10,949,929	2,500,000	4,469,962	Ohio Farmers.....	3,419,620	.....	1,084,914
Firemen's Fund, Cal...	10,349,867	1,500,000	3,825,484	Nat.-Ben Franklin.....	3,374,655	1,000,000	1,366,849
American, N. J.....	10,247,291	1,000,000	4,666,744	Camden, N. J.....	3,287,921	700,000	1,511,504
St. Paul F. & M., Minn.	10,244,022	1,000,000	4,153,769	Buffalo German, N. Y..	3,218,678	400,000	2,269,779
Queen, N. Y.....	10,187,030	1,000,000	5,021,442	Palatine, England.....	3,185,774	†200,000	1,004,438
Fire Association, Pa....	9,107,412	750,000	3,003,705	Franklin, Pa.....	3,167,541	500,000	977,320
Globe & Rutgers, N. Y.	8,930,484	400,000	3,984,106	London Assurance.....	3,009,228	†200,000	616,845
N. British & Mercantile	8,921,608	†200,000	3,624,504	Atlas, England.....	2,962,092	†200,000	1,094,914
Commercial Union, Eng	8,665,421	†200,000	1,825,017	Norwich Union, Eng...	2,911,214	†200,000	966,813
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa..	7,921,879	750,000	2,769,742	Ins. Co. Salamandra...	2,889,032	†200,000	501,901
Germania Fire, N. Y...	7,569,741	1,000,000	3,771,229	North River, N. Y.....	2,858,032	500,000	1,130,823
Niagara Fire, N. Y....	7,439,173	1,000,000	3,323,733	Jakor, Russia.....	2,856,353	†200,000	480,179
Munich Reinsurance...	6,892,348	†200,000	1,486,425	Commonwealth, N. Y..	2,753,499	500,000	1,819,588
Firemen's, N. J.....	6,880,131	1,000,000	3,507,194	Aachen & Munich, Ger.	2,658,137	†200,000	1,211,612
Northwestern National.	6,835,726	1,000,000	2,688,493	Western Canada.....	2,543,973	†200,000	1,076,348
Connecticut Fire, Ct...	6,740,712	1,000,000	2,225,998	Girard F. & M., Pa....	2,496,061	500,000	857,154
New Hampshire, N. H..	6,438,047	1,350,000	3,163,644	Alliance, Pa.....	2,438,346	750,000	1,554,038
Scottish Union & N....	6,362,814	†200,000	3,625,809	Concordia, Wis.....	2,415,965	600,000	987,324
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	5,897,663	500,000	2,030,383	Royal Exchange, Eng..	2,394,659	†200,000	669,806
Boston, Mass.....	5,748,708	1,000,000	2,600,132	Prussian National.....	2,388,901	†200,000	993,766
Northern, England.....	5,583,801	†200,000	2,278,940	Caledonian, Scotland...	2,284,041	†200,000	600,240
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	5,534,341	500,000	2,606,860	N. British & Mercantile	2,277,567	200,000	1,740,046
Rossia, Russia.....	5,431,682	†200,000	999,085	Detroit F. & M., Mich.	2,271,904	500,000	1,531,105
Providence-Wash., R. I.	5,127,779	1,000,000	1,756,943	Newark Fire, N. J.....	2,105,419	500,000	1,014,899
Sun, England.....	4,859,614	†200,000	1,547,360	Moscow, Russia.....	2,077,817	†200,000	631,937
London & Lancashire...	4,864,380	†200,000	1,784,991				

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the insurance departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1916, were not ready when this publication went to press.

† The New York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the Insurance Department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BY FIRES.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1900.....	$160,929,805	$86,403,650	1908.....	$217,885,850	$157,842,500
1901.....	174,160,680	106,680,590	1909	188,705,150	143,536,212
1902.....	161,488,355	94,775,045	1910.....	214,003,300	150,246,000
1903.....	145,302,155	104,532,000	1911.....	217,004,575	161,200,000
1904.....	222,198,050	144,621,235	1912.....	235,320,000	176,359,200
1905.....	165,221,650	116,446,324	1913.....	234,337,250	180,000,000
1906.....	518,611,800	292,124,866	1914.....	230,000,000	178,000,000
1907.....	215,084,709	127,847,000	1915.....	*235,591,350	*148,000,000

*Estimated.

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NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The object of the league is to promote among women wage-earners organization into the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor.

President—Mrs. Raymond Robins. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Miss Emma Steghagen. Headquarters, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The officers of the New York society are: *President*—Melinda Scott. *Treasurer*—Florence Wise. *Secretary*—Alice S. Bean. Headquarters, 43 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE PARKS.

Forest Preserves—Adirondack Preserve, land, 1,508,674.35 acres; water, 201,827.32 acres; total, 1,710,501.67 acres; Catskill Preserve, 113,215.15 acres; total Forest Preserves, 1,823,716.82 acres.

St. Lawrence Reservation, 192.32 acres (Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties).

Cuba Reservation, 753.10 acres (Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties).

Litchworth Park, 1,000 acres; Palisades Park, 18,000 acres owned and 4,390 "under condemnation;" John Boyd Thacher Park, 350 acres.

PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From bulletin issued by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.)

STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE, JANUARY 1, 1915.

STATE.	Total of State Funds, Joint Funds, and Local Funds Expended in 1914.	Total All Surfaced Roads in State (Approximate).	Total All Public Roads in State.	Percentage of Surfaced Roads in State.	State and State-Aid Roads Built in 1914.	Total All State and State-Aid Roads Built to Jan. 1, 1915.	Roads Maintained with State Aid, 1914.
		Miles.	Miles.	Per Cent.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Alabama	$3,125,925	5,491	49,639	11.1	*a*113	399	.....
Arizona	1,009,733	400	5,987	6.7	*b*10	247	122
Arkansas	2,447,368	1,085	36,445	3.0	.....	.....	.....
California	14,670,614	9,388	48,069	19.5	406	1,124	919
Colorado	2,601,449	655	30,571	2.1	*c*248	*d*655	.....
Connecticut	5,096,782	3,300	12,582	26.2	199	1,282	1,125
Delaware	421,411	241	3,000	8.0	10	144	.....
Florida	3,450,000	2,625	17,954	14.6	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	2,500,000	12,500	83,986	14.9	*f*	.....	.....
Idaho	1,358,278	611	18,406	3.3	70	100	.....
Illinois	7,937,668	9,000	94,141	9.6	99	284	.....
Indiana	13,258,761	26,831	63,370	42.3	*e*	.....	.....
Iowa	11,437,000	2,505	104,027	2.4	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	5,436,504	1,170	111,536	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,718,000	10,636	58,000	18.3	*g*	.....	.....
Louisiana	4,461,506	697	24,962	2.8	75	299	38
Maine	3,537,596	3,264	25,528	12.8	260	1,323	648
Maryland	6,997,458	2,706	17,025	15.9	330	978	787
Massachusetts	6,020,609	8,928	17,272	51.7	184	*h*1,113	967
Michigan	9,516,224	8,859	68,906	12.8	694	2,437	1,754
Minnesota	8,225,821	*j*6,206	91,890	6.8	*k*305	4,242	8,364
Mississippi	2,850,000	1,800	44,072	4.1	*e*	.....	.....
Missouri	8,277,253	8,000	120,000	6.6	*m*	*m*	6,250
Montana	2,567,289	100	23,319	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,347,062	250	80,338	0.3	*n*	.....	.....
Nevada	240,000	65	12,751	0.5	*n*	.....	.....
New Hampshire	2,052,173	1,025	15,116	6.8	149	1,024	875
New Jersey	6,542,572	4,500	14,842	30.3	102	1,935	2,000
New Mexico	527,209	900	16,920	5.3	*p*50	357	.....
New York	29,890,473	22,398	80,112	27.9	*q*863	*r*5,167	*r*4,000
North Carolina	3,935,000	6,166	49,802	12.4	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	2,365,000	200	61,593	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	11,261,882	28,312	83,681	33.8	151	569	340
Oklahoma	3,375,000	500	71,325	0.7	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	7,062,632	3,994	42,930	9.3	125	309	.....
Pennsylvania	10,424,580	3,976	87,387	4.5	300	1,889	6,882
Rhode Island	584,598	1,246	2,121	58.8	2	325	325
South Carolina	1,000,000	4,888	45,549	17.3	*f*	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,421,501	290	56,354	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	2,500,000	5,554	45,913	12.1	.....	.....	.....
Texas	8,750,000	9,790	128,971	7.6	*e*	.....	.....
Utah	1,156,936	1,653	7,970	20.7	*s*66	1,072	.....
Vermont	1,481,467	3,278	15,082	22.7	200	1,631	4,252
Virginia	3,915,446	4,482	43,399	10.3	*t*751	2,916	.....
Washington	6,221,131	4,250	37,000	11.5	288	1,024	340
West Virginia	2,532,000	825	31,629	2.6	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	9,118,708	11,500	61,090	18.8	*u*695	2,632	.....
Wyoming	426,448	450	10,569	4.3	*p*	.....	.....
Total	$249,055,067	247,490	2,273,131	10.9	6,805	35,477	39,988

a Also 59 miles of road graded but not surfaced. *b* Also 77 miles of road graded but not surfaced. *c* In addition, 2,823 miles of earth road were graded. *d* Does not include 3,500 miles of grading. *e* No State highway department. *f* Convict labor aid to counties. *g* State aid beginning 1915. *h* State roads only. *j* Also 3,700 miles of graded road. *k* Also 1,104 miles of grading and turnpiking. *m* Mileage not reported. *n* State aid in bridge construction only. *o* Maintenance of State convict road camps. *p* Also 198 miles of graded road. *q* In addition, 844 miles of town and county roads. *r* State and county highways only. *s* Also 314 miles of earth roads. *t* Also 104 miles of earth road graded. *u* Also 602 miles of grading.

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ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed forty-nine races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winipiseogee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. For records prior to 1889 see 1914 ALMANAC.

Date.	Won By.	Time.		Date.	Won By.	Time.	
		Winner.	Loser.			Winner.	Loser.
June 29, 1889 ...	Yale.....	21.30	21.55	June 30, 1904 ...	Yale.....	21.40⅘	22.10
June 27, 1890....	Yale.....	21.29	21.40	June 29, 1905....	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
June 26, 1891...	Harvard..	21.23	21.57	June 28, 1906.....	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42⅘	June 27, 1907 ...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 3, 1893....	Yale.....	25.01⅘	25.15	June 25, 1908 ...	Harvard..	24.10	27.45
June 28, 1894....	Yale.....	22.47	24.40	July 1, 1909....	Harvard..	21.50	22.10
June 28, 1895....	Yale.....	21.30	22.05	June 30, 1910....	Harvard..	20.46⅘	21.04
June 29, 1899....	Harvard..	20.52⅘	21.13	June 30, 1911....	Harvard..	22.44	23.41⅘
June 28, 1900....	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5	June 21, 1912 ...	Harvard..	21.43⅘	22.04
June 27, 1901....	Yale.....	23.37	23.45	June 20, 1913 ..	Harvard..	21.42⅘	22.20
June 26, 1902....	Yale.....	20.20	20.33	June 19, 1914....	Yale.....	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 25, 1903 ..	Yale.....	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5	June 25, 1915....	Yale.....	20.52	21.13⅘

SECOND VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Yale, 10m. 40s.; Harvard, 10m. 43s.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES.

The distance while ordinarily 2 miles was reduced to 1½ miles owing to darkness. Yale, 8m. 6s.; Harvard, 8m. 10s.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 4 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 8 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 4s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1 5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.

June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.

June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s.; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s.

June 28, 1915—Cornell, 19m. 36 3-5s.; Leland Stanford, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 43 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 10 1-5s.

VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Pennsylvania, 10m. 31 1-5s.; 1901, Cornell, 11m. 39 3-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 10m. 43 3-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 10m. 34s.; 1904, Cornell, 10m. 53 3-5s.; 1905, Syracuse, 10m. 15 2-5s.; 1906, Cornell, 10m. 35 1-5s.; 1907, Syracuse, 10m. 37 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 40s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 49s.; Columbia, 10m. 59 3-5s.; 1908, Syracuse, 10m. 52 4-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 6 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 57 4-5s.; 1909, Cornell, 10m. 1s.; Syracuse, 10m. 10s.; Columbia, 10m. 12s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 27 2-5s.; 1910, Cornell, 11m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 43 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 48 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 22s.; 1911, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, Pennsylvania. No time taken. 1912, Cornell, 10m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 41 1-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 58 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 23 2-5s.; 1913, Cornell, 10m. 47 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 52 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 54 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 58 4-5s.; Washington, 12m. 8 3-5s.

JUNIOR EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

In 1914 the four-oared varsity crew two-mile race was succeeded by a two-mile race for eight-oared crews known as junior or second crews. Results to date: 1914, Cornell, 11m. 15 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 25 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 33 2-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 50 3-5s. Winning crew: Bow, T. S. Kraft; 2, R. G. Bird; 3, A. L. Boegehold; 4, J. C. Smaltz; 5, F. H. Rayfield; 6, R. M. Smith; 7, K. H. Fernow; stroke, C. Andrus. 1915, Cornell, 10m. 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 5s.; Columbia, 10m. 7 1-5s. Winning crew: Bow, F. H. Rayfield; 2, L. D. Kingsland, 2d; 3, G. E. Lund; 4, L. R. Lyttle; 5, G. G. Terriberry; 6, G. D. Stahl; 7, D. S. Morgan; stroke, H. J. Brookes.

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FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Wisconsin, 9m. 45 2-5s.; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10m. 20 1-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 9m. 39 4-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 9m. 18s.; 1904, Syracuse, 10m. 1s.; 1905, Cornell, 9m. 35 2-5s.; 1906, Syracuse, 9m. 51 3-5s.; 1907, Wisconsin, 9m. 58s.; Syracuse, 10m. 3s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 4s.; Columbia, 10m. 5 2-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 7 4-5s.; 1908, Cornell, 9m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 43s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 55 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 42s.; 1909, Cornell, 9m. 11 3-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 21s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 22 1-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 26s.; 1910, Cornell, 10m. 40 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 53 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 9 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 11m. 15 1-5s.; 1911, Columbia, 10m. 13 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 23 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 24 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 38s.; 1912, Cornell, 9m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 35 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 42 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 46 2-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 47s.; 1913, Cornell, 10m. 4 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 7 4-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 25 2-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 29s.; 1914, Cornell, 10m. 26s.; Syracuse, 10m. 50 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 50 2-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 56 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 59s.; 1915, Syracuse, 9m. 29 3-5s.; Cornell, 9m. 43s.; Columbia, 9m. 47 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 1 2-5s.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915, 10m. 1-5s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES.

Not held in 1915 owing to the war. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

COLLEGE DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS.

April 3—Philadelphia, Pa. 1 mile 550 yards—Yale defeated Pennsylvania in varsity eight in 7m 56s. and junior eight in 7m. 58s.

April 10—Oakland, Cal. 3 miles—Leland Stanford defeated University of Washington and University of California. Time—15m. 37 4-5s.

April 17—Annapolis, Md. 1 5-8 miles—Princeton varsity eight defeated Naval Academy, 7m. 2s.; Naval Academy fourth-class eight defeated Princeton freshmen, 6m. 52s.

April 24—Annapolis, Md. 1 5-8 miles—Harvard varsity eight defeated Naval Academy, 6m. 52s.

May 8—Princeton, N. J. 1 7-8 miles, varsity eights—Princeton defeated Columbia, Pennsylvania third. No time taken.

May 15—Princeton, N. J. 1 7-8 miles, varsity eights—Yale, 9m. 9 2-5s.; Cornell, 9m. 10 3-5s.; Princeton, 9m. 21 2-5s.

May 22—Ithaca, N. Y. 2 miles, varsity eights—Harvard defeated Cornell by 1-2 length. Freshman eights—Cornell defeated Harvard by 1 1-2 lengths.

May 29—Cambridge, Mass. 1 mile, eights—Union Boat Club, Boston, defeated Harvard, third crew. Time—5m. 22s.

IMPORTANT REGATTAS OF 1915.

May 22—Philadelphia, Pa. American Rowing Association, Schuylkill River. Results: First single sculls—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; James B. Ayer, Union Boat Club, Boston, second. Time—7m. 52 2-5s. Two starters. Second single sculls—Won by Arthur Osman, Syracuse University; Carpenter, Harvard, second; Livingston, Nonpareil Boat Club, New York, third. Time—8m. 22 1-5s. Special four-oared shells for United States Navy Cup—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—7m. 14 3-5s. Only two starters. Freshman eight-oared shells—Won by Syracuse University; University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—6m. 50 3-5s. Two starters. First double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia (Walter Smith, bow; J. B. Kelly, stroke); University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—7m. 52 2-5s. First eight-oared shell—Won by University of Pennsylvania junior crew; Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Harvard University sophomore crew, third. Time—6m. 41 3-5s. First four-oared sculls—Won by Philadelphia Barge Club; Union Boat Club, Boston, second. Time—7m. 13s. Two starters. Junior collegiate eight-oared shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania; Harvard, second; Princeton, third. Time—6m. 41 3-5s. First four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia; Vesper Boat Club Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 41 2-5s. Two starters.

June 19—Philadelphia, Pa. Schuylkill Club, Schuylkill River. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Senior singles—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club. Four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia. Junior singles—Won by Edward Schmidheiser, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Undine Barge Club.

July 3—New York City. Tenth annual regatta of the Hudson River Rowing Association on the Woodcliff course on the Hudson. Results: Intermediate double gigs—Won by Active Boat Club, with V. Gunther, bow; F. Muller, stroke; Bayonne Rowing Association, second. Junior double gigs—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club (J. Ryan, bow; J. Caligan, stroke); Rosedale Boat Club, second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, third. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club; Nassau Boat Club, second; Bayonne Rowing Association, third. Senior four-oared barges—Won by Hudson Boat Club; Rosedale Boat Club, second. Junior single gigs—Won by F. Dalrymple, New Rochelle Rowing Club; J. F. Brodigan, Hudson Boat Club, second; P. C. Hanbury, Waverly Boat Club, third. Junior four-oared barges—Won by Bayonne Rowing Association; Rosedale Boat Club, second; Woodcliff Boat Club, third.

July 5—Philadelphia, Pa. People's regatta, Schuylkill course. Results: Junior single sculls—Won by E. B. Morris, Jr., Undine Barge Club; Albert Brady, Vesper Boat Club, second; W. Haase, Penn Barge Club, third. Time—8m. 21 3-5s. Senior single sculls—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C.; Waldo Smith, New York A. C., second; Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 42 2-5s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club; Malta Boat Club, second; Penn Barge Club, third. Time—7m. 38 2-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Frank Patchell, Columbia Boat Club; John Engle, Vesper Boat Club, second; Harry Jeanecke, Union Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 44s. Junior eight-oared shell—Won by Analostan Boat Club; Malta Boat Club, second. Time—6m. 15s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club; New York A. C., second; Analoston Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 15s. Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Philadelphia Barge Club; New York A. C., second. Time—7m. 15s. Junior double sculls—Won by Arundel Boat Club (Allus, bow; Johnston, 2); Malta Boat Club, second; Crescent Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 58 2-5s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club; Metropolitan Rowing Club, second; First Bohemian Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 32s. Intermediate four-oared gig—Won by Arundel Boat Club; Undine Barge Club, second. Time—7m. 46 2-5s. Association single sculls—Won by R. H. Pearce, Nonpareil Rowing Club; N. E. Cox, Malta Boat Club, second; J. Newlin, Philadelphia Barge Club, third. Time—8m. 10s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by University Barge Club (Nalle, bow; Tilghman, stroke); Columbia Boat Club, second; Potomac Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 46s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Smith, bow; Kelly, stroke); Philadelphia Barge Club, second. Time—7m. 34 2-5s. Junior four-oared gig—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club; Malta Boat Club, second; Arundel Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 44s. Senior eight-oared shell—Won by Undine Boat Club; Analostan Boat Club, second; New York A. C., third. Time—6m. 34s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—After dead heat had been rowed between Analostan Boat Club and Vesper Boat Club the latter won. Time—7m. 28s.

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ROWING—*Continued.*

August 13 and 14—Springfield, Mass. National regatta on the Connecticut River. First day—Results: Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, second; Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, and Ingleside Boat Club, Holyoke, tied for third. Time—5m. 55s. Senior quarter-mile dash (single sculls)—Won by W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Waldo Smith, New York A. C., New York, second; Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—1m. 8s. Intermediate four-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—7m. 7 3-5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, third. Time—6m. 52 4-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield, third. Time—7m. 47s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; Newton Darling, Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Frank Hardina, Springfield Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 50s. Senior double sculls—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., third. Time—7m. 3s. Second day—Robert Dibble of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto successfully defended his championship single sculls title by defeating his last year's opponent, J. B. Kelly of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia. Results: Eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club; Rockrimmon Club, Springfield, second; Atlanta Boat Club Springfield, third. Time—5m. 30 3-5s. Senior International four-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Union Boat Club, Boston, third. Time—6m. 14 3-5s. Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; New York A. C., New York, second. Time—5m. 45 4-5s. Championship senior single sculls—Won by Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, by one length; J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 27 3-5s. Kelly's time—7m. 29s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth; Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul, second; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, third. Time—5m. 34 4-5s. Senior single sculls (association)—Won by Waldo Smith, New York A. C., New York; W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, second; J. T. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, third. Time—7m. 35 2-5s.

September 6—Philadelphia, Pa. Twenty-sixth annual Middle States Regatta over Schuylkill course. Results: Junior single sculls—Won by W. Hannegan, New York A. C.; N. D. McFarland, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, second; Ralph J. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh, third. Time—7m. 15s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Virginia Boat Club, Richmond, second; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, third. Time—6m. 1 2-5s. Senior single sculls (140-pound class)—Won by W. H. Hart, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; G. W. Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club, second; Frank Patchell, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh, disqualified. Time—6m. 35 2-5s. Senior single sculls—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, second; H. H. Livingston, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—5m. 12s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Edward Schmidheiser, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; D. L. Haws, Jr., Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, second; W. L. Allens, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, third. Time—6m. 17s. Junior double sculls—Won by Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third. Time—6m. 3-5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Wahneta Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, third. Time—5m. 50s. Second quadruple sculls—Won by Philadelphia Barge Club; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 5s. Association senior single sculls—Won by Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; J. E. Newlin, Philadelphia Barge Club, second; Theobald Clark, Philadelphia Barge Club, third. Time—6m. 19 4-5s. Senior four-oared shells (140-pound class)—Won by Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore; West Philadelphia Boat Club, second. Time—6m. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, second; New Rochelle, N. Y. Rowing Club, third. Time—5m. 35 4-5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Potomac Boat Club; Virginia Boat Club, Richmond, second; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—5m. 17s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Potomac Boat Club; Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Vesper Boat Club, third. Time—5m. 56 2-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club; Pennsylvania Boat Club, second. No time taken. Senior double sculls (140-pound class)—Won by Malta Boat Club; Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third. Time—5m. 57 4-5s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Analostan Boat Club, Washington, D. C., third. Time—5m. 13s.

September 12—New York City. New York Rowing Association Regatta, Harlem River. Results: Junior single gigs, one mile—Won by J. S. Roberts, Nonpareil; F. Sobotka, First Bohemian, second; J. L. Shea, Sheepshead Bay, third. Time—5m. 32s. Senior double shells—Won by Nonpareil crew (H. H. Livingston, stroke; R. H. Pearce, bow); Ravenswood crew, second. Time—4m. 55s. Junior double gigs—Won by Nonpareil crew (J. P. Keenan, stroke; J. S. Roberts, bow); Rosedale crew, second. Time—6m. 2s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Metropolitan crew; Varuna Boat Club, second; Atlanta crew, third. Time—5m. 35s. Senior singles, quarter-mile dash—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood; R. H. Pearce, Nonpareil, second; S. G. Bennett, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, third. Time—1m. 18 3-5s.

CANADIAN SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

August 7—St. Catherine's, Ontario. Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, holder, won; Butler, Argonaut Club, Toronto, second; Sheehan, Celtic Club, Buffalo, third.

POLO.

THERE was no international match between representative teams of the United States and Great Britain and the International Challenge Cup remains therefore in possession of England. Previous cup matches: 1886, at Newport, Great Britain won by 10 to 4 and 14 to 2; 1900, Hurlingham Club, one game, Great Britain won, 8 to 2; 1902, Hurlingham Club, first game, America won, 2 to 1; second and third games, Great Britain won, 6 to 1 and 7 to 1; 1909, Hurlingham Club, America won, 9 to 5 and 8 to 2; 1911, Meadow Brook Club, America won, 4½ to 3 and 4½ to 3½; 1913, Meadow Brook Club, America won, 5½ to 3 and 4½ to 4¼; 1914, at Meadow Brook Club Field, Westbury, L. I., Great Britain won in two straight games by 8½ to 3 and 4 to 2¾.

The polo championship of America was won by Meadow Brook Club (Raymond Belmont, J. M. Waterbury, Malcolm Stevenson and Devereux Milburn) at Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 31, defeating Great Neck by 14 to ½.

General activity and number of matches played equalled those of 1914, and the most prominent teams were: Meadow Brook Club, Great Neck, Cooperstown, Point Judith, Philadelphia Country Club, Bryn Mawr, Fifth United States Cavalry team, Aiken, Piping Rock, Rumson, Islip, Devon.

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THE AMERICAN TURF.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, BELMONT PARK.

(Distance, 1 mile.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1905†	James R. Keene's Sysonby, O. L. Richard's Race King, Colonial Girl	1.41 3-5	$9,230
1906	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford	1.39	10,850
1907	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Okenite, Roseben	1.40 4-5	10,570
1908	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Restigouche, Don Creole	1.38 3-5	9,620
1909	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Fayette, Juggler	1.40	3,875
1910	Oneck Stable's Fashion Plate, Prince Imperial, Jack Atkin	1.37 4-5	5,000
1913	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson	1.39	2,500
1914	C. H. Robbins's Buskin, Figinny, Rock View	1.37 4-5	2,500
1915	Aug. Belmont's Stromboli, Sharpshooter, Flying Fairy	1.39 4-5	2,350

† Dead heat.

THE FUTURITY, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904	H. B. Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby	1.11 4-5	$42,880
1905	Ormondale Stable's Ormondale, Timber, Belmere	1.11 4-5	38,680
1906	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund	1.13 3-5	37,270
1907	James R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec	1.11 1-5	24,830
1908	James R. Keene's Maskette, Sir Martin, Helmet	1.11 1-5	24,985
1909	James R. Keene's Sweep, Candleberry, Grasmere	1.11 4-5	25,710
1910*	S. C. Hildreth's Novelty, Bashti, Love Not	1.12 1-5	10,000
1913*	H. P. Whitney's Pennant, Southern Maid, Addie M.	1.15	15,000
1914*	Quincy Stable's Trojan, Kaskaskia, Harry Junior	1.16 4-5	16,010
1915†	L. S. Thompson's Thunderer, Bromo, Achievement	1.11 4-5	23,450

* Run at Saratoga. † Run at Belmont Park.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1905	James R. Keene's Delhi, Ostrich, Graziallo	2.06 2-5	$15,800
1906	J. W. Fuller's Tokalon, Dandelion, The Picket	2.05 3-5	15,800
1907	James R. Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon	2.09	15,800
1908	James R. Keene's Celt, Fair Play, Master Robert	2.04 1-5	19,750
1909	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Restigouche, Celt	2.04	3,850
1910	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Olambala, Prince Imperial	2.05 3-5	6,000
1913*	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson	2.03 2-5	3,025
1914*	R. J. Mackenzie's Buckhorn, Buskin, Rock View	2.08	3,350
1915*	R. T. Wilson's Tartar, Roamer, Borrow	1.50 3-5†	3,950

* Run at Belmont Park, L. I. † 1915 distance, 1⅛ miles.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.

(Distance 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Roehampton, River Pirate	2.03 1-5	$8,000
1904	Capt. S. S. Brown's Broomstick, Irish Lad, Highball	2.02 4-5	21,750
1905	H. P. Whitney's Artful, Ort Wells, Beldame	2.04 4-5	21,750
1906	W. S. Williams's Ram's Horn, First Mason, Tokalon	2.03 3-5	19,750
1907	James R. Keene's Peter Pan, McCarter, Montgomery	2.03 2-5	19,750
1908-09	Not run	.....	.....
1910*	R. T. Wilson Jr.'s Olambala, Hampton Court, Czar	2.06 3-5	6,000

* Run at Empire City Race Track.

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.

(Distance, 1 1-16 miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903	W. C. Whitney's Blackstock, Heno, Yellow Tail	1.46 2-5	$6,730
1904	F. R. Doctor's Rostand, Red Knight, Lord Badge	1.45 3-5	6,660
1905	Albemarle Stable's Santa Catalina, Rapid Water, Sinister	1.46 2-5	6,450
1906	Newcastle Stable's Merry Lark, Ormonde's Right, Eugenia Burch	1.47 1-5	7,350
1907	T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner, Glorifier, Cairngorm	1.48 1-5	7,350
1908	Newcastle Stable's McCarter, Jack Atkin, Rifleman	1.46	6,850
1909	Not run	.....	.....
1910	G. W. Heffner's Guy Fisher, Fayette, Arasee	1.46	2,500
1915	J. W. Messervy's Addie M., Stromboli, Short Grass	1.45 4-5	2,500

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.

(Distance, 7 furlongs, not run in 1909, 1911-1913.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan	1.27	$7,710
1905	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em	1.26 4-5	7,100
1906	D. C. Johnson's Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight	1.26 2-5	7,850
1907	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego	1.28 1-5	7,850
1908	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Red River, Chapultepec	1.27 4-5	6,850
1910	John W. Schorr's Gretna Green, Alfred Nobel, Fair West	1.27	2,500
1914	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Borrow, Flying Fairy	1.24 4-5	2,500
1915	S. L. Parson's Phosphor, Pomette Bleu, Leo Skolny	1.30	2,500

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THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

Distance.	Name, Age and Weight.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile, 40 yds.	Preen, 4, 104 lbs	Buffalo, N. Y	June 16, 1906	1.42
	Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs	Buffalo, N. Y	June 29, 1907	
1 " 50 yds.	Vox Populi, 4, 104 lbs	Seattle, Wash'n	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 " 70 yds.	Bubbling Water, 4, 121 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Nov. 30, 1910	1.42 1-5
1 " 100 yds.	Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Nov. 11, 1908	1.44 1-5
	Green Seal, 4, 109 lbs	Seattle, Wash'n	Sept. 12, 1908	1.44 2-5
	Gretna Green, 5, 100 lbs	Fort Erie, Ont	Aug. 28, 1909	1.43 3-5
	Short Grass, a, 124 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I.	June 4, 1915	1.44 4-5
1 3-16 "	Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs	Brighton Beach	July 16, 1907	1.50 3-5
	Green Seal, 4, 107 lbs	Seattle, Wash'n	Aug. 20, 1908	1.50 3-5
1 3-16 "	Milton B., 6, 100 lbs	Latonia, Ky	July 4, 1913	1.56 3-5
1¼ "	Whisk Broom II., 5, 139 lbs	Belmont Park	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 5-16 "	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs	Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	July 1, 1908	2.09 3-5
1 m. 500 yds	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs	Latonia, Ky	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1⅜ miles	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs	Sheepsh'd Bay (C. I.)	June 25, 1904	2.17 3-5
1½ "	Goodrich, 3, 102 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 16, 1898	2.30¼
1⅝ "	Fitz Herbert, 3, 122 lbs	Sheepsh'd Bay (C. I.)	July 13, 1909	2.45
1¾ "	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1⅞ "	Orcagna, 4, 96 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 "	Everett, 4, 107 lbs	Pimlico, Md	Oct. 31, 1910	3.25 3-5
2 1-16 "	War Whoop, 4, 96 lbs	Ontario (Tor'to J. C.)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34½
2⅛ "	Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2¼ "	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	Aug. 4, 1900	3.49 1-5
2⅜ "	Kyrat, 3, 88 lbs	Newport, Ky	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24½
2⅝ "	Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58½
2¾ "	Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58¾
3 "	Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs	New Orleans (City P.)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 "	Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs.†	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	May 20, 1897	7.11
	Messenger Boy, 5, 106 lbs	Louisville, Ky	Oct. 7, 1911	7.14 1-5

* 170 feet less than ¾ mile. † Races against time. St. c., straight course.

CHESS.

ACTIVITY in chess matters was naturally lessened during 1915 owing to the war, but the players in this country were fairly busy. The first of the year was notable for the return of José R. Capablanca, who had left Europe after the outbreak of the war and gone to South America. Upon his return to New York he took part in the National tournament and captured first prize without the loss of a game. In Brooklyn, on February 22, he set a new record for simultaneous play by conducting sixty-five games against eighty-four opponents simultaneously. Very soon after, at Portland, Ore., F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, surpassed that record with a similar exhibition on ninety-two boards.

Twenty-third Intercollegiate Tourney—New York, December 28, 29, and 30, 1914. Won by Columbia, with total of 10—2. Other scores: Princeton, 5½—6½; Harvard, 5—7; Yale, 3½—8½. The winning team was: Columbia—1, H. E. Leede, '17; 2, A. P. Sachs, P. G.; 3, A. J. Mandell, '17; 4, E. F. Korkus, '17. The record: Columbia, 10 wins; Harvard 9, Yale 2, Princeton 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off.

Sixteenth Triangular College Chess League Tourney—New York, December 30 and 31, 1914, and January 1 and 2, 1915. Result: A tie between Cornell and Pennsylvania, with totals of 12—4; Brown third, with 0—16. The winning teams: Cornell—1, N. S. Perkins, C. E., '15; 2, W. Grafman, C. E., '15; 3, J. Grossman, Ag., '16; 4, J. Jokel, Ag., '16. Pennsylvania—1, Harry Kline, Vet., '17; 2, B. Winkelman, Law, '17; 3, J. Davis, Law, '16; 4, E. H. Bart, Ch. E., '15. The record: Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 5, Brown 0. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Brown and twice with Cornell.

Record Simultaneous Play—Brooklyn, February 22, J. R. Capablanca played 65 games (against 84 opponents), won 48, lost 5, and drew 12. Time—6¾ hours. Portland, Ore., February 23, F. J. Marshall played 92 games, won 77, lost 4, and drew 11.

New York State Championship—Brooklyn Chess Club, February 22. Championship tournament won by A. Kupchik, 4—0; R. T. Black and E. Simonson, each 3—1; H. Zirn, 2½—1½; C. Jaffe, 2—2. The general tourney was won by M. Smirka, 4—0.

New Jersey State Championship—West Hoboken, February 22. Championship tournament won by E. E. Cobb of Paterson, 3½—½; B. J. Campbell, Hoboken, O. Prante, West Hoboken, and M. W. Shor, Newark, each 3—1. Class A tourney won by D. Gottfried, 4—0. Class B tourney won by A. Esposito, 4—0.

Rhode Island Championship—Providence, February 22. Championship tournament won by Dr. Leper.

Pennsylvania Championship—Philadelphia, February 22. Winner, S. T. Sharp, after tie with N. T. Whitaker.

Illinois Championship—Chicago, February 22. Championship tournament won by C. W. Phillips, 4—0.

Metropolitan League—New York. Club championship won by Brooklyn C. C., 10—0. Other scores: Progressive C. C. 9—1, Staten Island C. C. 7—3, Manhattan C. C. and North Jersey C. C., each 6—4. Individual championship won by E. Lasker, 12—3; R. T. Black and O. Chajes, each 11½—3½; A. Schroeder 11—4, J. Bernstein and A. B. Hodges, each 9½—5½.

New York Masters' Tournament—New York, April 19 to May 10. Won by J. R. Capablanca of Havana, 13—1; F. J. Marshall 12—2, O. Chajes and A. Kupchik 7—7.

College League Match—Brooklyn, April 3. Quadrangular League (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton) 4, Triangular League (Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Brown) 2.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—Won by A. Kupchik, 10—2; E. Lasker and M. Smith, each 9—3.

Progressive C. C. Championship—Won by J. Bernstein, 10—2; O. Chajes 9½—2½, A. Kupchik 8½—3½, C. Jaffe, E. Michelsen, and I. Tenenwurzel, each 8—4.

Western Championship—Excelsior, Minn., August 16 to 21. Won by J. W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky., 9—1; N. T. Whitaker, Washington, 8½—1½; H. Hahlbohm, Chicago, 7—3; H. Hokensen, Grand Forks, N. Dak., 6—4.

New York State Mid-Summer Meeting—Utica, August 2 to 7. Masters' tournament won by C. Jaffe, 7—1; J. Bernstein 5½—2½. General tournament won by D. F. Searle, Rome, 6—1. Class B tourney won by W. C. Burgess and L. Guckemus, each 7½—2½. Genesee cup competition won by Onondaga County team, 7—4.

Louisiana State Championship—Lafayette, August 23 to 26. Championship won by J. McConnell, Jr., of New Orleans, 16—0. L. L. Labatt, New Orleans, 13½—2½.

Correspondence Championship—First championship tourney of the National Correspondence Chess Association was won by W. N. Woodbury, Roanoke, Va., 9½—½; F. H. Seamon, El Paso, Tex., 8½—1½; E. W. Gruer, Oakland, Cal., 7—3.

(Compiled by Herman Helms, Editor American Chess Bulletin.)

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BILLIARDS AND POOL.

AMATEURS, 18.2 BALK LINE.

Amateur Championship, Class A, held at Philadelphia, Pa. Finals played March 12. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.	G. A.
J. Mayer, Philadelphia	6	0	118	20.00	15.00
J. Poggenburg, N. Y.	4	2	74	13 23-29	8 187-252
E. Gardner, Montclair	3	3	75	14 8-28	8 219-237
C. Heddon, Dowagiac	3	3	66	14 22-27	9 8-229
R. Lord, Chicago	2	4	75	11 18-21	7 213-248
E. Milburn, Memphis	2	4	63	11 11-24	7 126-239
C. Hustin, Detroit	1	5	71	7 27-41	6 91-265

Previous winners:
1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.
1902—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1903—Wilson P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1904—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, New York.
1905—C. Fred Conklin, Chicago, Ill.
1906—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1907—Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill.
1908—Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill.
1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco, Cal.
1910—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1912—Morris D. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1913—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia.
1914—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.

In 1909 the tournament was changed to 400 points at 18.2. In previous years it was 300 points at 14.2.

Amateur Championship, Class B, at New York City. Finals, January 21. Final standing:

	W.	L.	High. Avge.	High. Run.
Coleman	4	0	11	45
White	2	2	7	45
Lowenthal	2	2	8	44
Clarke	1	3	7	31
Weiner	1	3	6	43

Averages given in round numbers.

Amateur Championship, Class C—Won by Edgar T. Appleby; Charles B. Matthews, second; George T. Moon, Jr., third.

Amateur Pool Championship, New York City. Finals played March 6. Final standing:

Players.	W.	L.	Pct.
J. H. Shoemaker	6	0	1.000
E. F. Raynolds	5	1	.833
A. B. Hyman	4	2	.667
J. G. Donnelly	2	4	.333
H. B. Hawkins	2	4	.333
E. F. Gray	1	5	.167
I. S. Lewine	1	5	.167

PROFESSIONALS. 18.2 BALK LINE.

Tournament of the Champion Billiard Players' League. Final game played at Chicago, Ill., February 27. Final standing:

Players.	W.	L.	Pct.
G. Sutton	74	29	.718
H. Cline	69	36	.657
C. Demarest	69	37	.651
A. Cutler	49	56	.467
K. Yamada	39	67	.368
J. Schaefer	31	59	.344
W. Cochran	27	72	.273
M. Catton	12	35	.255
A. Taylor	2	12	.143

March 15—Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph Mayer, the amateur champion who later turned professional, defeated Albert Cutler by 250 to 72 and 300 to 272.

March 27—Philadelphia, Pa.; Willie Hoppe, professional champion, defeated Joseph Mayer by 2,000 to 1,894. Mayer received a handicap of 500.

April 14 to 17—New York City; Albert Cutler defeated Joseph Mayer in four games out of six of 300 points each.

May 23 to 27—Chicago, Ill.; Welker Cochran defeated Joseph Mayer, 1,500 to 963.

May 31—Joseph Mayer defeated Welker Cochran, 400 to 216.

THREE-CUSHION PLAY.

World's Championship, at Chicago, Ill. Final game played March 26. Final standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Moore	9	2	.818	Kleckhefer	5	6	.455
Huey	9	2	.818	Capron	5	6	.455
Daly	9	2	.818	Hahman	4	7	.363
De Oro	6	5	.545	Eames	4	7	.363
Morin	5	6	.455	Jevne	4	7	.363
Ellis	5	6	.455	Lean	1	10	.091

In playing off the triple tie, George Moore won first prize by defeating Wm. Huey and John Daly. Huey won second prize by defeating Daly.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

Final game played at Cleveland, Ohio, April 23. Final standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.	B. G.	H. R.
C. Ellis, Cleveland	20	8	.714	44	8
A. Kleckhefer, Milwaukee	20	8	.714	51	8
C. Morin, Chicago	19	9	.679	51	11
P. Maupome, Philadelphia	18	10	.643	51	9
C. McCourt, Pittsburgh	18	10	.643	51	7
H. Heal, Toledo	15	13	.536	64	7
J. Lean, Chicago	15	13	.536	70	7
J. Keogh, Rochester	13	15	.464	76	8
E. Helm, Cleveland	13	15	.464	59	8
K. Kling, Kansas City	13	15	.464	61	8
W. Cullen, Buffalo	11	17	.393	75	8
M. Maley, Detroit	11	17	.393	78	5
F. Benson, St. Louis	11	17	.393	89	7
W. Kalthoff, Cincinnati	9	19	.321	68	6
E. Cooler, Indianapolis	4	24	.143	75	6

May 17 to 19—New York City; George W. Moore defeated Alfredo De Oro for the championship by a total of 150 to 144.

September 28 to 30—New York City; Wm. Huey defeated George W. Moore for the championship by 150 to 138.

ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

February 24 to 26—New York City; Melbourne Inman, English champion, defeated John Montgomery by 3,000 to 605. Inman was to play 3,000 against Montgomery's 1,000.

London, England; Melbourne Inman defeated the ex-champion Stevenson by 18,000 to 17,770, but was defeated by C. Newman, who received 2,250 points handicap, by 18,000 to 17,551.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—135 1-4 at 18.2, Willie Hoppe, Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1914; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at champion's game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1914.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—312 at 18.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1910; 155 at 18.1, Willie Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 303 at 14.1, Willie Hoppe, New York City, April 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, champion's game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Three Cushion—Best run—18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1914, in exhibition; 18, Charles Morin, at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, in competition.

POOL.

Best run under new rule, one ball always on table—74, Morton Phillips, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1913; in amateur city championship—59, Alfredo De Oro, New York, January 8, 1913, in professional championship match with James Maturo.

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COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE fortieth annual track and field championships of the I. C. A. A. A. A. were held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28 and 29. Point score: Cornell 45½, Harvard 26, Yale 25, Pennsylvania 21, Princeton 21, Dartmouth 14, Michigan 14, Columbia 10, Maine 9, Penn State 6, Johns Hopkins 1½, Massachusetts Technical 1, Bowdoin 1. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; second, E. A. Teschner, Harvard; third, H. H. Ingersoll, Cornell. Time—10s. 220-yard dash—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; second, E. A. Teschner, Harvard; third, H. I. Treadway, Yale. Time—22s. 440-yard dash—Won by J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; second, W. Wilcox, Jr., Harvard; third, V. M. Wilkie, Yale. Time—48s., equalling the Intercollegiate Association record. Half-mile run—Won by J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; second, C. L. Speiden, Cornell; third, M. J. Hayes, Princeton. Time—1m. 54 2-5s. One-mile run—Won by J. D. Mackenzie, Princeton; second, L. V. Windgate, Cornell; third, H. L. Carroll, Michigan. Time—4m. 22 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by D. F. Potter, Cornell; second, J. W. Overton, Yale; third, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell. Time—9m. 27 1-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by R. B. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; second, F. H. Starr, Cornell; third, E. P. Hammitt, Pennsylvania State. Time—15 2-5s. 220-yard hurdle—Won by A. W. Stewart, Princeton; second, H. St. John Smith, Harvard; third, D. M. Brown, Pennsylvania State. Time—24 2-5s. Broad jump—Won by H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth, distance, 23 ft. 9 1-4 in; second, S. E. Graham, Columbia, distance, 22 ft. 6 5-8 in.; third, F. A. French, Maine, distance, 22 ft. 7 1-4 in. High jump—Won by W. M. Oler, Yale, 6 ft. 4 1-2 in., breaking the Intercollegiate Association record; second, A. W. Richards, Cornell, 6 ft. 3 1-2 in.; third, J. O. Johnstone, Harvard, 6 ft. 1-2 in. Shot put—Won by L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, distance 47 ft. 4 7-8 in.; second, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, distance, 46 ft. 9 5-8 in.; third, K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, distance, 45 ft. 3-8 in. Hammer throw—Won by H. P. Bailey, Maine, distance, 165 ft. 3-4 in. (his throw in the preliminary, which is a new Intercollegiate Association record); second, K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, distance, 160 ft. 2 in.; third, D. P. Murphy, Pennsylvania, distance, 153 ft. 6 in. Pole vault—L. Carter, Yale; M. L. Greely, Jr., Harvard; F. K. Foss, Cornell, tied for first place at 12 ft.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—48s., C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912, and J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Half-mile run—1m. 53 2-5s., D. S. Caldwell, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 23 4-5s., J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., W. M. Oler, Yale, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15 1-5s., A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held for the first time at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 6.

Summaries: Relay race, team of five men, each man to run 150 yards—Won by Pennsylvania State (Hammitt, White, Dolbin, Mason, and Cotton); Yale second, Cornell third. Time—1m. 23 2-5s. Relay race, team of four men, each man to run 1,000 yards—Won by Dartmouth (Granger, Tucker, Riley, and La Gay); Yale second, Cornell third. Time—9m. 22 2-5s. Princeton finished third, but was disqualified because one of the runners threw the baton. Relay race, team of five men, each man to run 300 yards—Final heat won by Columbia; Harvard second, Pennsylvania third. Time—2m. 54 3-5s. Relay race, for four-man teams, each man to run 500 yards—Won by Harvard (Bingham, Capper, Biddle, and Minot); Princeton second. Time 4m. 7s. Running high jump—Won by Cornell, 5 ft. 8.8 in.; Yale second, 5 ft. 8.6 in.; Harvard third, 5 ft. 7.2 in.; Pennsylvania fourth, 5 ft. 5.6 in.; Columbia fifth, 5 ft. 3.6 in. Best individual performance, Alma Richards, Cornell, 6 ft. 4 in. (new intercollegiate record). Pole vault—Won by Cornell, with an average of 11 ft. 5 2-5 in.; Harvard second, 11 ft. 2 2-5 in.; Yale and Pennsylvania tied for third, with 10 ft. 8 2-5 in. Best individual performance, F. K. Foss, Cornell, 12 ft. 3 in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Cornell, only competitor; K. C. McCutcheon, 42 ft. 3 3-4 in., first; A. W. Richards, 42 ft. 4 1-2 in., second; R. J. Moore, 39 ft., third; H. N. Dideroch, 38 ft. 8 1-4 in., fourth, and G. B. Howell, 38 ft. 3 1-2 in., fifth. Relay race for teams of four men, each man to run 2,000 yards—Won by Cornell (Potter, Hoffmire, Grime and Burke); Massachusetts Institute of Technology second, Pennsylvania third. Time—21m. 15 3-5s. Medley relay race for teams of four men, 2,000 yards in all—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Lippincott, Lockwood, Dorsey, and Meredith); Dartmouth second, Michigan third, Cornell fourth. Time—4m. 22 3-5s.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Fifteenth annual meet held at Urbana, Ill., June 5. Point score: Wisconsin 38, Chicago 37, Missouri 21, Illinois 18, Notre Dame 11, De Pauw 9, Northwestern 7, Lake Forest 5, Minnesota 4, Coe 3½, Ames 3, Ohio State 3, Iowa 2½, Kansas 1, South Dakota 1.

Summaries: 100-yard dash—Final heat won by Ward, Chicago; Knight, Chicago, second; Smith, Wisconsin, third. Time—9 4-5s. (Ties Conference record.) 220-yard dash—Final heat won by Ward, Chicago; Booth, Wisconsin, second; Knight, Chicago, third. Time—21 3-5s. (Ties record.) 440-yard run—Won by Dismond, Chicago; Williams, Wisconsin, second; East, Purdue, third. Time—49 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Campbell, Chicago; Myers, De Pauw, second; Carroll, Ohio State, third. Time—1m. 53 3-5s. (New record.) Mile run—Won by Myers, De Pauw; Harvey, Wisconsin, second; Stout, Chicago, third. Time—4m. 19 1-5s. (New record.) Two-mile run—Won by Mason, Illinois; Watson, Minnesota, second; Benish, Wisconsin, third. Time—9m. 33 2-5s. (New record.) 120 yards, high hurdles—Final heat won by Simpson, Missouri; Packer, Ames, second; Amos, Illinois, third. Time—15s. (New conference record. Equals world's record.) 220 yards, low hurdles—Final heat won by Simpson, Missouri; Lighter, Coe, second; Daggy, Missouri, third. Time—24 3-5s. (New record.) One-mile relay—Won by Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond); Wisconsin second, Missouri third. Time—3m. 21 4-5s. (New record.) Discus throw—Won by Mucks, Wisconsin; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Dutton, Iowa, third; distance—137 ft. 7 in. Running high jump—Fisher, Chicago, and H. James, Northwestern, tied for first; height, 5 ft. 11 3-4 in; Gorgas, Chicago, M. James, Northwestern, and Eugene Vidal, South Dakota, tied for third; height, 5 ft. 10 3-4 in. They divided the points. Shot put—Won by Mucks, Wisconsin; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Gardner, Wisconsin, third; distance, 46 ft. 3 1-2 inches. Running broad jump—Won by Stiles, Wisconsin; Pogue, Illinois, second; Warrick, Northwestern, third; distance, 23 ft. 9 3-4 in. (New record.) Hammer throw—Won by Berry, Lake Forest; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Mucks, Wisconsin, third; distance, 138 ft. 2 3-4 in. Pole vault—Won by Floyd, Missouri; Culp, Illinois, and Schobinger, Illinois, tied for second.

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COLLEGE ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908, and J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straightaway—21 3-5s., J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 440-yard run—48 4-5s., I. Davenport, Chicago, June 4, 1910. 880-yard run—1m. 53 3-5s., Roy Campbell, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. One-mile run—4m. 19 1-5s., Ivan Myers, De Pauw, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Two-mile run—9m. 33 2-5s., A. H. Mason, Illinois, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 120-yard high hurdles—15s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard low hurdles around a turn—24 3-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in., W. French, Kansas, June 4, 1910. Running broad jump—23 ft. 9 3-4 in., D. G. Stiles, Wisconsin, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—140 ft. 2 3-8 in., J. C. Garrels, Michigan, June 3, 1905. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbell Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond), Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915.

CONFERENCE INDOOR GAMES.

Held at Chicago, Ill., March 20. Point scores of first three: Chicago 37 1-4, Illinois 25 3-4, Northwestern 22 1-2.

Summaries: 50-yard dash—Won by Knight, Chicago; Ward, Chicago, second; Bradley, Northwestern, third. Time—5 2-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Dismond, Chicago; Hotchkin, Northwestern, second; Breathed, Chicago, third. Time—52s. Half-mile run—Won by Stout, Chicago; Osborn, Northwestern, second; Van Aken, Purdue, third. Time—2m. 2 2-5s. Mile run—Won by Campbell, Chicago; Stout, Chicago, second; Harvey, Wisconsin, third. Time—4m. 29s. Two-mile run—Won by Mason, Illinois; Watson, Minnesota, second; Hedges, Wisconsin, third. Time—9m. 45 2-5s. One-mile relay—Won by Chicago (Merrill, Cornwall, Breathed, Dismond); Northwestern second, Minnesota third. Time—3m. 35 4-5s. 60-yard high hurdles—Final heat won by McKeown, Illinois; Ames, Illinois, second; Whitcomb, Purdue, third. Time—8s. Shot put—Won by Gardner, Wisconsin; Schobinger, Illinois, second; Schneberger, Northwestern, third. Distance—41 ft. High jump—Won by M. James, Northwestern; H. James, Northwestern, and Whiting, Chicago, tied for second and third. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Schobinger, Illinois, and Huston, Wisconsin, tied for first; Culp, Illinois, third. Height—12 ft. 3 in.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.

Summaries: Two miles, college—Won by Princeton, with W. Moore, Alta, M. Hayes, and McKenzie; Chicago second, with Dismond, Stout, Stegeman, and Campbell; Yale third, with Overton, Barker, Loveman, and Roucher. Time—7m. 55 3-5s. (New collegiate record.) One mile, freshman—Won by Yale, with Gurney, Williams, Rolfe, and Walker; Pennsylvania second, with Holfeld, Scudder, Laggren, and Zutter; Columbia, third, with Hucksenbeck, Doolittle, Zychlinski, and Ripen. Time—3m. 28s. One mile, preparatory schools—Won by Mercersburg, with A. A. Stone, W. H. Banks, F. S. Davis, and E. W. Smith; Exeter second, with G. Bawden, C. Phillips, Jr., F. Wakem, and L. Buckshaum. Time—3m. 28 4-5s. One mile, high schools—Won by Washington Central, with W. Gates, L. Hunt, A. Hill and W. Milstead; Brooklyn Manual Training second, with J. Park, A. Reilly, W. Seabrook, and C. Titus; Horace Mann, New York, third. Time—3m. 34s. One mile, colleges—Won by Pennsylvania, with F. Kaufman, J. Lockwood, D. Lippincott, and J. E. Meredith; Harvard second, with R. Tower, E. Teschner, W. Wilcox, and W. Bingham; Missouri third, with Murphy, Eaton, Wyatt and Niedorp. Time—3m. 18s. (New world's record.) Four miles, colleges—Won by Cornell, with Speiden, D. Potter, Jr., J. Hoffmire, and L. Windnagle; Michigan second, with Donnelly, Fox, Ufer, and Carroll; Wisconsin third, with J. Schardt, J. H. Merrill, E. Hedges, and W. Harvey. Time—18m. 7 3-5s.

BEST INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

50-yard dash—5 3-5s., E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904. 100-yard dash—9 4-5s., Ernest E. Nelson, Volkmann School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908, and H. Hoyt, University of Chicago meet, June 7, 1913. 220-yard dash—21 3-5s., W. Schick, 1900-1901. 440-yard run—48 4-5s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912. 880-yard run—1m. 55s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1912. One-mile run—4m. 26 2-5s.; J. Berry, Redlands (Cal.) High School, Stanford, Cal., April 11, 1914. Two-mile run—9m. 51 3-5s.; C. Boughton, Central High School, Newark, N. J., Princeton, N. J., May 23, 1914. 120-yard hurdles—15 2-5s., H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1912; H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Stanford, Cal., April 13, 1912. 220-yard hurdles—24 2-5s., H. L. Lamport, Los Angeles, Cal., at Fresno, Cal., April 3, 1915. Running high jump—6 ft. 3 5-8 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Pawling School, Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1912. Running broad jump—23 ft. 5 3-8 in., H. T. Worthington, Exeter, N. H., May 3, 1913. Pole vault—12 ft. 6 1-16 in., C. Borgstrom, Pacific Coast Interscholastic meet, Berkeley, Cal., April 4, 1913. Pole vault, indoor—12 ft. 1 in., Eugene Schobinger, Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., February 18, 1911. Putting 8-pound shot, indoor—56 ft. 7 1-4 in., Dan Meenan, Jr., De la Salle Institute, New York City, March 18, 1911. Putting 12-pound shot—55 ft. 9 in., A. M. Mucks, Oshkosh High School, Oshkosh, Wis., January 19, 1912. Putting 16-pound shot—45 ft. 6 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Throwing 12-pound hammer—197 ft. 1-2 in., L. J. Talbot, Washington, Pa., May 25, 1907. Throwing discus—139 ft. 5 1-2 in., B. L. Byrd, Champaign, Ill., May 21, 1910. Throwing junior discus—150 ft., L. Whitney, Worcester Academy, Travers Island, N. Y., June 17, 1911. One-quarter-mile relay—46 4-5s., University High School, Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910. One-half-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 23, 1903. One-mile relay—3m. 27 1-5s., Los Angeles High School relay team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910. Pole vault record for boys under ten years—5 ft. 10 1-2 in., Robert E. Graves, eight years four months old, Marshfield, Ore., July 3, 1912.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Handicap Tournaments—The Interstate Association's Tenth Southern Trap-Shooting Tournament, Memphis, Tenn., May 11, 12, 13, 1915. Southern Handicap won by W. H. Cochrane, Bristol, Tenn.; score, 97 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Tenth Western Trap-Shooting Tournament, St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 16, 17, 1915. Western Handicap won by Wm. J. Raup, Portage, Wis.; score, 97 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Tenth Pacific Coast Trap-Shooting Tournament, San Diego, Cal., July 8, 9, 10, 1915. Pacific Coast Handicap won by H. Pürrmann, Los Angeles, Cal.; score, 98 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Sixteenth Grand American Trap-Shooting Tournament, Chicago, Ill., August 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1915. Grand American Handicap won by L. B. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; score, 96 ex 100. National Amateur Championship won by C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.; score, 99 ex 100. National Amateur Championship at double targets won by G. V. Dering, Columbus, Wis.; score, 91 ex 100. Preliminary Handicap won by R. H. Morse, Chicago, Ill.; score, 95 ex 100. Consolation Handicap won by H. Hammersmith, Milwaukee, Wis.; score, 91 ex 100.

NOTE—Eastern and Southwestern Trap-Shooting Tournaments were not held during 1915.

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BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

THE fifteenth annual tournament was held at Peoria, Ill., from March 11 to 29. First five in each competition, with scores:

Individuals—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col., 711; W. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa., 697; H. Grotjahn, Chicago, Ill., 696; F. B. Mample, St. Paul, Minn., 675; P. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., 671; B. Leitinger, Chicago, Ill., 671.

Two-Men Teams—Allen and Allen, Detroit, Mich., 1,297; Kelly and Toemmel, Chicago, Ill., 1,281; Hartley and Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 1,270; Felsenthal and Williams, Chicago, Ill., 1,257; Kurleman and Brinkman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,245.

Five-Men Teams—Barry-Kettelers, Chicago, Ill., 2,907; New Havens, New Haven, Ct., 2,892; Lieber's Gold Medals, Indianapolis, Ind., 2,848; Bucktails, South Bend, Ind., 2,847; Storz, Omaha, Neb., 2,841.

Winners in previous years: All Events (nine games)—1914, W. Miller, Detroit, Mich., 1,897; 1913, Herrmann, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,972; 1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 1,843; 1911, J. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,919; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 1,961; 1909, James Blouin, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,885; 1908, R. Crabe, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,910; 1907, Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1,767; 1906, J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis, Ind., 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, Ill., 1,791; 1904, Martin Kern, St. Louis, Mo., 1,804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, Ill., 1,896; 1902, John Koster, New York City, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, Ill., 1,736. Individual—1914, W. Miller, Detroit, Mich., 675; 1913, Peterson, Columbus, Ohio, 693; 1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 679; 1911, J. Blouin, Chicago, Ill., 681; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 705; 1909, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., and F. Bruggemann, Sioux Falls, Iowa, tied; Sutton won roll-off, one game, score 215 to 179; 1908, A. Wingler, Chicago, Ill., 699; 1907, Marshall B. Levy, Indianapolis, Ind., and R. F. Matak, St. Lo s, Mo., tied on 624; in the roll-off Levy won—38. to 385; 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn., 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, Mo., 647; 1903, D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis., 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, Ill., 649; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, Ill., 648. Two-Men Teams—1914, Negley-Van Ness, Newark, N. J., 1,245; 1913, Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J., 1,291; 1912, Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky., 1,249; 1911, Hartley-Zeller, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,246; 1910, Delker-Waterman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,231; 1909, Schoegler brothers, Madison, Wis., 1,304; 1908, Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago, Ill., 1,254; 1907, E. C. Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, Ky., 1,164; 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, Ohio, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E. Stretch, Chicago, Ill., 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spiess, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Selbach-H. Collin, Columbus, Ohio, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, Ill., 1,237; 1901, J. Voorhies-C. K. Starr, New York City, 1,203. Five-Men Teams—1914, Monko Club, New Haven, Ct., 2,944; 1913, Flor de Knispels, St. Paul, Minn., 3,006; 1912, Brunswick All Stars, New York City, 2,904; 1911, Flenners, Chicago, Ill., 2,924; 1910, Cosmos, Chicago, Ill., 2,880; 1909, Lipmans, Chicago, Ill., 2,962; 1908, Bonds, Columbus, Ohio, 2,927; 1907, and tournament cities, Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids (St. Louis), 2,775; 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis), 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards (Chicago), 2,720.

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual tournament was held at New York City (Grand Central Palace), from March 23 to April 17. First five teams in each competition, with scores:

Singles—George Newman, New York City, 675; Frank Kramer, New York City, 657; Howard Chickering, New York City, 648; Leo Lucke, Brooklyn, N. Y., 639; Theodore Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., 638.

Doubles—Walter and Smith, Rutherford, N. J., 1,232; C. and P. Spinella, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,216; Dunbar and Wilson, New York City, 1,206; Riddell and Horton, New York City, 1,202; Klingelhoffer and Clute, New York City, 1,200.

Five-Men—Aurania, New York City, 2,993; Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,917; Rosedale, New York City, 2,917; Metropolitan No. 1, New York City, 2,916; Maneto, Philadelphia, Pa., 2,879.

All Events—Won by Thomas Scannell, Metropolitan Team 1, 1,935.

Winners in previous years: Individual—1907, G. F. Sauer, New York City, 657; 1908, Frederick Schwartle, Brooklyn, N. Y., 697; 1909, E. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 699; 1910, Tony Prio, Brooklyn, N. Y., 705; 1911, Joseph West, Toronto, 694; 1912, Leo Lucke, Brooklyn, N. Y., 699; 1913, Kumpf, Buffalo, N. Y., 712; 1914, Harry Krauss, Washington, D. C., 678. Two-Men Events—1907, John Nelson-Walter Tuthill, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,220; 1908, John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., 1,318; 1909, Satterthwaite-Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,298; 1910, Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, 1,305; 1911, Johnson-Kelsey, New Haven, Ct., 1,355; 1912, Lindsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct., 1,301; 1913, Smith-Riddell, New York City, 1,259; 1914, Riddell-Horton, New York City, 1,333.

Five-Men Events—1907, Corinthians, New York City, 2,814; 1908, Brunswicks, New York City, 2,893; 1909, Corinthian No. 8, New York City, 2,899; 1910, Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago, Ill., 2,817; 1911, Bonds, Cleveland, Ohio, 2,969; 1912, Grand Centrals, Rochester, N. Y., 2,997; 1913, Bronx Centrals, New York City, 2,936; 1914, Genesee, Rochester, N. Y., 3,035.

Individual All-round Champions—1907, John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,956; 1908, W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,835; 1909, Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,908; 1910, George Freeman, Newark, N. J., 1,916; 1911, George Brunt, Paterson, N. J., 1,894; George Bungart, Chicago, Ill., 1,894; 1912, M. Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031; 1913, Smith, New York City, 1,928; 1914, J. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,917.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kallusch, 288, Buffalo, 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—G. Kumpf, Buffalo (Rochester, 1913), 712. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three-Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911), 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Keller Five, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 1,060. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Grand Central Club, Rochester, N. Y. (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 2,997. High Individual Average, All Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279, total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230 29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins, average, 1,165.2.

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BOWLING—*Continued.*

Four Games, same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH TOURNAMENT.

Telegraph match open to athletic club five-men teams of United States and Canada, rolled April 26, on home alleys, for Col. Robert M. Thompson trophy. Results: Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., 2,942; Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., 2,895; Cleveland A. C., Cleveland, Ohio, 2,830; Seattle A. C., Seattle, Wash., 2,776; Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2,724; New York A. C., New York City, 2,714; Montreal A. A., Montreal, 2,667; Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,586; Columbus, Columbus, Ohio, 2,581; Chicago A. A., 2,558; Multnomah A. A., Portland, Ore., 2,548; Denver A. C., Denver, Col., 2,544.

ATHLETIC BOWLING LEAGUE.
Standing of Clubs.

Club.	W.	L.	Ave.	H. S.
New York	43	8	938.47	1,066
Roseville	31	20	938.43	1,091
Newark Bay	26	25	893.39	993
Columbia	26	25	914.05	1,028
Jersey City	26	25	919.43	1,037
Elizabeth	28	26	921.16	1,022
Passaic	24	27	989.18	1,026
North End	18	33	877.18	1,000
Columbian	18	33	891.22	1,029
Montclair	18	36	856.47	971

Intercollegiate Championship, held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, March 26. Five-Men Teams: Yale defeated Princeton by 2,521 to 2,513.

Eastern Championship for five-men teams, Grand Central Palace, New York City, June 18. Grand Central Palace team defeated Aurania by 3,010 to 2,745.

HOCKEY.

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Final standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Nicholas S. C.	7	1	.875
Boston A. A.	6	2	.750
Hockey Club	3	5	.375
Crescent A. C.	3	5	.375
Irish-American A. C.	1	7	.125

Intercollegiate Championship won by Princeton, Harvard second, Yale third.

OTHER MATCHES.

December 4, 1914, Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C. 7, Wanderers, New York, 0.

December 19, New York City—Crescent A. C. 6, Yale 5. New Haven, Ct.—New Haven 4, Irish-American A. C., New York, 1. Boston, Mass.—Boston A. C. 3, Harvard 1.

December 22, New York City—Yale 6, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 2.

December 23, New York City—Princeton 5, Irish-American A. C., New York, 2.

December 25, Boston, Mass.—Ottawa University 3, Dartmouth 2. Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C. 5, Frontenacs, Kingston, Ontario, 2.

December 26, New York City—St. Nicholas 7, Toronto University 6. Boston, Mass.—Ottawa University 8, Boston A. A. 2. Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C. 1, Frontenacs 0. South Orange, N. J.—Field Club 9, Seventh Regiment, New York, 0.

December 28, New York City—Ottawa University 7, Crescent A. C. 3.

January 9, 1915, West Point, N. Y.—Mass. Agg. 7, West Point 1.

January 13, New Haven, Ct.—Yale 5, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 3.

January 16, New Haven, Ct.—New Haven 7, Hockey Club, New York, 6. Toronto, Ontario—Toronto University 3, Yale 2.

January 18, New York City—Columbia University 4, Trinity 3.

January 20, New Haven, Ct.—New Haven 3, Irish-American A. C., New York, 1.

January 22, West Point, N. Y.—Springfield Training School 2, West Point 0.

January 23, West Point, N. Y.—West Point 3, Seventh Regiment 0.

January 27, New Haven, Ct.—New Haven 5, St. Nicholas, New York, 1.

January 31, New York City—St. Nicholas 3, Argonauts, Toronto, 2.

February 3, Boston, Mass.—Harvard 4, Mass. Agg. 0.

February 4, Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth 4, Mass. Tech. 1.

February 5—McGill University 1, Harvard 0.

February 5, Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C. 7, Montreal A. A. 2.

February 6, New York City—Yale 7, McGill University 3. New Haven, Ct.—Crescent A. C., New York, 3, New Haven 2.

February 10, West Point, N. Y.—Columbia University 2, West Point 1.

February 11, Williamstown, Mass.—Williams 2, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 1.

February 12, Boston, Mass.—Harvard 4, St. Nicholas, New York, 3.

February 13, Boston, Mass.—New Haven Arena 5, Boston Arena 3. New Haven, Ct.—St. Nicholas, New York, 4, Yale 3.

February 19, Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C. 9, Hockey Club, New York, 0.

February 20, New Haven, Ct.—Boston Arena 4, New Haven Arena 2. New York City—St. Nicholas 4, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, 1. Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland A. C. 11, Hockey Club, New York, 4.

February 22, Boston, Mass.—Boston Arena 7, New Haven Arena 4.

February 24, Boston, Mass.—Boston A. A. 7, Montreal City League 4.

February 26, New York City—Squadron A 4, Seventh Regiment 2.

February 27, Boston, Mass.—St. Nicholas, New York, 4, Dartmouth 1.

March 3, Boston, Mass.—Cleveland A. C. 4, Boston A. A. 3.

March 4, Boston, Mass.—Boston Arena 9, Cleveland A. C. 4.

March 13, Montreal, Canada—Wanderers, Ottawa, defeated Montreal in final for championship of Canada by 4 to 1.

March 16, New York City—St. Nicholas 5, St. Michaels, Toronto, 1.

March 18, New York City—Wanderers, Montreal, 7, Les Canadiens, Montreal, 6 (professional match).

March 20, New York City—Wanderers, Montreal, 8, Les Canadiens, Montreal, 3.

March 22, New York City—Union Club 5, Knickerbocker Club 2.

March 23, New York City—Wanderers, Montreal, 12, Quebec 6 (professional match).

March 24, New York City—Wanderers, Montreal, 15, Quebec 12, Wanderers winning the series of professional matches.

March 27, Boston, Mass.—Boston Arena 7, Boston A. A. 2.

FENCING.

APRIL 30—Championships of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, held at New York City. Results: Foils—Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, West Point Fencing Club, won from A. E. Sauer, 5—1; Sherman Hall, 5—3. J. A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, won from Lieut. O. A. Dickinson, 5—4; A. E. Sauer, 5—2. Sherman Hall, New York A. C., won from J. A. McLaughlin, 5—4; A. E. Sauer, 5—2. A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., lost all his bouts. Duelling Swords—J. A. McLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, won from E. B. Myers, H. G. Gellen and Steddiford Pitt. E. B. Myers, Fencers' Club of New York, won from H. G. Gellen and Steddiford Pitt (double touch). H. G. Gellen, Chicago Turn Gemeinde, won from Steddiford Pitt. Steddiford Pitt, Fencers' Club of New York, won from E. B. Myers (double fault). Sabres—Sherman Hall, New York A. C., won from Steddiford Pitt, 8—6; J. B. B. Parker, 7—6; A. S. Lyon, 8—5. Steddiford Pitt, Fencers' Club of New York, won from J. B. B. Parker, 7—0; A. S. Lyon,

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FENCING—*Continued.*

7—6. A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club of New York, won from J. B. B. Parker, 7—5. J. B. B. Parker, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, lost all his bouts. Singles—Hunter, Cornell, defeated Burn, Lafayette, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Thompson, Cornell, defeated Reynolds, Lafayette, 6—0, 5—7, 6—4; Blair, Cornell, defeated Keller, Lafayette, 6—0, 6—0; Benton, Cornell, defeated Pardee, Lafayette, 6—3, 6—4. Doubles—Blair and Benton, Cornell, defeated Burn and Pardee, Lafayette, 8—6, 9—7; Thompson and Hunter, Cornell, defeated Reynolds and Keller, Lafayette, 6—0, 6—1.

March 15—National Senior Team Foils Championship, held at New York City. Washington defeated West Point in the final.

March 31—Women's National Championship, with foils, held at New York City. Results: Miss Jessie Pyle won from Miss Stimson, 5—3; Miss Samuels, 5—2; Miss Bradley, 5—3; Miss Evans 5—3. Total—Won 4 bouts, lost 0. Miss Edith Evans won from Miss Stimson, 5—1; Miss Samuels, 5—4; Miss Bradley, 5—3. Total—Won 3 bouts, lost 1. Miss Dorothea Samuels won from Miss Stimson, 5—3; Miss Bradley, 5—1. Total—Won 2 bouts, lost 2. Miss Edith Bradley won from Miss Stimson. Total—Won 1 bout, lost 3. Miss Margaret Stimson lost 4 bouts. Total—Won 0, lost 4.

April 3—Intercollegiate Championships, finals, held at New York City. Naval Academy won; Columbia second, and Pennsylvania third. Individual winners: Foils, H. B. Van Buskirk, Pennsylvania Sabres—R. D. S. Horne, Naval Academy.

IMPORTANT COMPETITIONS.

January 17—New York City, Hammond Trophy. Foils—Won by Sherman Hall, New York A. C.

January 27—New York City, Junior Sabre Team Championship. New York Turn Verein defeated New York A. C.

February 8—New York City, Saltus Medals for Three-Men Team, Junior Championship—Won by Fencers' Club.

February 13, Boston, Mass. New York A. C. defeated Boston A. A. for Eastern Team Championship.

February 15—New York City, Junior Team Championship, with dueling swords. Won by New York A. C.

April 5—New York City, Saltus Trophy, dueling swords. Washington Fencers' Club defeated Boston A. A. in the final.

DUAL COMPETITIONS.

January 16—New Haven, Ct. Yale 9, Bowdoin 0.

January 16—West Point, N. Y. West Point 5, New York A. C. 4.

February 6—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 9, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 0.

February 13—New York City. Yale 8, Columbia 1. Columbia Freshmen 5, Yale Freshmen 4. Annapolis, Md. New York Fencers' Club 8, Naval Academy 1.

February 20—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 5, Yale 4.

February 22—New York City. Columbia 5, Pennsylvania 4.

February 27—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 6, Pennsylvania 3. New Haven, Ct. Yale 5, Harvard 4. Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell 8, Michigan 1.

March 7—Montclair, N. J. Yale 6, Montclair A. C. 3.

March 12—New Haven, Ct. Yale 5, Pennsylvania 4. New York City. Cornell 7, Columbia 2.

March 13—Cambridge, Mass. Harvard 7, Pennsylvania 2. Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 6, Cornell 3. West Point, N. Y. West Point Officers' Fencing Club 5, Yale 4.

March 20—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy Fourth Class 8, Pennsylvania Freshmen 1. Boston, Mass. Harvard 15, Yale 10, Bowdoin 2.

March 27—New York City. Montclair A. C. 6, Columbia University 3.

May 15—New Haven, Ct. New York A. C. defeated Yale.

May 18—New Haven, Ct. Crescent A. C., New York 5, Yale 4.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

Results of important competitions:

January 15, Miami, Fla.—35 miles—Won by Baby Speed Demon, 39m. 51s.; Baby Reliance second, Miami third.

January 16, Miami, Fla.—24 miles—Won by Baby Speed Demon, 33m. 4s.

June 20, New York City to Albany and return—270 miles—Won by Flyaway III., 12h. 34m. 37s. (average, 22 16 miles per hour). Class A—Won by Retta D.; actual time, 34h. 23m. 45s. Open boat class—Won by Eastern Star; actual time, 14h. 46m. 50s.

July 5, Hannibal, Mo.—American Power Boat Championship and Webb Trophy—25 miles—Won by Buffalo Enquirer, 41m. 21 2-5s; Enquirer second. Class B, 5 miles—Won by P. D. Q. V.; Ugly Duckling III. second, Hazel third. Time—9m. 9 2-5s. Class C, 10 miles—Won by Ugly Duckling IV.; P. D. Q. V. second. Time—16m. 31 2-5s. Class D, 15 miles—Won by Ugly Duckling IV.; Dodger IV. second, P. D. Q. V. third. Time—24m. 48 2-5s.

August 14, 16, 17, Manhasset Bay, N. Y., Gold Challenge Cup—30 miles—Miss Detroit won all three races. Times—42m. 41 3-5s., 43m. 56 3-5s. and 1h. 3m. 34s. In the first race Baby Speed Demon finished second in 42m. 59s. and Baby Reliance third in 43m. 36s. In the second race Tech, Jr., finished second in 44m. 50s. and Presto third in 1h. 37m. 30s. In the third race Tech, Jr., in 1h. 33m. 30s., was the only other competitor to complete the race.

August 18, Manhasset Bay, N. Y.—One-mile championship—Six trials for each boat: Tech, Jr., 1m. 17 3-5s., 1m. 19s., 1m. 17 1-5s., 1m. 16s., 1m. 17 4-5s., 1m. 16 1-5s. Average, 46.79 nautical, or 53.879 statute miles an hour. Baby Speed Demon II., 1m. 22s., 1m. 22 2-5s., 1m. 22s., 1m. 22 3-5s., 1m. 22 1-5s., 1m. 21 4-5s.. Average, 43.738 nautical, or 50.367 statute miles an hour. Presto, 1m. 21s., 1m. 19 4-5s., 1m. 20 4-5s., 1m. 21 3-5s., 1m. 23 1-5s., 1m. 24s. Average, 43.73 nautical, or 50 36 statute miles an hour. Miss Detroit, 1m. 23 4-5s., 1m. 20 4-5s., 1m. 22 4-5s., 1m. 20 3-5., 1m. 23 1-5s., 1m. 18 3-5s. Average, 42.54 nautical, or 49.46 statute miles an hour. Ankle Deep Too disabled

September 7, 9 and 11, Chicago, Ill., races for Wrigley Cup—30.5 miles—First race: Won by Disturber IV., 36m. 58s.; Miss Detroit second, 42m. 37s.; Baby Reliance third, 42m. 37 4-5s.; Peter Pan fourth, 42m. 38 3-5s. Second race: Won by Disturber IV., 33m. 8 1-5s.; Miss Detroit second, 34m. 15s.; Peter Pan VII. third, 46m. 50 4-5s.; Barnacle fourth. Third race: Won by Disturber IV., 50m. 51 2-5s.; Peter Pan second; others did not finish owing to rough water.

COURT TENNIS.

NATIONAL Championships, singles, final held at Boston, Mass., April 11. Jay Gould, defender, defeated Joshua Crane, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles, finals played at Philadelphia., April 17. Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn defeated Joshua Crane and G. R. Feuring, 6—1, 0—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Professional Championship, held at New York City, February 20. Walter Kinsella defeated Jack White, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

GOLF.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

UNITED STATES Open Championship, played at Short Hills, N. J. Final, June 18. Won by Jerome Travers, amateur, 297; second, T. L. McNamara, professional, 298; third, R. G. McDonald, 300. Previous winners: 1914, at Midlothian, Chicago, Ill., won by W. C. Hagin, score 290; Charles Evans, Jr., 291, second; George Sargent third. 1913, at Brookline, Mass., won by Francis Ouimet, 72, with Harry Vardon, 77, second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304. 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y., won by Jack McDermott, 294, with Tom McNamara, 296, second, and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the play-off, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Smith, 298. 1909, at Engle-

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GOLF—*Continued.*

wood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex. Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, M. H. Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur, played at Detroit, Mich. Final played September 4. Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated John G. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play. Previous winners: 1914, at Manchester, Vt., Francis Ouimet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D. Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill., J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes Jr., defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. [illegible]s beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Ladies' Championship, played at Lake Forest, Ill. Finals played September 11. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, by 3 up and 2 to play. Previous winners: 1914, at Glen Cove, N. Y., Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up. 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., October 18, Miss G. Ravenscroft, of England, defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

May 28—Metropolitan Women's Championship, final played over Sleepy Hollow grounds, Scarborough, N. Y. Miss Lillian B. Hyde defeated Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, 4 up and 3 to play.

June 5—Metropolitan Amateur, final played over the Apawamis course, Rye, N. Y. W. J. Travis defeated John G. Anderson by 2 up.

June 30—Metropolitan Junior, played at Garden City, L. I. Philip Carter defeated R. M. Lewis, 1 up (19 holes). Westchester County, Dwight Partridge defeated Henry V. Gaines, 6 up and 5 to play. New Jersey, M. R. Marston defeated R. D. Webb, 7 up and 6 to play. Philadelphia, Hugh L. Willoughby defeated L. M. Washburn, 1 up. Women: Mrs. R. H. Barlow defeated Miss Catherine Davis, 4 up and 2 to play. Massachusetts Open, W. C. Hagen 298, M. J. Brady 303, Gilbert Nichols third. Amateur, Francis Ouimet defeated W. C. Chick, 6 up and 5 to play. Florida Open, T. L. McNamara 136 (for 36 holes), won; Alex. Smith and Jack Jolly tied at 141. Amateurs: James R. Hyde defeated H. Pemberton, 6 up and 5 to play. Women: Miss Lillian Hyde defeated Mrs. M. C. Work, 5 up and 4 to play. Western Open, T. L. McNamara 304, A. Cunningham 306, George Sargent 307. Amateurs: Charles Evans, Jr., defeated James Standish, Jr., 7 up and 5 to play. Women: Miss Elaine Rosenthal defeated Mrs. H. D. Hammond, 4 up and 3 to play. Panama-Pacific, H. K. B. Davis defeated Heinrich Schmidt, 1 up.

July 10—Metropolitan Open, finals played over Fox Hills course, Clifton, N. Y. Gilbert Nichols and R. G. McDonald tied at 292. Nichols defeated McDonald in the play-off by 73 to 78 over 18 holes.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

June 3—Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia women defeated New York and Boston women for Griscom Cup.

July 17—Cleveland, Ohio, teams of four. Chicago defeated California for Olympic Cup by 651 to 655. Trans-Mississippi team and Detroit tied for third and fourth places.

September 4—Detroit, Mich. Bob Gardner and Charles Evans, Jr., defeated Jerome Travers and Francis Ouimet.

October 2—Philadelphia, Pa., Leslie Cup, foursomes. Metropolitan team defeated Pennsylvania by 12 to 3.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Intercollegiate Championship Teams. Yale defeated Princeton by 5 to 4 in the final. Individuals: F. R. Blossom, Yale, defeated G. A. Peacock, Princeton, in the final, 11 up and 9 to play.

Western Intercollegiate Championship Teams. University of Illinois defeated University of Chicago by a total of 421 to 425. Individuals: John Simpson, University of Illinois, defeated Charles F. Grimes, University of Chicago, 2 up and 1 to play.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

At Cleveland, Ohio, January 29, 1915. 440 yards—Won by Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio; John Hoernig, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, Ontario, third. Time—39 1-5s. Three-quarter mile—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time—2m. 11 2-5s. One mile—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; H. Cody, Toronto, Ontario, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., third. Time—2m. 48 2-5s. January 30—One-third mile—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; Fred. Robson, Toronto, Ontario, second; Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time—53s. One-half mile—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., third. Time—1m. 18 2-5s. One and one-quarter miles—Won by Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada, third. Time—3m. 30 2-5s.

INTERNATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

At Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 3, 1915. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; George Allen, Saranac Lake, N. Y. second; Lyall Delamater, Saranac Lake, N. Y., third. Time—23 2-5s. 220 yards—Won by Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada, second; Ed. Roe, Toronto, Ontario, third. Time—20 3-5s. One-half mile—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Andrew Hennessey, Saranac Lake, N. Y., third. Time—1m. 25s. Three miles—Won by Anton O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada, second; H. Cody, Toronto, Ontario, third. Time—9m. 42s. February 4—440 yards—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; Fred. Robson, Toronto, Ontario, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., third. Time—41 2-5s. One mile—Won by H. Cody, Toronto, Ontario; John Hoernig, Cleveland, Ohio, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., third. Time—2m. 58 1-5s. Two miles—Won by Russell Wheeler, Montreal, Canada; H. Cody, Toronto, Ontario, second; Ben. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Ohio, third. Time—6m. 10s. Winners are awarded points as follows: Firsts 30, seconds 20, thirds 10. By winning a total of 260 points Russell Wheeler of Montreal, Canada, was awarded the International Amateur Speed Championship.

Eastern Championships were not held. World's Championship was not held owing to the war in Europe.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J. 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—

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ICE SKATING—*Continued.*

14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 30, 1883. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 16 1-5s., Robert McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 24, 1913. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One mile handicap—2 m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2 m. 41 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., February, 13, 1904. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. ½s., A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10-s. flat, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s. O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17 m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s. S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 16 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, February 4, 1897. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., January 28, 1899. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. One and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—John S. Johnson, Montreal Can., February 26, 1894. Made in 20-mile race by A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894: Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s., twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s., thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s., fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s., fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s., sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s., seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s., eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s., nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s., twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 31m. 29s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford Ct., January 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct. January 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

AIR PILOTS' CLUB—(America.)

Composed of American airmen who hold international licenses granted under authority of the Aero Club of America.

The officers are: *President*—George B. Harrison, 1019 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. *Vice-President*—A. Roy Knabenshue, Toledo, Ohio. *Secretary*—Charles F. Willard, Buffalo, N. Y. *Directors*—Glenn L. Martin, Walter R. Brookins, Arthur S. Smith and Robert G. Fowler.

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN SPORTSMEN

This league was organized for the purpose of protecting the game and game fishes, the long insectivorous and other innocent birds. *President*—G. O. Shields, 1110 Simpson Street, New York City. *Secretary*—H. M. Beach, 308 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. *Treasurer*—J. Adams Brown, 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

YACHTING.

YACHTING in both the large and small classes continued to increase in popularity during the season 1915. Owing to the European war the America's Cup races were not held. Fifteen trials between the Resolute and the Vanitie were sailed, and the Resolute won on July 3 by 1m. 8s.; on July 7 by 1m. 6s.; on July 9 the Vanitie discontinued owing to the breaking of a gaff; on July 10 by 3m. 31s.; on July 13 by 4m. 16s.; on July 15 by 13s.; on July 17 by 26m. 12s.; on July 27 by 3m. 57s.; on August 5 by 1m. 36s. (corrected time, the Vanitie making 28s. faster actual time); on August 7 by 20m. 18s.; on August 10 by 4m. 15s., and on August 11 by 3m. 59s. The Vanitie defeated the Resolute on July 5 by 4m. 11s.; on August 3, the Resolute meeting with an accident, and on August 6 by 10m. 55s. The Resolute earned the right to defend the America's Cup.

The America's Cup—For past winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

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BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

LACK of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. Abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

January 1, 1915—Tony Ross defeated Jim Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, Rochester, N. Y. Jimmy Duffy defeated Sam Robideau, P. V., ten rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Young Ahearn vs. Jack Dillon, D., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Gunboat Smith vs. Battling Levinsky, D., twelve rounds, Waterbury, Ct.

January 8—Johnny Kilbane defeated Frankie Daley, P. V., ten rounds, Toledo, Ohio. Eddie McGoorty defeated Billy Murray, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

January 13—Joe Shugrue defeated Leach Cross, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 16—Jack Dillon defeated Porky Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 18—Frankie Callahan defeated Joe Rivers, K. O., two rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

January 21—Mike Gibbons defeated Jimmy Clabby, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

January 23—Johnny Kilbane vs. Eddie Morgan, D., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 26—Freddie Welsh defeated Willie Beecher, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 27—Gunboat Smith defeated Battling Levinsky, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans, La.

February 1—Johnny Kilbane defeated Rocky Kansas, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. Freddie Welsh vs. Johnny Griffiths, D., twelve rounds, Akron, Ohio. Gunboat Smith defeated Jim Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.

February 2—Kid Williams defeated Eddie Wallace, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 8—Cy Smith defeated Ad Wolgast, P. V., twelve rounds, Columbus, Ohio.

February 9—Joe Shugrue vs. Freddie Welsh, D., ten rounds, New York City.

February 12—Carl Morris defeated Al Norton, P. V., ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

February 13—Johnny Kilbane defeated Eddie Morgan, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

February 14—Joe Mandot vs. Johnny Dundee, D., twenty rounds, New Orleans, La.

February 15—Kid Williams defeated Jim Murray, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Freddie Welsh defeated Jim Anderson, P. V., six rounds, Grand Rapids, Mich.

February 18—Jim Coffey defeated Jack Twin Sullivan, K. O., six rounds, New York City.

February 20—Sam McVey defeated Battling Jim Johnson, R. D., twenty rounds, Havana, Cuba.

February 25—Freddie Welsh defeated Charlie White, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

March 2—Mike Gibbons defeated Eddie McGoorty, P. V., ten rounds, Hudson, Wis.

March 11—Willie Ritchie defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

March 16—Jack Dillon defeated Gunboat Smith, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17—Freddie Welsh defeated Hal Stewart, P. V., ten rounds, Fort Wayne, Ind. Johnny Kilbane defeated Kid Williams, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Charlie White K. O. Sam Robideau, one round.

March 24—Freddie Welsh defeated Patsy Drouillard, P. V., eight rounds, Detroit, Mich.

March 25—Leach Cross defeated Charlie White, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

March 27—Freddie Welsh vs. Max Lustig, D., ten rounds, Montreal, Canada. Gunboat Smith defeated Jack Reed, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Jim Coffey K. O. Soldier Fritts, two rounds, New York City. McCarty defeated Battling Levinsky, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 29—Frank Moran K. O. Bombardier Wells, ten rounds, London, England. Charlie White defeated Charley Thomas, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 30—Johnny Kilbane defeated Eddie Wallace, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Jim Coffey K. O. One-Round Davis, three rounds, New York City.

April 5—Jess Willard, challenger, K. O. Jack Johnson, defender of title, 26 rounds, for heavyweight championship of the world, Havana, Cuba. Joe Lavigne defeated Kid Williams, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 6—George Chip defeated Al McCoy, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

April 7—Jim Coffey defeated Carl Morris, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

April 9—Freddie Welsh defeated Billy Wagner, P. V., ten rounds, Toledo, Ohio. Willie Ritchie defeated Johnny Griffith, P. V., six rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa. Joe Rivers vs. Frankie Burns, D., ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

April 13—Joe Jeanette defeated Sam Langford, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 20—Gunboat Smith defeated Tom McCarthy, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 22—Joe Rivers defeated Frankie Burns, R. D., ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

April 27—Sam McVey vs. Joe Jeanette, D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 29—Johnny Kilbane defeated Benny Leonard, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

May 4—Charlie White defeated Eddie Murphy, R. D., six rounds, Boston, Mass.

May 5—Jim Coffey K. O. Al Reich, three rounds, New York City.

May 10—Gunboat Smith defeated Dick Gilbert, P. V., twelve rounds, Denver, Col.

May 12—Charlie White K. O. Hal Stewart, five rounds, Fort Wayne, Ind. Joe Rivers defeated Fighting Thorpe, P. V., ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

May 18—Ritchie Mitchell defeated Ad Wolgast, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 25—Freddie Welsh vs. Frankie Fleming, D., ten rounds, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Charlie White K. O. Fred Yelle, three rounds, Boston, Mass.

May 26—Mike Gibbons defeated Leo Houck, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

May 31—Jim Coffey defeated Jim Flynn, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 2—Leach Cross defeated Ad Wolgast, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 4—Kid Williams defeated Jimmy Murray, R. D., ten rounds, Baltimore, Md.

June 8—Sam Langford defeated Battling Jim Johnson, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 15—Charlie White defeated Young Brown, one round, New York City. Joe Rivers defeated Johnny Harvey, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 18—Johnny Dundee defeated Leach Cross, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Freddie Welsh defeated Johnny Lustig, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 29—Sam McVey defeated Sam Langford, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

July 1—Charlie Weinert defeated Gunboat Smith, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

July 2—Joe Jeanette defeated Bill Watkins, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

July 3—Charlie White defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

July 13—Charlie White vs. Young Sailor, D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

July 21—Charlie White vs. Ted Lewis, D., ten rounds, New York City.

July 23—Rocky Kansas defeated Ad Wolgast, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 24—Kid Williams defeated Jimmy Tailor, P. V., ten rounds, Baltimore, Md.

July 27—Frank Moran defeated Gordon Sims, K. O., six rounds, London, England. Eddie McGoorty defeated Harold Baker, K. O., ten rounds, Sydney, Australia.

July 28—Gunboat Smith defeated Tom Cowler, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

July 31—Les Darcy K. O. Eddie McGoorty, sixteen rounds, Sydney, Australia. Ad Wolgast vs. Steve Ketchel, D., six rounds, Chicago, Ill.

August 7—Matt Wells outpointed Willie Schaeffer, P. V., New York City.

August 10—Sam McVey defeated Sandy Ferguson, stopped, eight rounds, Boston, Mass.

August 18—Gunboat Smith vs. Jack Hemple, D., New York City.

August 19—Johnny Griffiths outpointed Leach Cross, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

August 31—Charlie Weinert defeated Jim Savage, R. D., ten rounds, New York City.

September 4—Gunboat Smith outpointed Jimmy Carroll, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

September 7—Harry Wills defeated Sam McVey, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

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September 10—Johnny Ertle defeated Kid Williams, F., five rounds, St. Paul, Minn.

September 11—Packey McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

September 14—Battling Levinsky defeated Sandy Ferguson, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

October 4—Gunboat Smith outpointed Al Reich, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

October 5—Kid Williams outpointed Dutch Brandt, P. V., ten rounds, Baltimore, Md. Charlie White K. O. Matty Baldwin, one round, Boston, Mass.

WILLARD-JOHNSON FIGHT

THE feature of the year in pugilism was the winning of the world's heavy weight championship by Jess Willard, challenger, who defeated Jack Johnson, the title holder, at Havana, Cuba, April 5, in 26 rounds. Johnson led on points until the twentieth round, but his hardest blows appeared to have but little effect upon Willard, who increased his speed and aggressiveness as the negro tired, and finally scored a knockout after one minute and twenty-six seconds of fighting in the twenty-sixth round with a left to the body and a right to the jaw.

Johnson, who won the undisputed title to the heavyweight championship by defeating Jim Jeffries at Reno, Nev., July 4, 1910, held the honors for four years and nine months. Including his victory over Tommy Burns at Sydney, Australia, December 26, 1908, his championship tenure covered a period of six years, three months and nine days. The first steps toward arranging a bout between Willard and Johnson were taken early in November, 1914, when a representative of the promoters went to England and secured the champion's signature to articles agreeing to box Willard from twenty to forty-five rounds for the sum of $30,000 and the additional sum of $2,000 for expenses.

The promoters selected the race track at Juarez, Mexico, just across the border from El Paso, as the scene, and Saturday, March 6, as the date of the fight. Johnson left England in December, planning to reach Mexico, via South America, and arrived in Buenos Ayres in January. On February 8 he reached Barbados, British West Indies, from which place he arrived at Havana, Cuba, February 21. Johnson eventually refused to enter Mexico and Willard and his party, after training at El Paso from January 25, was forced to go to Cuba, where he landed on March 16.

Both fighters resumed training again and the contest was set for Saturday, April 3. Later the date was changed to Sunday, April 4, and when objections to the holding of the fight on Easter Sunday developed, the boxers agreed to meet on Monday, April 5. There were no further delays and challenger and defender entered the ring at the Oriental Race Track, Marianao, seven miles from Havana, shortly after 1.30 P. M. on that day, and the bell for the opening round rang at 1.54 P. M.

The battle was fought under a clear sky and hot sun, and it was estimated that between fifteen and seventeen thousand spectators witnessed the contest. The price of seats ranged from $25 for ringside sections to $5 for bleacher seats and $3 for admission. Several squads of Cuban Rural Guards patrolled both inside and outside the track to preserve order. Five machines were used in taking moving pictures of the fight, which have been exhibited in Canada, South America and some parts of Europe, but not in the United States, due to interstate commerce regulations.

No official announcement of the gate receipts or the division of the same was made by the promoters. The receipts from all sources were placed at between $60,000 and $70,000. Out of this sum Johnson received $32,000 and the remainder was divided between Willard and the promoters upon a percentage basis not made public. Willard's was understood, however, to have been less than that received by any heavyweight championship-winning pugilist in modern ring history.

Betting on the fight favored Johnson from the time the match was made until the pugilists entered the ring. In the early stages the negro was quoted as high as 2 to 1, but the odds fell steadily until the day of the fight, when 6 to 5 was the basis of the few wagers made around the ringside. Betting was light at all times, the biggest play being made in the mutuel machines at the race track before and during the battle.

Both pugilists were carefully examined by physicians before entering the ring and each was declared to be in perfect physical condition. Willard had the advantage of height, weight, reach, and youth over Johnson, although the negro was conceded to be a far more skilful boxer. Both stepped on the scales in the ring and the weights were announced as Willard, 236 pounds; Johnson, 225 pounds, although it was understood that the pugilists exceeded this weight by from five to ten pounds each.

Willard was seconded by Tom Jones, Tex O'Rourke, Jim Savage, Walter Monahan, and Jack Hemple, while Johnson had in his corner Tom Flanagan, George Monroe, Sam McVey, Dave Mills, Bob Armstrong, and Colin Bell. The officials of the fight were: Referee, Jack Welsh, San Francisco; alternate referee, Matt Hinkel, Cleveland; official timekeeper and stakeholder, Bob Vernon, New York; timekeeper for Willard, Otto Floto, Denver; for Johnson, Sam Bennett, Toronto.

The physical statistics of the fighters were as follows:

Willard.		Johnson.
28 years	age	38 years.
242 lbs.	weight	234 lbs.
6 ft. 6 in.	height	6 ft. ½ in.
83½ in.	reach	73¼ in.
39 in.	chest, normal	40 in.
44½ in.	chest, expanded	43½ in.
37 in.	waist	38½ in.
25½ in.	thigh	25 in.
17½ in.	calf	15 in.
9½ in.	ankle	9 in.
14¼ in.	right biceps, normal	15 in.
15¾ in.	right biceps, contracted	17½ in.
14 in.	left biceps, normal	14 in.
15¼ in.	left biceps, contracted	16 in.
8½ in.	left wrist	6¾ in.
8¼ in.	right wrist	7 in.

PREVIOUS HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BOUTS UNDER QUEENSBERRY RULES.

September 7, 1892—At New Orleans, La., James J. Corbett knocked out John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds. January 25, 1894—At Jacksonville, Fla., Jim Corbett knocked out Charley Mitchell, champion of England, 3 rounds. March 17, 1897—At Carson City, Nev., Bob Fitzsimmons knocked out James J. Corbett, 14 rounds. June 9, 1899—At Coney Island, N. Y., James J. Jeffries knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons, 11 rounds. November 3, 1899—At Coney Island, N. Y., J. J. Jeffries won from Thomas J. Sharkey, challenger, 25 rounds. July 25, 1902—At San Francisco Cal., J. J. Jeffries knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons, challenger, 8 rounds. August 14, 1903—At San Francisco, Cal., J. J. Jeffries knocked out J. J. Corbett, challenger, 10 rounds. August 26, 1904—At San Francisco, Cal., J. J. Jeffries knocked out Jack Munroe, challenger, 2 rounds. July 3, 1905—J. J. Jeffries, having previously announced his retirement, officiated as referee at Reno, Nev., and declared Marvin Hart champion when the latter knocked out Jack Root, 12 rounds. February 23, 1906—At Los Angeles, Cal., Tommy Burns won from Marvin Hart, 20 rounds. May 7, 1907, At Los Angeles, Cal., Tommy Burns won from Jack O'Brien, 20 rounds. July 4, 1907—At Colma, Cal., Tommy Burns knocked out Bill Squires, 1 round. Dec. 26, 1908—At Sydney, Australia, Jack Johnson (colored) won from Tommy Burns, 14 rounds. October 16, 1909—At Colma, Cal., Jack Johnson knocked out Stanley Ketchel, 12 rounds. July 4, 1910—At Reno, Nev., Jack Johnson knocked out J. J. Jeffries, 15 rounds. July 4, 1912—At Las Vegas, N. M., Jack Johnson won from Jim Flynn, 9 rounds. June 27, 1914—At Paris, France, Jack Johnson won from Frank Moran, 20 rounds.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

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BOXING—*Continued.*

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915, Jess Willard.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914, M. Gibbons and E. McGoorty.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1908-1912, no legitimate claimants.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1894, Jack McAuliffe; 1894-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1911, Ad Wolgast; 1912, Ad Wolgast and Willie Ritchie; 1913, Willie Ritchie; 1914, Freddie Welsh.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1914, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914, Kid Williams.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.	Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4, 1910.	Johnson.....	Jeffries	Reno, Nev	$270,755	Feb. 22, 1910.	Wolgast.....	Nelson.....	San Fran.	$37,750
Sept. 2, 1906.	Gans.....	Nelson	G'd'd, Nev	69,715	Oct. 16, 1909	Johnson.....	Ketchel.....	San Fran.	32,300
April 5, 1915.	Willard.....	Johnson.....	Hav., C'ba	†68,000	Mar. 25, 1904.	Britt	Corbett	San Fran.	32,245
Dec. 26, 1908.	Johnson.....	Burns	Sy'y, Aus.	†67,500	July 25, 1902.	Jeffries.....	Fitzsimmons.	San Fran.	31,800
Nov. 3, 1899.	Jeffries.....	Sharkey.....	New York.	68,300	Mar. 17, 1897.	Fitzsimmons	Corbett.....	Carson.	29,000
Aug. 14, 1903.	Jeffries.. ...	Corbett	San Fran.	63,340	Nov. 15, 1901	Jeffries.....	Ruhlin.	San Fran.	30,800
Sept. 11, 1915.	‡Gibbons ..	McFarland..	New York.	58,069	Sept. 9, 1905.	Nelson.....	Britt.....	San Fran.	27,775
Aug. 30, 1906.	Corbett.....	M. Coy	New York.	56,550	Oct. 31, 1904.	Britt	Gans.....	San Fran.	21,761
Dec. 20, 1904.	Nelson.....	Britt	Colma, Cal	46,311	Aug. 28, 1904.	Jeffries.....	Munroe	San Fran.	21,760
Sept. 7, 1892.	Corbett	Sullivan.....	N. Orleans	*45,000	Dec. 2, 1896.	Sharkey. ...	Fitzsimmons.	San Fran.	21,000
Mar. 8, 1893.	Fitzsimmons	Hall	N. Orleans	40,000	Mar. 31, 1903.	Corbett.....	McGovern...	San Fran.	20,980

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. †Estimated. ‡Ten-round no-decision bout.

AMATEURS.

A. A. U. Championships, held in Boston, Mass, April 7. Results: 108-pound class—Howard Root, Cleveland A. C., defeated Ben Bailey, Adams A. A., Malden, Mass., three rounds; judges' decision. 115-pound class—Tony Vatian, Brighton, Mass., defeated Julius Walters, Cleveland A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. 125-pound class—Arthur Strawhacker, Cleveland A. C., defeated John J. Emery, Cambridge, Mass., three rounds; judges' decision. 135-pound class—Mike Crowley, Malden, Mass., defeated C. Simonson, Union Settlement A. C., New York, three rounds; judges' decision. 145-pound class—August Ratner, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, defeated Charles Atkins, Boston, three rounds; judges' decision. 158-pound class—A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, defeated Walter Wyss, Cleveland, four rounds, by knockout. 175-pound class—Edward C. Carr, Boston, defeated Charles W. Olsen, Boston, in four rounds. Heavyweight class—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, defeated James McDonald, Milton, Mass.

Metropolitan Championships, held by New York A. C., New York City, March 24, 25, and 27. Results of final bouts: 108-pound class—M. Herbert, Union Settlement A. C., defeated S. Ballett, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, three rounds; judges' decision. 115-pound class—Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., defeated F. Zellner, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, three rounds; judges' decision. 125-pound class—Allie Nack, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. L. Lilly, Knights of St. Antony, one round; referee stopped the bout. 135-pound class—Charles Simonson, Union Settlement A. C., defeated F. Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., four rounds; judges' decision. 145-pound class—August Ratner, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, defeated J. H. Smith, East Side House, three rounds; judges' decision. 158-pound class—J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, three rounds; judges' decision. 175-pound class—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, defeated W. Spengler, Union Settlement A. C., four rounds; judges' decision. Heavyweight class—W. Spengler, Union Settlement A. C., defeated A. Sheridan, Trinity Club, in three rounds; judges' decision.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONALS.

FEBRUARY 13 1915, Chicago, Ill.—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Paul Martinson in 32m. 40s. and 12m. 20s.

February 20, Chicago, Ill.—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Antone Santore, Italy, in 13m. 34s. and 4m. 20s. Strangler Lewis defeated Paul Martinson in 41m. 35s. and 59s.

March 13, Chicago, Ill.—Youssiffo Hussan, Turkey, defeated Paul Martinson in 21m. and 5m.

April 28, Montreal, Canada—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Tigan, Russia, in straight falls in a mixed style match.

May 4, Louisville, Ky.—Charles Cutler and Youssiffo Hussan drew in 3h.

May 19, Decatur, Ill.—Scotty McGovern defeated Billy Smith in 10m. 23s. and 1m.

May 19 to June 25—International Tournament at the Manhattan Opera House at New York City. The most important bouts had the following results: Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Pierre Le Colosse, France, in 42m. 32s.; Alexander Aberg defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in 2h. 5m.; Dr. Roller defeated Pierre Le Colosse in 24m. 30s.; Georg Lurich, Russia and Dr. Roller drew in 20m.; Alexander Aberg and Georg Lurich drew in 20m.; Dr. Roller defeated Ivan Linow, Russia, in 1h. 33m. 8s.; Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Dr. Roller in 1h. 28m. Final bout—Zbyszko and Aberg drew in 2h. 30m.

July 3, Humboldt, Iowa—Frank Gotch defeated Henry Ordemann in 21m. and 17m.

July 5, Omaha, Neb.—Joe Stecher defeated Charles Cutler in 17m. 38s. and 10m. 59s.

AMATEURS.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at San Francisco, Cal., April 20. Results of finals: 108-pound class—R. Goudie, Lima, Ohio, defeated Carl Benson, New York. 115-pound class—F. Glahe, Spokane A. C., defeated K. Bassit, Gary, Ind., in extra period. 125-pound class—S. Vorres, Chicago, Ill., defeated V. Vosen, Chicago. 135-pound class—O. Runchey, Seattle A. C., defeated J. Kolks, Finn A. C., Boston. 145-pound class—D. Burns, Spokane, defeated J. Connelly, Chicago, Ill. 158-pound class—B. Reuben, Chicago, Ill., defeated G. Sawtelle, Lehigh University, in extra period. 175-pound class—E. Caddock, Chicago A. A., defeated C. E. Allen, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Heavyweight class—E. Caddock, Chicago A. A., defeated C. E. Allen, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal.

Metropolitan Championships, held at the Bronx Church House, May 1, 1915. Results of finals: 108-pound class—Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated T. Mork, Norwegian-American A. C. 115-pound class—W. Strobach, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated A. Pascarello, Columbia University, in 6m. 47s. 125-pound class—Ernest Benson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated Carl Liljehult, Bronx

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WRESTLING—*Continued.*

Church House, on work. 135-pound class—C. Carlson, New York A. C., defeated Hugo Karl, Kaleva A. C., on work. 145-pound class—Louis Nelsen, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated E. Leino, Kaleva A. C., on work. 158-pound class—Ingvald Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated John Leahy, Kaleva A. C., on work. 175-pound class—Olaf Huseby, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated Victor Salo, Finnish-American A. C., on work. Heavyweight class—N. Pendleton, Jr., New York A. C., defeated John Kaletchits, East Side Y. M. C. A., in 12m. 13s.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

February 6, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 19 points, Penn State 10 points. South Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh 26 points, Columbia 5 points.

February 13, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 18 points, Lehigh 11 points. State College, Pa.—Penn State 20 points, Pennsylvania 11 points. New York, N. Y.—Columbia 27 points, Lafayette 5 points.

February 17, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 29 points, Lafayette 0 points.

February 22, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 32 points, Pennsylvania 5 points. New York, N. Y.—Yale 18 points, Columbia 13 points. South Bethlehem, Pa.—Penn State 19 points, Lehigh 11 points.

February 27, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 26 points, Yale 4 points. State College—Penn State 25 points, Columbia 6 points.

March 5, South Bethlehem, Pa.—Cornell 19 points, Lehigh 11 points. New Haven, Ct.—Yale 25 points, Pennsylvania 6 points. New York, N. Y.—Princeton 23 points, Columbia 8 points.

March 6, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 17 points, Cornell 12 points.

March 10, New Haven, Ct.—Yale 13 points, Harvard 4 points.

March 13, Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue 31 points, Chicago 16 points. South Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh 27 points, Brown 5 points. Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell 34 points, Columbia 0 points.

March 19, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 19 points, Yale 11 points.

March 20, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania 21 points, Columbia 11 points.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at South Bethlehem, Pa., March 27, 1915. Cornell won, scoring 24 points; Lehigh landed second place with 19 points; Pennsylvania third, with 13; Princeton fourth, with 11, and Columbia fifth, with 4 points. The summaries: 115-pound class—Culbertson, Cornell, defeated Kirkhuff, Lehigh, in 5m. 12s. 125-pound class—Martin, Lehigh, defeated Wooly, Pennsylvania, on decision. 135-pound class—Post, Cornell, defeated Tancock, Princeton, on work. 158-pound class—Calloghy, Cornell, defeated Sattler, Pennsylvania, in 5m. 24s. 145-pound class—Thomas, Lehigh, defeated Frantz, Princeton, on decision. 175-pound class—Pendleton, Columbia, defeated McKeag, Cornell, on work. Heavyweight class—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, defeated Kleinert, Cornell, in 1m. 7s.

AERO SCIENCE CLUB OF AMERICA.

The Aero Science Club of America was formed in 1914. Its membership consists of college students and others interested in the science. Its purpose is to further the science of aeronautics. The club has branches in all parts of the United States, the branches consisting of the leading model aeroplane clubs in America. Kite flying also forms an important addition to the activities of the club. *President*—Charles V. Obst. *Secretary*—George A. Cavanagh. *Treasurer*—Frank Broomfield. *Headquarters*—29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

BASKETBALL.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at San Francisco, Cal. (Olympic Club), February 22-25. Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Whittier College of Southern California in the final game; score, 29—16. Third, Oakland (Cal.) Y. M. C. A.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P. C.
Yale	9	2	267	211	.800
Cornell	7	3	250	202	.700
Princeton	6	4	241	196	.600
Columbia	6	4	233	182	.600
Pennsylvania	3	7	208	246	.300
Dartmouth	0	10	10	184	.000

GREATER NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP—FINAL STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Stuyvesant	10	1	.909
Commerce	10	1	.909
Clinton	9	2	.818
Boys' High	9	2	.818
Newtown	7	4	.636
Bushwick	6	5	.555
Bryant	5	6	.454
Far Rockaway	5	6	.454
Eastern District	3	8	.272
Erasmus Hall	2	9	.181
Townsend Harris	0	11	.000
Jamaica	0	11	.000

MIDDLE WESTERN CONFERENCE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Illinois	11	0	1000
Chicago	8	3	.727
Wisconsin	8	3	.727
Northwestern	5	4	.556
Minnesota	5	5	.500
Purdue	4	8	.333
Iowa	2	6	.250
Ohio	3	9	.250
Indiana	1	9	.100

IMPORTANT GAMES.

Naval Academy—Naval Academy 14, Yale 22; Naval Academy 35, Pennsylvania 18; Naval Academy 28, Catholic University of Washington 9; Naval Academy 47, Georgetown 6; Naval Academy 40, Dartmouth 12; Naval Academy 23, Cornell 24.

West Point—West Point 15, Fordham 4; West Point 20, Georgetown 3; West Point 12, Union 21; West Point 29, Swarthmore 12; West Point 19, Lehigh 6; West Point 25, Pittsburgh 18; West Point 28, Syracuse 12; West Point 15, Cornell 11; West Point 44, Washington and Lee 20.

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BASEBALL.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1915.

PLAYED between Philadelphia, winner of National League pennant, and Boston, winner of American League pennant. Boston defeated Philadelphia 4 games to 1.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First game, at Philadelphia, October 8. Boston—1 run, 8 hits, 1 error. Philadelphia—3 runs, 5 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Alexander, Burns; Shore, Cady.

Second game, at Philadelphia, October 9. Boston—2 runs, 10 hits, no errors. Philadelphia—1 run, 3 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Mayer, Burns; Foster, Thomas.

Third game, at Boston, October 11. Philadelphia—1 run, 3 hits, no errors. Boston—2 runs, 6 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Alexander, Burns; Leonard, Carrigan.

Fourth game, at Boston, October 12 Philadelphia—1 run, 7 hits, no errors. Boston—2 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Chalmers, Burns; Shore, Cady.

Fifth game, at Philadelphia, October 13. Boston—5 runs, 10 hits, 1 error. Philadelphia—4 runs, 9 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Foster, Thomas, Cady; Mayer, Rixey, Burns.

COMPOSITE SCORE.

G., games; A. B., at bat; R., runs; H., hits; 2B., two-base hit; 3B., three-base hit; H. R., home run; T. B., total bases; S. O., struck out; B. B., base on balls; P. O., put out; A., assists; E., errors; T. C., total chances.

BOSTON (AMERICAN LEAGUE).

PLAYERS.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Batting Average.	P.O	A.	E.	T.C.	Fielding Average.
Hooper	5	20	4	7	0	0	2	13	4	2	.350	8	0	1	9	888
Scott	5	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.055	7	12	0	19	1.000
Speaker	5	17	2	5	0	1	0	7	1	4	.294	10	0	0	10	1.000
Hobilitzel	5	16	1	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	.313	35	5	1	41	976
Lewis	5	18	1	8	1	0	1	12	4	1	.444	10	1	0	11	1.000
Gardner	5	17	2	4	0	1	0	6	0	1	.235	5	14	0	19	1.000
Barry	5	17	1	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	.177	11	10	1	22	.955
Cady	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	.333	14	4	0	18	1.000
Shore	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.200	0	5	1	6	.833
Henriksen	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Ruth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Thomas	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.200	10	3	0	13	1.000
Foster	2	8	0	4	1	0	0	5	2	0	.500	4	3	0	7	1.000
Janvrin	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Carrigan	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	8	0	0	8	1.000
Leonard	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Gainer	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	9	0	0	9	1.000
Totals		159	12	42	2	2	3	57	25	10	.264	132	59	4	195	.980

PHILADELPHIA (NATIONAL LEAGUE).

PLAYERS.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Batting Average.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Fielding Average.
Stock	5	17	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	.118	1	8	0	9	1.000
Bancroft	5	17	2	5	0	0	0	5	2	2	.294	13	10	1	24	.958
Paskert	5	19	2	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	.158	17	0	0	17	1.000
Cravath	5	16	2	2	1	1	0	5	6	2	.125	5	0	0	5	1.000
Luderus	5	16	1	7	2	0	1	12	4	1	.438	40	4	1	45	.977
Whitted	5	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.066	14	0	0	14	1.000
Niehoff	5	16	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	.063	10	10	0	20	1.000
Burns	5	16	1	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	.187	27	9	1	37	.973
Alexander	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.200	2	5	0	7	1.000
Mayer	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	2	3	0	5	1.000
Dugey	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Chalmers	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.333	0	4	0	4	1.000
Byrne	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Becker	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Rixey	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.500	0	1	0	1	1.000
Killifer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Totals		148	10	27	4	1	1	36	25	10	.182	131	54	3	188	.981

THE SUMMARY.

Games won—Boston 4, Philadelphia 1. Pitchers' records—Games won—Alexander 1, Foster 2, Leonard 1, Shore 1. Games lost—Mayer 1, Alexander 1, Chalmers 1, Shore 1, Rixey 1. Sacrifice hits—Scott 2, Gardner, Cady, Cravath, Bancroft, Alexander, Stock, Whitted, Shore, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Hobilitzel. Double plays— Burns to Bancroft to Luderus, Scott to Barry to Hobilitzel to Barry, Chalmers to Burns to Whitted, Foster to Thomas to Hobilitzel, Bancroft to Luderus. Stolen bases—Whitted, Hobilitzel, Dugey. Left on bases—Boston 35, Philadelphia 23. First base on errors—Boston 2, Philadelphia 2. Struck out—By Alexander, 10; by Shore, 6; by Mayer, 7; by Foster, 13; by Leonard, 6; by Chalmers, 6; by Rixey, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 4; off Shore, 8; off Mayer, 2; off Chalmers, 3; off Foster, 2; off Rixey, 2. Hits—Off Alexander, 14; off Leonard, 3; off Mayer, 16; off Shore, 12; off Foster, 12; off Chalmers, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Foster (Stock and Luderus), by Rixey (Hooper).

BOSTON (AMERICAN LEAGUE) VS. PHILADELPHIA (NATIONAL LEAGUE).

GAMES AND CITY.	Paid Admissions.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commission.
First, Philadelphia	19,343	$51,066.00	$27,575.64	$9,191.88	$5,106.60
Second, Philadelphia	20,306	52,029.00	28,095.66	9,365.22	5,202.90
Third, Boston	42,300	83,191.00	44,923.14	14,974.38	8,319.10
Fourth, Boston	41,096	82,046.50	44,305.11	14,768.37	8,204 65
Fifth, Philadelphia	20,306	52,029.00	.....	23,413.05	5,202.90
Total	143,351	$320,361.50	$144,909.55	$71,712.90	$32,036.15

Number of Boston players sharing in money, 23; number of Philadelphia players sharing in money, 23; winning team's share, $86,945.73; losing team's share, $57,963.82; each winning player's share, $3,780.25; each losing player's share, $2,520.17.

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WHEN THE PLAYERS FARED BEST.

The biggest world's series pot ever divided by ball players was that of the Giants-Red Sox eight-game series in 1912. The figures were: Total players' share, $147,088.85. Boston players' share, $88,543.02. Each Red Sox (22 men) got $4,022. New York players' share, $53,028.68. Each Giant (23 men) got $2,566.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1905.

Year.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1905	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	$68,436.00
1906	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,223	94,975.00
1909	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910	Athletics-Chicago	5	125,222	173,980.00
1911	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.00
1912	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980.00
1914	Boston, Nationals-Philadelphia, Americans	4	111,009	226,739.00

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	*10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1
1914	Boston (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	0

OTHER POST SEASON SERIES.

Chicago Series (Final).

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
American League	4	1	.800	National League	1	4	.200

St. Louis Series (Final).

American League	4	1	.800	National League	1	4	.200

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1915.

National League.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Chicago.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	New York.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia		14	9	14	10	15	13	15	90	62	.592
Boston	7		14	10	15	9	15	13	83	69	.547
Brooklyn	13	8		14	11	11	11	12	80	72	.526
Chicago	7	12	8		13	12	13	8	73	80	.477
Pittsburgh	12	7	11	9		10	10	14	73	81	.474
St. Louis	7	12	11	10	12		8	12	72	81	.471
Cincinnati	9	7	11	9	12	14		9	71	83	.461
New York	7	9	8	14	8	10	13		69	83	.454
Games lost	62	69	72	80	81	81	83	83			

American League.

Clubs.	Boston.	Detroit.	Chicago.	Washington.	New York.	St. Louis.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston		14	12	15	10	17	16	17	101	50	.669
Detroit	8		15	13	17	13	17	17	100	54	.649
Chicago	10	7		8	15	18	16	19	93	61	.604
Washington	6	9	14		13	13	16	14	85	68	.556
New York	12	5	7	9		12	13	11	69	83	.454
St. Louis	5	9	4	9	10		10	16	63	91	.409
Cleveland	4	5	6	6	9	12		15	57	95	.375
Philadelphia	5	5	3	8	9	6	7		43	100	.283
Games lost	50	54	61	68	83	91	95	109			

PENNANT WINNERS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8	1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	8
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8	1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	8
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	8	1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	8
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8	1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	8
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	8
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	8	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	8
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	8

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PENNANT WINNERS—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1878..	Boston.....	41	19	.683	H. Wright...	6	1897..	Boston.....	93	39	.705	Selee.....	12
1879..	Providence....	55	23	.705	G. Wright...	8	1898..	Boston.....	102	47	.685	Selee.....	12
1880..	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Anson.....	8	1899..	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	Hanlon.....	12
1881..	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Anson.....	8	1900..	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	Hanlon.....	8
1882..	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Anson.....	8	1901..	Pittsburgh....	90	49	.647	Clarke.....	8
1883..	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Morrell.....	8	1902..	Pittsburgh....	103	36	.741	Clarke.....	8
1884..	Providence....	84	28	.750	Bancroft.....	8	1903..	Pittsburgh....	91	49	.650	Clarke.....	8
1885..	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Anson.....	8	1904..	New York.....	106	47	.693	McGraw.....	8
1886..	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Anson.....	8	1905..	New York.....	105	48	.686	McGraw.....	8
1887..	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Watkins.....	8	1906..	Chicago.....	116	36	.763	Chance.....	8
1888..	New York.....	84	47	.641	Mutrie.....	8	1907..	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	Chance.....	8
1889..	New York.....	83	43	.659	Mutrie.....	8	1908..	Chicago.....	95	55	.643	Chance.....	8
1890..	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	McGunnigle .	8	1909..	Pittsburgh....	110	42	.724	Clarke.....	8
1891..	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Selee.....	8	1910..	Chicago.....	104	50	.676	Chance . . .	8
1892..	Boston.....	102	48	.680	Selee.....	12	1911..	New York....	99	54	.647	McGraw....	8
1893..	Boston.....	86	44	.662	Selee.....	12	1912..	New York....	103	48	.682	McGraw ...	8
1894..	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Hanlon.....	12	1913..	New York...	101	51	.664	McGraw ...	8
1895..	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Hanlon.....	12	1914..	Boston.....	94	59	.615	Stallings....	8
1896..	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Hanlon.....	12	1915..	Philadelphia..	90	62	.592	Moran.....	8

MINOR LEAGUES.

Federal League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago.....	86	66	.566	Newark.....	80	72	.526
St. Louis....	87	67	.565	Buffalo.....	74	78	.487
Pittsburgh...	86	67	.562	Brooklyn....	70	82	.461
Kansas City.	81	72	.533	Baltimore...	47	107	.305

International League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo.....	86	50	.632	Montreal....	67	70	.489
Providence..	85	53	.616	Harrisburg...	61	76	.445
Toronto.....	72	67	.518	Richmond...	59	81	.422
Rochester...	69	69	.500	Jersey City..	52	85	.380

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Minneapolis.	92	62	.597	Kansas City.	71	80	.467
St. Paul.....	90	63	.588	Milwaukee...	67	82	.450
Indianapolis.	81	70	.537	Cleveland...	67	82	.450
Louisville....	78	72	.520	Columbus...	56	91	.372

Amateur League.

Final Club Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Englewood...	10	1	.909	Crescent....	1	6	.143
Com'nwealth	7	3	.700	Montclair...	1	9	.100
Forest Hills..	5	5	.500				

Indoor Amateur Interclub League.

Final Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Racquet and Tennis....	12	3	.750	Union.....	6	8	.429
University...	11	4	.733	Calumet....	4	10	.286
Knickerbocker	7	8	.467	Twelfth Infantry.....	4	11	.267

College Baseball.

There is no league, and the following table has been compiled from results of games as reported:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Tufts.....	18	2	.900	*Yale.....	16	8	.667
Army.....	18	3	.857	*Princeton...	18	11	.621
*Harvard....	19	4	.826	Amherst.....	10	9	.526
Syracuse....	18	4	.818	Cornell.....	12	12	.500
*Brown.....	17	4	.810	Fordham....	10	11	.476
Lehigh.....	13	5	.722	Williams...	8	10	.444
Navy.....	16	7	.696	Dartmouth..	11	18	.379
Columbia....	13	6	.684	Pennsylvania	5	14	.263

* Does not include games with professional teams.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

National matches were held in 1915 at State Camp, near Jacksonville, Fla., during October. The winners of these matches were: National Individual Match—Sergt. J. S. Stewart, 1st C. C., Massachusetts, score, 315. National Team Match, 44 teams—Winners, Class A, National Trophy, U. S. Infantry, score, 3,646; Class B, Hilton Trophy, Pennsylvania, score, 3,563; Class C, "Soldier of the Marathon" Trophy, Kentucky, score, 3,518. National Pistol Match—1st Lieut. J. D. Garland, 3d Indiana Infantry, score, 721. United Service Match—National Guard Team, score, 2,228.

National matches held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association: Inter-Club Military Match, shot in July, 25 teams competing—The Los Angeles, Cal., Rifle and Revolver Team of ten men winning, score, 2,294.

Inter-Military School Match, indoor, 16 clubs competing—New Mexico Military Institute Rifle Club won Class A with a score of 6,770, winning all 7 matches. Morgan Park Academy, Illinois, Rifle Club, won Class B, losing only one match.

Intercollegiate Match, outdoor, 13 competing teams—Winner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rifle Club, score, 838.

Inter-Public High School Match, indoor, 30 clubs competing—Winners, Class A, Iowa City High School, score, 8,752, losing only one of nine matches; Class B, Springfield, Mass., High School, score, 8,466, winning nine matches; Class C, Curtis High School, New York, score, 8,418, winning nine matches.

National Rifle Association Matches, held at Jacksonville, Fla., during October: President's Match—Winner, Gunnery Sergt. Andrew Hagen, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 247. Wimbledon Cup Match—Won by Color Sergt. J. E. Jackson, 1st Infantry, Iowa, score, 98. Rapid Fire Match—Won by Sergt. J. Lienhard, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 50. Members' Match—Winner, Corp. J. F. Coppedge, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 50. Marine Corps Match—Winner, Sergt. E. J. Blade, Co. G, 1st Infantry, Minnesota, score, 197. Leech Cup Match—Winner, Quartermaster-Sergt. J. M. Thomas, Troop G, 3d U. S. Cavalry, score, 102. Grand aggregate score in Leech, Marine, Wimbledon, Members' and President's Matches—Won by Sergt. T. G. Mack, Co. B, 6th Infantry, Massachusetts, score, 677.

Evans Skirmish Match—Won by Connecticut Team with 8 hits.

Company Team Match—Winner, Co. D, 3d Infantry, D. C. N. G., score, 371.

Pistol Team Match—Won by 1st Infantry, Kansas N. G., score, 718.

Enlisted Men's Team Match—Won by 2d Team of Massachusetts, score, 587.

Regimental Team Match—Won by 1st Regiment, Minnesota N. G., score, 815.

Interscholastic Team Championship, indoor, for the Astor Cup—Won by Stoneham, Mass., High School, score, 982.

Indoor Inter-Club League Match—Winners, Class A, Park Club, Bridgeport, Ct., score, 10,931, shooting 11 matches weekly; Class B, Bangor, Me., Rifle Association, score, 10,824; Class C, New Haven, Ct., Grays Rifle Club, score, 10,681.

Outdoor Small Bore Inter-Club Match—Winner, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio, score, 9,575.

Individual Gallery Championship—Winner, A. D. Rothrock, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio, score, 409.

Intercollegiate Indoor Match—Winners, Class A, Washington State College, score, 10,849; Class B, North Georgia Agricultural College, score, 8,699; Class C, Yale, score, 8,252.

Compiled by Albert S. Jones, Secretary National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

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ASSOCIATION OR SOCCER FOOTBALL.

NATIONAL Challenge Cup. Final played May 1, at Lehigh Stadium, South Bethlehem, Pa. Bethlehem Field Club defeated Brooklyn Celtic by 3 to 1.

American Football Association Cup. Final played April 18, at Newark, N. J. Scottish-Americans defeated Brooklyn Celtics by 1 to 0. Previous winners:

1885—O. N. T., Newark.
1886—O. N. T., Newark.
1887—O. N. T., Newark.
1888—Fall River Rovers.
1889—Fall River Rovers.
1890—Olympics, Fall River.
1891—East Ends, Fall River.
1892—East Ends, Fall River.
1893—Pawtucket Free Wanderers.
1894—Olympics, Fall River.
1895—Caledonians, Kearny.
1896—True Blues, Paterson.
1897—Manx Eleven, Philadelphia.
1898—Arlington A. A., Kearny.
1906—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1907—Clark A. A., East Newark.
1908—West Hudsons, Harrison.
1909—True Blues, Paterson.
1910—Tacony F. C., Tacony, Pa.
1911—Howard & Bullough F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.
1912—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1913—True Blues, Paterson.
1914—Bethlehem F. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
1915—Scottish-Americans of Newark.

Note—From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, there was no competition for the cup.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.
STANDING OF THE CLUBS FOR SEASON 1914-15.

FIRST DIVISION.								SECOND DIVISION.							
CLUBS.	Gms	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst	Pts	CLUBS.	Gms	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst	Pts.
Brooklyn Celtic	18	16	2	0	38	10	32	Our Boys	22	16	3	3	51	15	†35
Continentals	18	14	2	2	62	23	30	Bay Ridge	22	17	4	1	53	17	†35
Yonkers	18	11	6	1	43	24	23	White Rose	22	13	7	2	44	28	28
Columbia Oval	18	7	5	6	39	24	*21	I. R. T. Strollers	22	11	5	6	38	37	28
New York Celtic	18	9	8	1	32	25	19	Fultons	22	12	6	4	38	39	28
Camerons	18	6	7	5	30	34	17	Hudson United	22	10	10	2	45	40	22
Clan MacDuff	18	6	10	2	26	25	14	Clan Scott	22	9	12	1	33	38	19
Clan Chis. Rangers	18	6	10	2	17	35	*13	St. George	22	7	11	4	22	26	18
Hollywood Inn	18	5	12	1	16	30	11	Oversea Wanderers	22	5	11	6	38	47	16
Clan MacKenzie	18	0	18	0	9	82	0	Longfellows	22	7	13	2	29	44	16
								Greenpoint	22	6	14	2	21	43	14
								Mecca	22	1	21	0	13	52	2

* Columbia and Rangers game unfinished, score 1 goal each, but the referee awarded the game to Columbia.

† Our Boys and Bay Ridge tied for first place: Our Boys won the deciding game by 1 to 0.

FIELD CLUB SOCCER LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Canc'l'd.	For.	Against.	Points.
Crescent A. C.	10	7	1	2	..	32	9	16
Staten Island C. & T. C.	9	5	1	3	1	24	9	14
Bensonhurst F. C.	9	4	4	1	1	22	20	10
Columbia University	7	3	3	1	3	11	16	10
Montclair A. C.	8	2	4	2	2	19	15	8
Richmond County F. C.	9	0	8	1	1	7	46	2

METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT AMATEUR LEAGUE, NEW YORK CITY.
FINAL STANDING.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Hudson United F. C.	22	19	2	1	39	St. George F. C.	22	6	13	3	15
Subway F. C.	22	18	3	1	37	German F. C.	22	7	14	1	15
Chelsea F. C.	22	10	11	1	21	I. R. T. Strollers F. C.	22	5	13	4	14
Yonkers Thistle F. C.	22	9	12	1	19	White Rose F. C.	22	6	15	1	13
West Side Rangers F. C.	22	9	10	1	19	Mt. Vernon F. C.	22	1	17	4	6
Visitation P. C. F. C.	22	7	10	5	19	Clan McDuff F. C.	22	1	21	0	2

CONNECTICUT STATE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.
FINAL STANDING.
NORTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
New Britain	10	7	1	2	*14	Meriden	10	3	7	0	6
Manchester Glens	10	8	2	0	†12	Vikings	10	1	9	0	2
Manchester United	10	4	4	2	10	Brussels	Withdrew				
Terry Turbines	10	4	4	2	10						

* New Britain had two points deducted for playing ineligible players. † Manchester Glens had four points deducted for playing ineligible players.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Ansonia	12	10	2	0	*18	Naugatuck	12	2	8	2	6
Bridgeport City	12	8	2	2	*16	Norwalk	12	1	7	4	6
Academy	12	7	4	1	15	Caledonians	12	2	8	2	6
New Haven	12	6	5	1	13	Garden City	Withdrew				

* Ansonia and Bridgeport City had each two points deducted for playing ineligible players.

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ASSOCIATION OR SOCCER FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

ROCHESTER AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.
STANDING OF CLUBS.

Clubs.	Gms	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst	Pts.	Clubs.	Gms	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst	Pts.
MacNaughton Rangers F. C.	12	10	1	1	48	17	*29	Rochester Wanderers F. C.	12	3	8	1	27	40	†5
Rochester City F. C.	15	12	2	1	55	16	†23	Eagles F. C.	7	2	5	0	9	23	4
Celtic F. C.	14	5	9	0	32	44	‡12	Rob Roy F. C.	8	0	7	1	12	48	1

*MacNaughton Rangers allowed 8 points; opponents failed to appear. † Deducted 2 points for playing ineligible player ‡ Awarded 2 points; opponents failed to appear. Rob Roy played the first part of the season (disbanded). Eagles entered latter part of season.

New York State League vs. Southern New England League, played at New Bedford, Mass., April 19. New York won by 1 to 0.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Colleges.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts	Colleges.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Pennsylvania	6	5		1	11	Princeton	6	1	2	3	5
Harvard	6	3	1	2	8	Yale	6	1	3	2	4
Cornell	6	1	1	4	6	Haverford	6	1	4	1	3
Columbia	6	2	3	1	5						

MOTORCYCLE RACING.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS (AMERICAN AND FOREIGN).

1 Kilo.—25 3-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo.—33 1-5s., by J. Olieslagers at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—50 1-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905.

1 Mile, 36s.; 2 miles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 50 3-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 28 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 6 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 45s.; 7 miles, 4m. 23 1-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 1 3-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 39 4-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 6 1-8s.; 11 miles, 6m. 56 4-5s.; 12 miles, 7m. 37 3-5s.; 13 miles, 8m 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s.; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 7 1-5s.; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; all by Ray Seymour at Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1912. 30 miles, 20m. 18 1-5s.; 35 miles, 23m. 42s.; 40 miles, 27m. 6s.; 45 miles, 30m. 32 1-5s.; 50 miles, 33m. 55 1-5s.; 55 miles, 37m 19 2-5s.; 60 miles, 40m. 42 2-5s.; 65 miles, 44m. 6 2-5s.; 70 miles, 47m. 31 1-5s.; 75 miles, 50m. 55 2-5s.; 80 miles, 54m. 19 3 5s.; 85 miles, 57m. 46 3-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 1m. 12 2-5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 4m. 36 3-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 8m. 1 4-5s.; all by W. Humiston. 200 miles, 4h. 5m. 54 2-5s.; by H. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 300 miles, 3h. 30m. 20s.; by Carl Goudy, Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1915. 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909. 1 Hour—88 miles 350 yards; by W. Humiston. 2 Hours—118 miles 719 yards; by H.V. Colver at Brooklands, England, December 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles 936 yards; by H. V. Martin at Brooklands, England, November 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles1,320 yards, H. V. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles, 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles 784 yards. 13 Hours—506 miles 1,260 yards. 14 Hours—508 miles. 15 Hours—522 miles 1,590 yards. 16 Hours—566 miles. 17 Hours—599 miles 1,700 yards. 18 Hours—611 miles 330 yards. 19 Hours—648 miles 586 yards. 20 Hours—680 miles. 21 Hours—690 miles 586 yards. 22 Hours—725 miles 1,390 yards. 23 Hours—730 miles 940 yards. 24 Hours—775 miles 1,340 yards; all by H. A. Collier, Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Mile—55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 1 1-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 3 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m. 3 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Claflin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912. 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal., April 4, 1911. 21 miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles. 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s.; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 75 miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., November 24, 1908. 100 miles, 1h. 24m. 41s.; M. J. Graves at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19, 1915. 200 miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 300 miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 500 miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles 587 yards. 13 Hours—585 miles. 14 Hours—641 miles 587 yards. 15 Hours—677 miles 587 yards. 16 Hours—730 miles. 17 Hours—767 miles 587 yards. 18 Hours—812 miles 587 yards. 19 Hours—862 miles 587 yards. 20 Hours—911 miles. 21 Hours—945 miles 587 yards. 22 Hours—986 miles 1,174 yards. 23 Hours—1,035 miles 1,174 yards. 24 Hours—1,093 miles 1,151 yards; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909.

Straightaway Records—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s., Robert Stubbs at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909. 10 Miles—8m. 57s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909. 20 Miles—17m. 25 1-5s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., March 26, 1909.

Transcontinental Record—3,362 miles, 11 days 11h. 10m., by Erwin Baker, San Francisco-New York, May, 1914.

Economy Records—31 miles 1,400 yards, 1 pint, by F. A. Baker, Cambridge, Md., July 9, 1904. 55 miles 528 yards, 1 quart, by E. Buffum, New York City, July 4, 1904 162.7 miles, 1 gallon, Ed. Perrin, 1914. 190 miles, 4 quarts 10 ounces, by F. A. Baker, Long Island, September 15, 1907.

* Made with standing start.

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TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. Junior Championships, held at San Francisco, Cal., August 6. No records accepted because of wind. Point score: Olympic Club, San Francisco, 28; Chicago A. A., 27; Los Angeles A. C., 24; New Orleans Association, 21; New York A. C., 14; University of Notre Dame, 11; Caledonian Club, San Francisco, 10; Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 10; Denver A. C., 8; Brigham Young University, 8; Multnomah A. C., Portland, 6; Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, 5; University of Chicago, 5; Rock Island High School, 5; Illinois A. C., 4; Millrose A. A., New York, 3; unattached athletes, 3; Pittsburgh A. C., 2; Mississippi Agricultural Club, 1. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Final heat won by R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York; second, R. McBride, Denver A. C.; third, A. F. Ward, Chicago A. C. Time—9 4-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by R. McBride, Denver A. C.; second, Dan A. Jenkins, New Orleans; third, A. B. Booth, Chicago A. A. Time—21s. 440-yard run—Won by Frank Sleman, Olympic Club; second, F. Stormer, Cincinnati A. C.; third, A. Gates, Los Angeles A. C. Time—47s. 880-yard run—Won by E. W. Eby, Chicago A. C.; second, H. J. Stegeman, University of Chicago; third, T. M. Cramer, Olympic Club. Time—1m. 58s. One-mile run—Won by E. Stout, Olympic Club; second, H. Honahan, New York A. C.; third, H. Gardewing, Cincinnati A. C. Time—4m. 42 3-5s. Five-mile run—Won by Oliver Millard, Olympic Club; second, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; third, Joe Organ, Pittsburgh A. C. Time—26m. 33s. One-mile walk—Won by H. W. Fitzpatrick, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans; second, H. Brown, Los Angeles A. C.; third, Fred Watkins, Los Angeles A. C. Time—8m. 18s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by H. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles A. C.; second, H. S. Whitcomb, Cincinnati A. C.; third, T. Oakes, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans. Time—15 1-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by W. Bursch, New York A. C.; second, J. Loomis, Chicago A. A; third, J. Norton, Olympic Club. Time—24 1-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by I. Muenter, Olympic Club; second, W. Hummell, Multnomah A. C.; third, M. House, Los Angeles A. C. Time—54s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Ray Bagnard, Los Angeles A. C.; second, C. W. Bachman, University of Notre Dame; third, Walter McCole, Illinois A. C. Distance—44 ft. 8 in. 16-pound hammer throw—Won by J. McEachern, Caledonian Club; second, C. W. Bachman, Notre Dame University. Distance—152 ft. 2 in. Only two competitors. Running high jump—Won by Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University; second, D. Griffin, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans; third, E. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by P. Graham, Chicago A. A.; second, S. Landers, Chicago A. A.; third, Max Hole, Chicago A. A. Height—12 ft. Hop, step, and jump—Won by S. Landers, Chicago A. A.; second, J. E. Tracey, Caledonian Club; third, H. Johnston, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans. Distance—47 ft. 1-2 in. 56-pound weight—Won by T. Dutton, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans. Distance—27 ft. 11 in. All other entrants declared ineligible to compete. Discus throw—Won by C. W. Bachman, University of Notre Dame; second, T. Dutton, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans; third, V. A. Sheldon, Olympic Club. Distance—131 ft. 3-4 in. Javelin throw—Won by J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C.; second, Chester Fee, Multnomah A. C.; third, Chester Cannon, unattached. Distance—168 ft. 5 1-2 in. Running broad jump—Won by Sol Buteri, Rock Island A. C.; second, Clinton Buke, Brigham Young University; third, Ernest Plaven, Los Angeles A. C. Distance—22 ft. 11 in.

National A. A. U. Senior Championships, held at San Francisco, Cal., August 7. No records accepted because of wind. Team score: Olympic Club, San Francisco, 30; Irish-American A. C., New York, 24; Illinois A. C., Chicago, 21; Chicago A. A., 17; Boston Athletic Association, 16; Kansas City Athletic Club, 13; University of Wisconsin, 11; Los Angeles Athletic Club, 10; Multnomah Athletic Club, 10; New York Athletic Club, 9; University of Chicago, 7; Salem-Crescent Club, New York, 7; Mohawk A. C., 5; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 5; University of Missouri, 4; Caledonian Club, 4; Boston Irish-American, 3; Brigham Young University, 3; Notre Dame University, 3; Long Island A. C., 3; Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New Orleans, 2; Millrose A. A., Brooklyn, 1. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; second, A. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York; third, R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C. Time—9 4-5s. (Equals A. A. U. record.) 220-yard dash—Won by R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; second, H. L. Smith, Chicago A. C.; third, A. Meyer, Irish-American A. C. Time—21 1-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Ted Meredith, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; second, F. Sloman, Olympic Club, San Francisco; third, B. Dismond, University of Chicago. Time—47s. 880-yard run—Won by Leroy Campbell, Chicago; second, A. Ficks, Jr., Cincinnati; third, J. T. Higgins, Boston I. A. A. Time—2m. 1s. Mile run—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; second, N. S. Taber, Boston A. A.; third, I. Meyers, Illinois A. C. Time—4m. 23 1-5s. Five-mile run—Won by H. Kolehmainen, New York I. A. A. C.; second, O. J. Millyard, Olympic Club, San Francisco; third, O. Hobgood, Multnomah A. C., Portland. Time—25m. 50 1-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by F. Murray, Olympic Club, San Francisco; second, R. Simpson, University of Missouri; third, H. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles A. C. Time—15s. (Kelly, Los Angeles, finished first, but was disqualified for kicking over four hurdles.) 220-yard hurdles—Won by F. Murray, Olympic Club, San Francisco; second, F. W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.; third, J. Loomis, Chicago A. A. Time—23 3-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A.; second, E. Lighter, Illinois A. C.; third, H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A. Time—52 3-5s. Running hop, step, and jump—Won by Danny Hearn, Illinois A. C.; second, Platt Adams, New York A. C.; third, M. J. Fay, New York I. A. A. C. Distance—50 ft. 11 1-8 in. Discus throw—Won by A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; second, C. W. Bachman, Notre Dame University; third, L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C. Distance—146 ft. 9 1-4 in. 16-pound shot put—Won by A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; second, L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; third, Caughey, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Distance—48 ft. 11 3-4 in. Running broad jump—Won by W. P. Worthington, Boston A. A.; second, Platt Adams, New York A. C.; third, W. F. Sisson, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Distance—23 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—Won by Sam Bellah, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; second, Ed Knourek, Illinois A. C.; third, C. Bourgstrom, Los Angeles A. C. Height—12 ft. 9 in. Running high jump—Won by G. L. Horine, Olympic Club, San Francisco; second, C. Larsen, Brigham Young University; third, L. Nichols, Los Angeles A. C. Height—6 ft. 3-4 in. 16-pound hammer throw—Won by Pat Ryan, I. A. A. C., New York; second, L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; third, K. McAheran, Caledonian Club. Distance—176 ft. 2 3-4 in. 56-pound weight throw—Won by L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; second, Pat Ryan, I. A. A. C., New York; third, J. McEachern, Caledonian Club. Distance—35 ft. 9 3-4 in. Three-mile walk—Won by H. Renz, Mohawk A. C., New York; second, W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; third, H. W. Fitzpatrick, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans. Time—23m. 10 1-5s. Ten-mile Running and Seven-mile Walking Championships held at Brunswick, N. J., October 24. Ten-mile run—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., 53m. 32 1-5s.; second, Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., 53m. 33 2-5s; third, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., 54m. 12 2-5s.; fourth, Gaetano Strobino, New York A. C., 54m. 58 4-5s.; fifth, Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C., 56m. 5 4-5s. Seven-mile walk—Won by George H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, 50m. 40 4-5s.; second, Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., 53m. 58 4-5s.; third, William Plant, Long Island A. C., 54m. 22s.; fourth, E. C. Freeman, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, 55m. 18s.; fifth, Thomas A. Maroney, Bronx Church House, 55m. 54 2-5s.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Junior, held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, N. Y., December 29, 1914. Point scores: New York A. C., 32; Irish-American A. C., 13; Bronx Church House, 12; Dartmouth College, 8; unattached, 8; Central Congregational Sunday School, 5; Long Island A. C., 5; Illinois A. C., Chicago, 5; Georgetown University, 5; Princeton University, 5; Loughlin Lyceum, 4; Boston A. A., 3; Millrose A. A., 3; Mohawk A. C., 3;

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St. George's Club, 2; Syracuse University, 2; Sheridan A. C., 2; Trinity Club, 2; University of Pennsylvania, 1; Irish-American A. A., Boston, 1. 60-yard dash—Won by A. L. Engles, Cen. Cong. S. S.; second, Alex. Pinkerton, Jr., Loughlin Lyceum; third, David Politzer, Sheridan A. C. Time—6 4-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by E. D. Maurer, New York A. C.; second, R. E. Daisley, New York A. C.; third, Benj. Bowser, Syracuse University. Time—23 1-5s. 600-yard run—Won by Wm. Gough, unattached; second, E. Frick, New York A. C.; third, H. A. Hockings, New York A. C. Time—1m. 16 2-5s. 1,000-yard run—Won by M. J. Hayes, Princeton University; second, E. S. Fraser, I. A. A. C.; third, Mat Geis, Millrose A. A. Time—2m. 24 3-5s. 2-mile run—Won by W. Horton, New York A. C.; second, A. J. Fogel, I. A. A. C.; third, A. I. Lemberg, Trinity Club. Time—9m. 45 1-5s. 60-yard hurdles—Won by D. Trenholm, Dartmouth College; second, J. A. High, Boston A. A.; third, W. Bursch, New York A. C. Time—8 3-5s. 1-mile walk—Won by Wm. Plant, Long Island A. C.; second, Jos. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House; third, J. E. Goldstein, unattached. Time—7m. 15 4-5s. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by J. R. Kilpatrick, New York A. C.; second, C. E. Olmstead, New York A. C.; third, A. Fetter, I. A. A. C. Distance—50 ft. 7 1-4 in. Running high jump—Won by Marshall Low, Georgetown University; second, George Siemsen, Dartmouth College; third, H. Ludtke, St. George's Club. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Standing broad jump—Won by W. H. Taylor, Illinois A. C.; second, J. J. Froelich, I. A. A. C.; third, S. Baur, Bronx Church House. Distance—10 ft. 8 in. Standing high jump—Won by J. Hinrichsen, Bronx Church House; second, J. Kalista, Mohawk A. C.; third, S. Baur, Bronx Church House. Height—4 ft. 11 in.

Senior, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 4. Point score: Irish-American A. C., 35; Boston A. A., 23; New York A. C., 14; Illinois A. C., 12; Yale University, 8; Millrose A. A., 6; Mohawk A. C., 6; Colby College, 5; Long Island A. C., 5; Dartmouth College, 5; Bronx Church House, 5; Irish-American A. A., Boston, 4; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2; University of Michigan, 1; unattached, 6. Summaries: 1,000-yard run—Won by D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; second, A. R. Kiviat, I. A. A. C.; third, William Anderson, New York A. C. Time—2m. 18 4-5s. 75-yard dash—Won by Ervin T. Howe, Colby College; second, A. Meyer, I. A. A. C.; third, C. W. Loomis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—7 4-5s. Two-mile walk—Won by Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.; second, Richard F. Remer, I. A. A. C.; third, William Plant, Long Island A. C. Time—14m. 5 3-5s. (New championship record.) 300-yard run—Final heat won by S. D. Rose, Boston A. A.; second, Harry Glasing, I. A. A. C.; third, Hugh Hirshon, I. A. A. C. Time—32 3-5s. 75-yard high hurdle—Won by D. Trenholm, Dartmouth College; second, J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C.; third, J. A. High, Boston A. A. (E. P. Hammitt, State College, Pennsylvania, finished second, but was disqualified for knocking down three hurdles.) Time—9 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by M. Devaney, unattached; second, Sidney Leslie, Long Island, A. C.; third, J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C. Time—9m. 24 4-5s. 600-yard run—Won by Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; second, V. M. Wilkie, Yale University; third, D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A. Time—1m. 14 4-5s. Putting 24-pound shot—Won by P. McDonald, I. A. A. C., with 38 ft. 5 in.; second, J. J. Cahill, Millrose, A. A., with 35 ft. 9 1-2 in.; third, J. L. Lawlor, Irish-American A. A., Boston, with 34 ft. 8 1-8 in. Standing high jump—Won by W. H. Taylor, Illinois A. C., with 5 ft. 4 in.; second, Edward L. Emes, Bronx Church House, with 5 ft. 3 in.; third, Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 5 ft. 2 in. (New championship record.) Throwing 56-pound weight for height—Won by M. J. McGrath, I. A. A. C., with 15 ft. 9 in.; second, Pat McDonald, I. A. A. C., with 15 ft. 9 in.; third, J. J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., with 15 ft. 6 in. McGrath won first place on toss-off. Standing broad jump—Won by W. H. Taylor, Illinois A. C., with 11 ft. 2 in.; second, Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 10 ft. 7 1-2 in.; third, Edward L. Emes, Bronx Church House, with 10 ft. 7 1-8 in. Running high jump—Won by W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale University, with 6 ft. 2 1-2 in.; second, E. Erickson, unattached, with 6 ft. 2 1-2 in.; third, Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., with 6 ft. 1-2 in. Pole vault for distance—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 26 ft. 7 3-8 in.; second, K. Caldwell, I. A. A. C., with 26 ft. 3 in.; third, F. X. Du Tremblay, I. A. A. C., with 25 ft. 4 3-8 in.

Marathon A. A. U. Championship, held at San Francisco, Cal., August 28, 26 miles, 385 yards—Won by Edouard Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, 2h. 56m. 41.1s.; second, H. Honahan, New York A. C., 3h. 1m. 22.2s.; third, Oliver Millard, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 3h. 11m. 36.3s.; fourth, Manuel Cooper, Chicago Hebrew Institute, 3h. 17m. 57 1-5s.

ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at San Francisco, Cal., August 9 and 10. Final result: A. Richards, I. A. C., 6,858.81; C. A. Brundage, C. A. A., 6,454.34; C. Fee, Multnomah A. C., Portland, 6,442.71; H. Goelitz, C. A. A., 6,432.14; P. F. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., New York, 6,048.54; Fred C. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C., 6,040.23; John Jacobs, Oklahoma University, 5,767.02; A. H. Hutchinson, I. A. C., 5,567.15.

Metropolitan Championships, senior, held June 19 at Travers Island, N. Y. Point score: Irish-American A. C., 92; New York A. C., 71; Salem-Crescent A. C., 6; Central Congregational, 5; Millrose A. A., 5; Mohawk A. C., 5; Pastime A. C., 4; Smart Set A. C., 3; Long Island A. C., 3; Knights of St. Antony, 3; Swedish-American A. C., 2. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Won by A. Meyer, I. A. A. C.; second, R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; third, S. Johnson, Knights of St. Antony. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by A. Meyer, I. A. A. C.; second, P. Daisley, New York A. C.; third, P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C. Time—22 4-5s. 440-yard run—Won by V. M. Wilkie, New York A. C.; second, F. Lagay, Jr., New York A. C.; third, E. Coyle, I. A. A. C. Time—49 2-5s. 880-yard run—Won by J. Bromilow, I. A. A. C.; second, E. S. Fraser, I. A. A. C.; third, J. Peeso, New York A. C. Time—1m. 57s. One-mile run—Won by W. Gordon, New York A. C.; second, A. R. Kiviat, I. A. A. C.; third, M. Devaney, Millrose A. A. Time—4m. 23 1-5s. Five-mile run—Won by H. Kolehmainen, I. A. A. C.; second, Villar Kyronen, unattached; third, P. Flynn, I. A. A. C. Time—25m. 38 3-5s. One-mile walk—Won by Ed Renz, Mohawk A. C.; second, W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; third, W. J. Rolker, I. A. A. C. Time—6m. 42s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C.; second, A. L. Engels, S. S. A. L. Central Congregational; third, H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C. Time—16s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by W. Bursch, New York A. C.; second, J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C.; third, A. L. Engels, Central Congregational. Time—25 2-5s. 440-yard hurdles, 3 feet high—Won by E. M. Pritchard, I. A. A. C.; second, H. Schaaf, I. A. A. C.; third, R. J. Hillman, I. A. A. C. Time—58 2-5s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Pat McDonald, I. A. A. C., with a throw of 47 ft. 3 1-2 in.; second, W. C. Maxwell, New York A. C.; third, R. L. Beatty, New York A. C. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by P. Ryan, I. A. A. C., with a throw of 176 ft. 11 3-4 in.; second, M. J. McGrath, I. A. A. C., with a throw of 174 ft. 6 1-2 in.; third, Pat McDonald, I. A. A. C. Throwing the discus—Won by J. M. Duncan, unattached, with a throw of 133 ft. 7 1-4 in.; second, J. J. Cahill, Millrose A. A.; third, H. P. Talman, New York A. C. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by M. J. McGrath, I. A. A. C., with a throw of 36 ft. 1-4 in.; second; P. Ryan, I. A. A. C., third, Pat McDonald, I. A. A. C. Running broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with a jump of 23 ft. 4 in.; second, S. Graham, New York A. C.; third, S. Gibbs, New York A. C. Running high jump—Won by E. Erickson, I. A. A. C., with a jump of 6 ft. 2 1-8 in.; second, H. Grumfelt, New York A. C.; third, W. Oler, Jr., New York A. C. Pole vault—Won by F. Gargan, New York A. C., with a vault of 11 ft. 3 in.; second, R. Runyan, Pastime A. C.; third, J. C. Nagle, Jr., New York A. C. Running hop, step, and jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with a jump of 46 ft. 8 in.; second, M. J. Fahey, I. A. A. C.; third, A. Almlof, Swedish-American A. C. Throwing the javelin—Won by G. Bronder, I. A. A. C., with a throw of 171 ft. 8 in.; second, J. C. Lincoln, Jr., New York A. C.; third, L. J. Harper, I. A. A. C.

Junior, held at Schenectady, N. Y., July 17. Point score: New York A. C., 85; Irish-American A. C., 22; Salem-Crescent A. C., 14; Knights of St. Antony, 10; Greek-American, 9; General Electric A. A., 8; Bronx Church House, 7; Pastime A. C., 6; New Haven A. A., 6; unattached, 5; St. Agnes A. C., 5; Albany

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TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

A. C., 3; Swedish-American A. C., 3; Prudential A. C., 3; Millrose A. A., 3; Smart Set A. C., 2; Cambridge High School, 1. Winners: 100-yard dash—R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A.C. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard run—Hector Auray, New Haven A. C., New Haven, Ct. Time—23 4-5s. 440-yard run—Daniel Kuhn, New York A. C. Time—53 4-5s. 880-yard run—Edward Fraser, I. A. A. C. Time—2m. 1 3-5s. One-mile run—George B. Kiely, Bronx Church House. Time—4m. 40 1-5s. One-mile walk—Joseph Pearman, New York A. C. Time—7m. 1 2-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—F. H. Winters, General Electric A. A., Schenectady. Time—17 1-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—J. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony. Time—28s. 440-yard high hurdles—F. A. Bennis, St. Agnes A. C. Time—1m. 11 1-5s. Three-mile run—Pat Flynn. I. A. A. C. Time—15m. 22 3-5s. Pole vault for height—R. Runyan, Pastime A. C., 11 ft. Running high jump—Emil Loescher, New York A. C., 6 ft. 3-8 in. Running broad jump—S. Gibbs, New York A. C., 21 ft. 9 3-4 in. Putting 12-pound shot—Howard G. Cann, New York A. C., 51 ft. 5 7-8 in. Throwing 12-pound hammer—A. Gennert, New York A. C., 168 ft. 8 1-2 in. Throwing the discus—Harry White, New York A. C., 119 ft. 7 3-4 in. Running hop, step and jump—D. Burke, Ozanam Association, 43 ft. 6 in. Throwing the javelin—C. Lincoln, New York A. C., 181 ft. 1 in. Throwing 35-pound weight—T. L. Matsukes, Greek-American A. C., 41 ft. 11 in.

Other important competitions: Evening Mail Marathon, held at New York City, from 184th Street and Grand Concourse to City Hall, May 8. First ten men and their time: H. Kolehmainen, I. A. A. C., 1h. 14m. 9 3-5s.; N. Glanakopulos, Millrose A. A., 1h. 16m. 41s.; F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 1h. 18m. 8 2-5s.; C. Pores, Millrose A. A., 1h. 18m. 58 1-5s.; H. Honahan, New York A. C., 1h. 19m. 1s.; T. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 1h. 19m. 4s.; O. Laakso, unattached, 1h. 19m. 9s.; G. Becker, unattached, 1h. 20m. 11s.; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 1h. 20m. 23s.; L. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L., 1h. 22m. 9s.

St. Louis Marathon, held at St. Louis, Mo., May 1. List of competitors who finished. First, Sidney H. Hatch, I. A. C., Chicago.—Time—3h. 5m. 35s. Second, Olaf Lodal, D. A. A. C., Chicago. Time—3h. 18m. 24s. Third, Charles Mellor, L. S. C., Chicago. Time—3h. 31m. 28s. Fourth, William Tsimpris, C. A. C., St. Louis. Time—3h. 43m. 40s. Fifth, R. Hanson, D. A. A. C., Chicago. Time—3h. 52m. 15s. Sixth, Manuel Cooper, Chicago Hebrew Institute. Time—4h. 1-5s. Seventh, A. Monteverde, Y. M. C. A., Morristown, N. J. Time—4h. 35m.

Boston Marathon, held at Boston, Mass., April 19. Edouard Fabre, Montreal, 2h. 31m. 41 1-5s.; C. J. Horne, Dorchester 2h. 33m. 1s.; Sidney Hatch, Chicago, 2h. 35m. 47s.; H. Honahan, New York, 2h. 37m. 2 2-5s.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

President—John A. Wilson. *Vice-Presidents*—H. M. Rowe, Ralph W. Smith, F. L. Baker, H. J. Clark, Preston Belvin. *Chairman of Executive Board*—A. G. Batchelder. *Secretary*—John N. Brooks. *Treasurer*—H. A. Bonnell. Headquarters, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., and 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The American Automobile Association is the national organization of motor car users. It was organized in 1902 and has a membership of over 70,000, subdivided into over 500 State and local clubs, besides which there are many individual members in the several States. Its main objects, briefly stated are: To unite in one body all the automobile clubs and individual motorists of the country to secure reasonable and just legislation; to aid in proper enforcement of automobile laws and ordinances; to advocate and obtain local, State and Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of good roads; to encourage touring and to secure, prepare and disseminate information relative thereto; and to support sportsmanlike contests and other movements that will advance motoring interests.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

THE AUTOMOBILE BILL OF THE UNITED STATES.

On June 1, 1915, the number of automobiles in the United States was 2,000,000. Figuring on an average of four persons to each car, which is very conservative, there are 8,000,000 people in this country in daily enjoyment of motoring. What it costs to follow this sport is of interest, because of the stupendous figures involved. To run 2,000,000 cars for one year requires at the very least 1,000,000,000 gallons of "gas," worth $130,000,000; 20,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil, worth $8,000,000; 12,000,000 tires, worth not less than $16 apiece, or $192,000,000; accessories and extra comforts, goggles, gloves, and caps, $50 per car, or $100,000,000; garage charges on short tours (exclusive of gas and oil), $100 per car per year, or $200,000,000; repairs made necessary by wear, tear, and accident (exclusive of tires), $50 per car per year, or $100,000,000. Total running expenses for all cars in use, $730,000,000. Add thereto the value of the 600,000 new cars purchased during the year, at an average price of $750, or $450,000,000, and we get the immense total of $1,180,000,000 spent in a single year (1915) on the sport of motoring.—*Scientific American.*

THE INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE.

The tremendous growth in the use of motor vehicles in New York State is demonstrated by the registration and license figures, together with the total receipts since 1910. In the early years, however, annual registration was unnecessary, so that the figures up to 1910 do not show the total number of machines in operation, only those registered in each year. When the present law took effect in August, 1910, there was a re-registration of all machines. The official figures for the registration of cars, licensing of chauffeurs, with the total receipts, are:

Year.	Owners.	Chauffeurs.	Receipts.	Year.	Owners.	Chauffeurs.	Receipts.
1901	954	.....	*$954.00	1910 (to July 31)	19,252	9,595	$57,694.00
1902	1,082	.....	*1,082.00	1910 (Aug. 1-Feb., 1911)	62,655	27,416	339,845.90
1903	6,412	2,382	*9,181.00	1911	83,969	35,890	905,179.37
1904	6,799	2,265	14,249.14	1912	105,749	45,834	1,060,554.30
1905	8,625	4,387	25,953.50	1913	132,928	57,154	1,279,662.77
1906	11,753	7,067	35,463.27	1914	168,428	67,170	1,533,367.86
1907	13,985	9,388	44,580.10	1915 (to Sept. 15)	216,113	74,159	1,801,452.50
1908	15,480	10,335	53,736.36				
1909	24,059	12,533	81,772.67				

* Estimated; no separate account until 1904. For automobile exports see index.

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AVIATION.

THE European war completely paralyzed competitive aviation, aeroplanes being commandeered for military purposes and aviators pressed into army service. (For notable altitude flights, etc., see 1915 ALMANAC.)

WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS
AS RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL FEDERATION.
SPEED, AVIATOR ALONE.

Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
5 kilom.	0 1 43 2-5	J. Vedrines	United States	September 9, 1912.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
10 kilom.	0 2 56 3-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 5 54 3-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 8 52 3-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 11 50 3-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 14 48 1-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
60 kilom.	0 17 44 4-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
70 kilom.	0 20 43 1-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
80 kilom.	0 23 41 2-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
90 kilom.	0 26 40 2-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 29 40	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
150 kilom.	0 44 38	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
200 kilom.	0 59 45 3-5	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
250 kilom.	2 7 54	M. Tabuteau	France	March 1, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Gnome.
300 kilom.	2 49 0	M. Gobioni	Italy	March 28, 1912.	Caproni m.	60-Anzani.
350 kilom.	3 26 16	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.	50-Gnome.
400 kilom.	3 55 27 3-5	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.	50-Gnome.
450 kilom.	4 24 44 2-5	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.	50-Gnome.
500 kilom.	4 54 6 1-5	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.	50-Gnome.
600 kilom.	5 52 38	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.	50-Gnome.
700 kilom.	9 31 1	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
800 kilom.	10 44 45 4-5	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
900 kilom.	11 59 9 3-5	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
1,000 kilom.	13 1 12	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
ONE PASSENGER.						
5 kilom.	0 2 58	H. Bier	Austria	October 1, 1912.	Etrich m.	120-Austrian-Daimler.
10 kilom.	0 4 24 4-5	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 8 51	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 13 18 3-5	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 17 44 4-5	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 23 13	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 44 36 3-5	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
150 kilom.	1 7 10	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
200 kilom.	1 53 20	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
250 kilom.	2 21 50	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
300 kilom.	2 50 28	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
350 kilom.	3 18 44	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
400 kilom.	3 47 17	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
450 kilom.	4 15 29	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
500 kilom.	4 43 16	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
TWO PASSENGERS.						
5 kilom.	0 2 52	C. Nieuport	Austria	June 30, 1912.	Nieuport m.	70-Gnome.
10 kilom.	0 5 45	C. Nieuport	Austria	June 30, 1912.	Nieuport m.	70-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 59 2-5	E. Nieuport	France	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.	50-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 17 52 3-5	E. Nieuport	France	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.	50-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 22 44 2-5	E. Nieuport	France	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.	50-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 29 37 2-5	E. Nieuport	France	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.	50-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 59 8	E. Nieuport	France	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.	50-Gnome.

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WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS—*Continued.*

SPEED, THREE PASSENGERS.

Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane	Motor.
5 kilom.	0 3 48	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	
10 kilom.	0 6 16 3-5	Busson	France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin m	100-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 12 3	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	
30 kilom.	0 17 37	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	
40 kilom.	0 23 11	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 26, 1912	Autoplan m	
50 kilom.	0 29 47	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	
100 kilom.	0 56 33	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	

FOUR PASSENGERS.

Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane	Motor.
5 kilom.	0 3 34	Busson	France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin m	100-Gnome.
10 kilom.	0 5 27 2-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 1 1-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 16 32 3-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 22 1 4-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 27 32 4-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 55 12 4-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
150 kilom.	1 49 11 4-5	F. Champel	France	April 15, 1913	Champel b	100-Anzani.
200 kilom.	2 25 2 1-5	F. Champel	France	April 15, 1913	Champel b	100-Anzani.
250 kilom.	3 1 17	F. Champel	France	April 15, 1913	Champel b	100-Anzani.

FIVE PASSENGERS.

Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane	Motor.
10 kilom.	0 5 32 2-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 5 2-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 16 39 2-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 22 14	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 27 47 2-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 56 20 1-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
150 kilom.	1 24 11 1-5	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.

SIX PASSENGERS.

Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane	Motor.
10 kilom.	0 5 35	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 12 1-5	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 16 48 4-5	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 22 28 1-5	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 28 5 2-5	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 56 44	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.

GREATEST SPEED (OVER CIRCUIT).

	Pilot.	Speed. (Miles per Hour.)	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
Pilot alone	M. Prevost	126.59	France	September 29, 1913	Deperdussin m	160-Gnome.
One passenger	G. Legagneux	84.42	France	July 20, 1912	Zens m	80-Gnome.
Two passengers	E. Nieuport	63.87	France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport m	50-Gnome.
Three passengers	P. Mandelli	65.84	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	
Four passengers	Garaix	67.28	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Five passengers	Garaix	67.26	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Six passengers	Garaix	66.85	France	June 10, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.

GREATEST DISTANCE (OVER CIRCUIT).

	Pilot.	Distance. (Miles.)	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
Pilot alone	M. Fourny	627.77	France	September 11, 1912	M. Farman b	70-Renault.
One passenger	M. Guillaux	255	France	February 11, 1913	Clement-Bayard m	50-Gnome.
Two passengers	H. Bier	69.55	Austria	October 1, 1911	Etrich m	120-Austrian-Daimler.
Three passengers	P. Mandelli	68.31	Austria	August 16, 1912	Autoplan m	
Four passengers	F. Champel	155	France	April 15, 1913	Champel b	100-Anzani.

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WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS—*Continued.*

TIME (OVER CIRCUIT).

PILOT ALONE.

Time.	Distance.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
H. M. S.	(Miles.)					
30	37.26	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
30	68.31	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
1	124.2	M. Prevost	France	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
2	145.58	M. Tabuteau	France	March 1, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Gnome.
3	192.68	M. Tabuteau	France	March 1, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Gnome.
4	255.17	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Le Rhone.
5	316.71	E. Gilbert	France	December 30, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Le Rhone.
6	304.29	P. M. Bournique	France	December 31, 1910.	Rep m.	60-Rep.
7	324.74	M. Tabuteau	France	December 30, 1910.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
8	363.41	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
9	410.60	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
10	462.52	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
11	509.72	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1012.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
12	561.63	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
13	618.83	M. Fourny	France	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.

ONE PASSENGER.

15	19.26	Legagneux	France	July 5, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
30	41.38	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
1	72.88	Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
2	211.62	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
3	316.23	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
4	422.13	E. Renaux	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....

THREE PASSENGERS.

1	65.84	P. Mandelli	Austria	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	.....

FOUR PASSENGERS.

15	26.58	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30	53.14	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
1	107.58	Garaix	France	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
2	102.5	F. Champel	France	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
3	153.5	F. Champel	France	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.

SIX PASSENGERS.

15	20 kilom.	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30	50 kilom.	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
1	104.141 kilom.	Garaix	France	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.

DISTANCE (OVER CIRCUIT).

	Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
		(Miles.)				
Pilot alone	A. Seguin	634.16	France	October 13, 1913.	H. Farman b.	80-Gnome.
One passenger	E. Renaux	310.5	France	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	.....
Two passengers	H. Bier	69.55	Austria	October 1, 1911.	Etrich m.	120-Austrian-Daimler.
Three passengers	P. Mandelli	68.31	Austria	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	.....
Four passengers	F. Champel	155	France	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
Five passengers	Garaix	93.15	France	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
Six passengers	Garaix	68.3	France	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.

DISTANCE (IN STRAIGHT LINE, WITHOUT ALIGHTING).

Pilot alone	Deroye	486.87	Italy	July 17, 1913.	Blériot m.	80-Gnome.
Six passengers	Garaix	68.3	France	April 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.

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WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS—*Continued.*

DURATION (OVER CIRCUIT).

	Pilot.	Time. H. M. S.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
Pilot alone	W. Landmann	21 48 45	Germany	June 26-27, 1914.		
One passenger	Gaubert	6 42 49 3-5	France	August 30, 1913.	M. Farman b	120-Canton-Unné.
Two passengers	Schirrmeister	6 42 49 2-5	Germany	November 12, 1913.		
Three passengers	Garaix	4 3 39 4-5	France	July 2, 1914	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Four passengers	Champel	3 1 17	France	April 15, 1913.	Champel b	100-Anzani.
Five passengers	Garaix	1 24 11 1-5	France	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Six passengers	Garaix	1 2 25 3-5	France	April 22, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Seven passengers	L. Noel	0 17 25 2-5	Great Britain	September 22, 1913.	Grahame-White b	120-Austrian-Daimler.
Eight passengers	Frantz	0 11 28 2-5	France	March 2, 1913.	Savary b	110-Canton-Unné.
Nine passengers	L. Noel	0 19 47	Great Britain	October 2, 1913.		

HEIGHT.

	Height.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
Pilot alone	20,090 feet	G. Legagneux	France	December 28, 1913.		
One passenger	20,260 feet	H. Bier	Austria	June 27, 1914.		
Two passengers	17,840 feet	H. Bier	Austria	June 28, 1914.		
Three passengers	15,650 feet	E. v. Lossl	Austria	June 27, 1914.		
Four passengers	10,000 feet	Garaix	France	February 25, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Five passengers	7,310 feet	Garaix	France	February 4, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Six passengers	5,730 feet	Garaix	France	January 31, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Seven passengers	5,250 feet	Garaix	France	March 17, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Eight passengers	5,020 feet	Garaix	France	March 28, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Nine passengers	5,220 feet	Garaix	France	March 30, 1914.	Schmitt b	160-Gnome.
Fifteen passengers	980 feet	Sykorsky	Russia	April 25, 1914.	Sykorsky b	400-Argus.

BALLOONS.

DISTANCE.

Pilot.	Journey.	Date.	Distance.
E. Berliner	Bitterfeld-Bissertsk	February 8-10, 1914	1,897 miles.

DURATION.

H. Kaulin	Bitterfeld-Perm	December 13-17, 1913	87 hours.

ALTITUDE.

Berson and Süring	Berlin	June 30, 1901	35,420 feet.

AEROPLANE AND BALLOON RACES.

THE European war caused the abandonment of many of the aeroplane and balloon races scheduled for the closing months of 1914 both in Europe and the United States, including the international races for both types of aircraft. The results of the principal events held will be found in the appended tables.

PORTLAND, ORE., U. S., BALLOON RACE, JUNE 11, 1914.

Balloon.	Pilot.	Start.	Landed.	Place.	Time.	Miles.
Kansas City III	John Watts	4 09 30 P. M.	9 20 A. M.	6 miles east of Cascadia	17h 10m 30s	82 ¾
Springfield No. 3	Roy F. Donaldson	4 25 00 P. M.	7 00 A. M.	At Blue Lake	14 35	43 ½
Million Pop. Club	John Berry	4 30 15 P. M.	8 30 P. M.	2 miles southwest of Clarke	3 59 45	28
Uncle Sam	H. E. Honeywell	4 15 50 P. M.	7 45 P. M.	¾ mile northeast of Beaver Cr	3 29 10	19

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BALLOON RACE, ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 11, 1914.

Balloon.	Pilot.	Aide.	Landing.	Distance.
Goodyear	R. A. D. Preston	M. D. Tremelin	Near Constance, Ky	301.82 miles.
Pennsylvania II	Arthur T. Atherholt	Philip T. Sharpless	Near Rockville, Ind	174.84 miles.
Uncle Sam	Paul J. McCullough	William H. Trefts	Near Lewis, Ind	171.20 miles.
Aero Club of St. Louis	John Berry	Albert Von Hoffman, Jr.	Near Terre Haute, Ind	167.80 miles.
Miss Sofia	William F. Assmann	No aide	Near Flat Rock, Ill	147.70 miles.
America III	Jerome Kingsbury	Clarence P. Wynne	Near Princeton, Ind	140.30 miles.
San Francisco 1915	E. S. Cole	Raffe Emerson	McLeansboro, Ill	109.30 miles.
Kansas City II	John Watts	W. F. Comstock	Near Enfield, Ill	107.40 miles.

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SPHERICAL AND DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS, 1914.

DIRIGIBLE WORLD'S RECORDS.

Accepted by International Aeronautical Federation.

Dirigible.	Voyage.	Country Holding Record.	Date of Record.	
	DISTANCE.			
P. 5.....	Verona—Sanguinetto—Modena—Casena—Ancona—Venice—Monte-Belluna—Vicenza—Verona.....	Italy....	July 30, 1913..	Distance. 810 kilom.
	DURATION.			
P. 5.....	Verona—Cremona—Pavia—Turin—Chivasso—Mortara—Milan—Brescia—Verona.....	Italy....	June 25, 1913..	Time. 15 hours.
	ALTITUDE.			
Conté.....	Issy-les-Moulineaux.....	France..	June 18, 1912..	Altitude. 3,080 metres
	SPEED.			
P. 5.....	Verona—Sanguinetto—Modena—Casena—Ancona—Venice—Monte-Belluna—Vicenza—Verona.....	Italy....	July 30, 1913..	Speed Per Hour. 64.80 kilom.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

February 8-10—Hans Berliner in a spherical balloon with two companions travelled from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Bissertsk, Russia, a distance of 1,897 miles, establishing a world's record. The balloonists were tried on the charge of landing in Russia without Government permission, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 or serve six months' imprisonment.

May 22—Zeppelin dirigible L-3, built for the German Navy, in its trial trip cruised from Friedrichshafen over Frankfort, Metz, Bremen, Heligoland and return to Potsdam, being in the air continuously for thirty-four hours fifty-nine minutes, at a speed varying from sixty to ninety miles per hour. While over Heligoland the L-3 was in wireless communication with the dirigible LZ-24 over Friedrichshafen.

June 20—The destruction of the Austrian dirigible M-III. was one of the worst aeronautical catastrophes recorded, causing a loss of the lives of nine aeronauts. The Körting airship set out from Fischamend, near Vienna, and soon after a biplane piloted by Lieut. Flatz set off in pursuit. The aeroplane overtook the dirigible when the latter was at a height of 400 metres. The aeroplane appeared to attempt to rise over the airship, but in some way the two aircraft collided. The aeroplane capsized and fell to the ground, while a great gash was made in the envelope of the airship, and an explosion followed. The seven occupants of the car of the airship, Capt. Hanswirt, Lieuts. Hofstetter, Breuer and Hardinger, Corporal Hadima, Private Weber, and Civilian Engineer Kammerer, were all killed and burned to an unrecognizable extent. The aeroplane fell not far from the wreck of the airship, and both the pilot, Lieut. Flatz, and his passenger, Naval Lieut. Puchta, were killed instantly. The M-III., built in 1911, was 65 metres long, of 3,600 cubic metres gas capacity.

June 28-29—The French military dirigible Adjutant Vincenot, piloted by Georges Joux and carrying eight passengers, established a new world's record for continuous navigation by dirigibles, remaining in the air for thirty-five hours and twenty minutes. The Adjutant Vincenot left Toul, France, June 28 and covered a wide circuit, including Paris, and landed late on the night of June 29. The German dirigible Zeppelin L-3 established the previous record of thirty-four hours and fifty-nine minutes on May 22 in a flight from Friedrichshafen, as noted above.

August 24—A German Zeppelin sailed over the city of Antwerp, Belgium, late at night and dropped eight bombs. Observers thought that the bombs were aimed at the palace of King Albert, but the missiles missed the palace by several hundred yards. One bomb partially wrecked the hospital of St. Elizabeth, which contained no patients at the time of the explosion. A number of private houses were wrecked, however, and close to a score of men and women killed. Reports of the capture of a Zeppelin and its crew on the Belgian border a few hours later were never officially verified.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AERONAUTICAL APPROPRIATION.

The following table shows how the $5,000,000 voted for army aviation by Great Britain early in 1914 was to be expended and how it compares with the 1913-1914 appropriation:

	1914-15. £	1913-14. £		1914-15. £	1913-14. £
Royal aircraft factory.....	82,000	44,000	Directorate of Military Aeronautics, War Office.....	5,660	.....
Inspection.....	14,000	.....			
Aircraft stores and materials...	441,000	190,000		1,047,000	554,000
	537,000	234,000	Less Appropriations-in-Aid.		
Establishment of Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing.....	187,900	150,500	Contribution by Admiralty toward cost of Central Flying School.....	34,000	25,000
Estab'ment of Special Reserve.	7,400				
Establishment of Central Flying School.....	28,840	18,500	Repayment services and miscellaneous receipts.....	13,000	9,000
Civilian subordinates.....	3,200	.....			
Mechanical transport vehicles.	44,000	50,000	Total appropriations-in-aid..	47,000	34,000
Miscellaneous stores & supplies	32,000	10,000			
Land and buildings.....	201,000	91,000	Net total.....	1,000,000	520,000

FRENCH AERONAUTICAL RECORDS FOR 1913.

At the annual meeting of the Aero Club of France, held on March 27, 1914, M. Besançon, the Secretary, stated in his report that during 1913 the distance covered in the air by aviators over French territory was about 13,040,000 kilometres, or, taking the kilometre as five-eighths of a mile, 8,150,000 miles, as against 3,000,000 kilometres (1,875,000 miles) flown in 1912. The number of hours of flight in 1913 was 133,800 instead of 39,000 in 1912, and the number of passengers carried was 47,900 instead of 12,200. There was in 1913 a decrease in the number of aeroplanes constructed in France, as the total was 1,148 aeroplanes and 146 hydroaeroplanes, as against 1,423 aeroplanes in 1912. There was also a decline in the number of aviation pilots' certificates by the Aero Club of France last year, as it was 384 as against 489 in 1912.

GERMAN AERONAUTICAL RECORDS FOR 1913.

The official reports of the aerodrome authorities at Johannisthal, the centre of German aviation, while not as complete as those of the Aero Club of France, show the following records as compared with those of 1912: Miles flown—1913, 205,000; 1912, 98,300. Flying days—1913, 336; 1912, 317. Hours in air—1913, 4,039; 1912, 1,966. Number of flights—1913, 36,817; 1912, 17,651. Machines broken—1913, 320; 1912, 165. Fatalities—1913, 12; 1912, 5.

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CRICKET.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tie.	P.C.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tie.	P.C.
Bensonhurst	10	7	1	1	1	.875	Bensonhurst Rovers	10	5	4	1	....	.556
Richmond County	9	4	2	2	1	.667	Staten Island	8	1	5	2	....	.167
Manor Field	10	4	2	4	....	.667	Crescent A. C.	9	1	8	....	....	.111

Crescent forfeited to Bensonhurst Rovers, Richmond County, Bensonhurst.
Staten Island forfeited to Bensonhurst.
Games not played, Staten Island vs. Richmond County, Crescent A. C. vs. Staten Island.

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST TWELVE.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
R. Camacho, Man. F.	5	2	*99	230	76.67	F. F. Kelly, Rich. Co.	7	2	*46	104	20.80
F. C. Taylor, Man. F.	5	....	45	144	28.80	W. F. Jackson, Cres.A.C.	6	....	64	124	20.66
C. E. Marshall, Ben'hst.	7	1	*67	162	27.00	H. B. H.Boyce, Bens'h.	8	....	95	165	20.62
F. C. Gautier, Ben. Rov.	7	....	49	179	25.55	E. G. Hull, Rich. Co.	7	....	49	131	18.71
G. W. Hayman, Man. F.	5	....	49	123	24.60	T. D. Maclennan, Crescent A. C.	5	....	29	91	18.40
B. Kortlang, Rich. Co.	6	....	72	129	21.50						
A. W. Arrowsmith, S. I.	5	....	31	105	21.00						

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES—FIRST TWELVE.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
H.B.H. Boyce, Benson'ht.	541	8	178	26	6.46	A. Evelyn,Bensonh'st Ro.	635	18	284	23	12.35
C. Hoyle, Bensonhurst	465	9	203	25	8.12	W.F.Jackson, Cres. A.C.	412	6	257	20	12.85
F. F. Kelly, Rich. Co.	324	11	147	16	9.19	A.Hoskings,Manor Field.	318	7	194	14	13.14
F.C.Gautier,Benson. Rov.	646	12	312	32	9.75	T.D.Maclennan,Cres.A.C.	284	6	173	13	13.31
T. D. Cave, Manor Field.	371	5	205	20	10.25	L.W.Staughton, Rich. Co.	366	21	147	11	13.36
S.E.B. Southern,Man. F.	259	4	141	13	10.84	G.Gautier,Benson. Rov.	252	4	149	8	18.62

Columbia Oval won the championship of the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League.
West Indians by defeating the Spartans won the championship of the Cosmopolitan League.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE, 1915.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.
Manhattan	14	10	2	4	1.000	Paterson	14	4	6	4	.400
Bensonhurst	10	6	2	2	.750	Kings County	14	5	9	0	.357
Brooklyn	14	6	5	3	.545	Brooklyn Wanderers	14	2	11	1	.154

Brooklyn Wanderers forfeited 3 games, 1 each to Bensonhurst, Paterson and Kings County.

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST TWELVE.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
L. Miller, Manhattan	13	5	62	352	44.00
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	10	2	*89	339	42.37
J. H. Briggs, Brooklyn	9	0	72	245	27.22
R. Belgrave,Bensonhurst	7	0	65	187	26.71
S. Dyson, Brooklyn	6	3	45	80	26.66
H. Shanholt, Manhattan	14	3	*64	272	24.72
E.H.Smith,B.Wanderers	5	1	41	82	20.50
J.M.MacGuffie, Manh'n.	5	2	*16	55	18.33
S. Welch, Paterson	11	0	69	184	16.72
J.E. Gillette, Manhattan	14	2	*48	181	15.08
H. Poyer, B. Wanderers	5	0	26	72	14.40
J. Pendlebury, Paterson	14	0	36	197	14.07

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES—FIRST TWELVE.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
F.S. Hall, Manhattan	733	14	374	61	6.13
L. Miller, Manhattan	694	17	350	56	6.25
J. D. Maclennan, K. Co.	371	14	167	23	7.26
H. Rushton, B.Wanderers	1007	41	472	61	7.73
J. Marshbanks, K. Co.	358	8	179	23	7.78
J. H. Briggs, Brooklyn	509	11	278	35	7.94
S. Welch, Paterson	380	10	195	24	8.12
H. Clarke, Brooklyn	546	21	291	31	9.38
H. A Meyer, Brooklyn	355	5	192	20	9.60
M. R. de Souza, K. Co.	572	19	276	26	10.61
H. Smith, Paterson	650	15	341	28	12.17
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	373	7	241	18	13.38

HALIFAX CUP, 1915, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Germantown	8	5	2	1	5½	Frankford	8	3	4	1	3½
New York	8	3	2	3	4½	Merion	8	2	5	1	2½
Philadelphia	8	4	4	0	4						

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST TEN.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
B. Kortlang, New York	8	2	105	391	65.16
G. Bennett, Frankford	9	....	166	412	45.77
J. B. King, Philadelphia	6	....	77	245	40.83
R. Lee, Merion	9	....	107	346	38.44
E. G. Hall, New York	8	....	85	208	34.66
C. C. Morris, Merion	11	1	90	345	34.50
S. W. Mifflin, Merion	10	....	95	343	34.30
S. H. Hart, Frankford	9	....	203	303	33.66
J. L. Evans, Merion	11	....	93	364	33.09
J. R. Vetterlein, Merion	9	....	79	222	24.66

BOWLING AVERAGES—FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
F.A. Greene, Germant'n.	773	8	328	28	11.71
H. W. Middleton, Phila.	479	1	224	19	11.78
J. L. Poyer, New York	363	....	201	17	11.82
J. H. Briggs, New York	925	6	431	35	12.31
E.M. Mann, Germant'n.	859	6	336	25	13.44
W.P. O'Neill, Germant'n.	770	4	296	22	13.45
G. Bennett, Frankford	1329	10	626	46	13.60
F. H. Tripp, Phila.	702	2	451	29	15.55
J. B. King, Philadelphia	340	3	187	12	15.58
R. L. Melville, Merion	882	4	468	25	18.72

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CRICKET—*Continued.*

Somerset C. C. (Bermuda) made a visit to New York playing three games, winning two and the other was drawn.

New York for the first time placed a team in the Halifax Cup competition in Philadelphia, and made a remarkable showing, finishing second. B. Kortlang of the New York team headed the batting averages.

Benn's Mohair defeated Woonsocket by one run in the final game of the Rhode Island and District Amateur Cricket League.

Owing to the European war the International match between United States and Canada did not take place.

Camden Albin won the championship of the St. George League (Philadelphia).

Germantown won the championship of the Associated Clubs Cup (Philadelphia).

Haverford College won the Intercollegiate Championship.

Philadelphia Juniors won the Junior Championship in Philadelphia.

Old Country Cricket Club won the championship of the Church Mercantile League (Toronto). There was no first class cricket in England due to the war and the annual matches between Oxford University and Cambridge University and the Eton vs. Harrow games did not take place.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King and F. F. Kelly are the only two bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Captain Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died October 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australians against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

(Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

REVOLVER SHOOTING.

U. S. R. A. PISTOL AND REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR, 1915.

Any Revolver Championship—D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, 475; J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 459; George Armstrong, San Francisco, 454; Frank Dreher, Denver, 450; D. J. Gould, Jr., New York, 446.

Target Pistol Championship—George Armstrong, San Francisco, 478 (a record); E. H. Cope, Paymaster U. S. N., 477; J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 462; J. E. Wilburn, Spokane, 460; A. P. Lane, New York, 460.

Novice Limited Re-entry Match—George E. Kimball, San Francisco, 237; J. D. Millikin, San Francisco, 235; H. D. Wooley, Columbus, Ohio, 232; John R. Brown, Pittsburgh, 232; C. B. Kinsley, Beverley, Mass., 229.

Pocket Revolver Championship—J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio, 214; D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, 196; R. H. Sayre, New York, 193; G. F. Hoffman, Boston, 192; W. L. Darling, Boston, 192.

TARGET PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
STATE PRIZE WINNERS.

Arkansas—George W. McKenzie 401, Richard Swartz 390, Dr. Leonard R. Ellis 306.

California—George Armstrong 478, Robert Mills 447, W. F. Blasse 439.

Colorado—F. J. Dreher 456, I. B. Humphreys 428, Capt. A. H. Hardy 407.

Illinois—W. P. Northcott 442, J. L. Byrne 421, Capt. Ed Bittel 421.

Massachusetts—W. E. Fennell 447, E. A. Taylor 442, A. E. Robinson 441.

Missouri—E. A. Krondl 435, W. C. Ayer 420, M. B. Peterson 418.

New Hampshire—E. H. Cope 477, E. J. Proehl 417, P. F. Webber 415.

New York—A. P. Lane 460, Hans Roedder 442, Dr. R. H. Sayre 440.

Ohio—J. H. Snook 462, Talcott H. Clarke 437, J. J. Kane 436.

Oregon—S. J. Clifford 443, David Goodell 427.

Panama Canal Zone—Otto J. Lindo 423, Dr. E. S. Maloy 418, V. A. Lyman 386.

Pennsylvania—Dr. D. A. Atkinson 459, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 445.

Texas—W. C. Hilburn 425, R. S. McBean 420, Dr. W. W. Samuell 396.

Vermont—George A. Metcalf 370, Dana H. Stafford 368, Dr. C. H. Burr 358.

Virginia—H. C. Laird 431, Dr. Joseph Grice 401.

Washington—J. E. Wilburn 460, W. R. Hinckley 457, Victor A. Rapp 435.

ANY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIPS.
STATE PRIZE WINNERS.

California—George Armstrong 454, C. W. Linder, 442.

Canada—W. J. Medforth 421, A. Rutherford 419, A. S. Todd 418.

Colorado—F. J. Dreher 450, Capt. A. H. Hardy 431.

Illinois—J. L. Byrne 424, L. W. Parke 421, W. P. Northcott 419.

Massachusetts—W. E. Fennell 425, Dr. W. B. Russell 421, C. B. Kingsley 419.

Ohio—Dr. J. H. Snook 459, A. H. Kenan 424.

New York—D. J. Gould, Jr., 446, J. A. L. Moller 445, Hans Roedder 437.

Oregon—L. K. Evans 417, David Goodell 398, Roger Newhall 372.

Panama Canal Zone—V. A. Lyman 393, Dr. E. S. Maloy 369, Otto J. Lindo 359.

Pennsylvania—Dr. D. A. Atkinson 475, Dr. W. E. Quicksall 435, John P. Ross 399.

Vermont—George A. Metcalf 372, Dana H. Stafford 352, E. F. Lindsay 351.

Virginia—H. C. Laird 380, Dr. Joseph Grice 310, R. A. Fairless 300.

POCKET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIPS.
STATE PRIZE WINNERS.

California—C. W. Linder 163, George Armstrong 159, F. B. Matson 148.

Illinois—Lee W. Parke 181, Col. W. H. Whigam 174, W. P. Northcott 166.

Massachusetts—G. F. Hoffman 192, W. L. Darling 192, O. E. Gerrish 184.

Missouri—G. C. Olcott 178, C. C. Crossman 172, R. J. Russell 166.

New York—Capt. R. H. Sayre 193, A. P. Lane 190, Hans Roedder 189.

Pennsylvania—Dr. D. A. Atkinson 196, Dr. J. R. Brown 195, J. Guy Royal 181.

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REVOLVER SHOOTING—*Continued.*

U. S. R. A. LEAGUE CONTEST.

During the Winter of 1914-1915 a series of twenty-one matches was shot between as many different teams from affiliated clubs.

This league series conducted annually each Winter means as much to the pistol and revolver sportsman as the baseball leagues to the most ardent "fans."

The conditions of the matches are annually agreed upon, and the clubs at the close are divided into classes of four clubs per class and medals issued to the first and second teams of each class. The teams were composed of ten men, the scores of the best five to count, revolvers and pistols admitted on even terms, distance twenty yards, artificial light, 25 shots per man, with a 250 possible.

The standing of the clubs in the 1914-1915 series is given below:

	Won.	Lost.
Class A.		
Springfield Revolver Club	20	0
Olympic (of Olympic Club, San Francisco)	18	2
Pittsburgh Revolver Club	17	3
Portland Revolver Club (Portland, Ore.)	17	3
Class B.		
Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club	16	4
Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association	13	7
Boston	12	8
Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club	12	8
Class C.		
Youngstown Rifle and Revolver Club	12	8
Providence Revolver Club	12	8
Denver Indoor Shooting Club	11	9
Columbus Revolver Club	9	11
Class D.		
St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club	8	12
Manito Pistol & Rifle Club (Spokane)	8	12
Dallas Revolver Club	6	14
Beverly, Mass.	5	15
Class E.		
Chicago Revolver Club	5	15
Portsmouth Revolver Club (N. Hamp.)	2	18
Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club (Rochester)	2	18
Belleville Rifle and Revolver Club (Ill.)	1	19

The Osborn Rifle Club of Sault Ste. Marie entered, but was unable to complete the series.

Teams winning and losing the same number of matches tied, and their position was determined by "shooting off the ties."

POLICE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

The match as shot called for teams of five men, twenty shots per man, association target for twenty yards; weapons, revolvers with not less than .32 calibre, three-pound pull, maximum barrel 4½ in.

Scores to be fired in strings of five shots each with a time limit of two minutes per string. Possible per man 200; per team 1,000.

The scores follow:

Portland, Ore.

R. H. Craddock	40	40	44	38—162
J. H. Young	39	37	42	44—162
W. D. Humphrey	38	36	34	47—155
L. K. Evans	36	39	40	36—151
J. T. Moore	35	38	38	35—146

Team total, 776.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Herman Thomas	40	42	37	41—160
Charles Burr	34	42	44	37—157
Herbert Brown	43	33	44	36—156
Joseph Eckles	32	39	38	34—143
Zenas Penland	29	33	36	36—134

Team total, 750.

New York, N. Y.

George F. Darrow	40	39	36	40—155
James S. Boland	35	42	27	38—132
Thomas McElroy	32	41	43	37—153
Henry P. J. Butts	35	31	33	35—136
Stanley P. Gorman	26	34	31	32—123

Team total, 699.

St. Louis, Mo.

Anton	34	38	33	41—146
Crisswell	29	35	36	45—145
Phillips	34	38	34	37—143
Joplin	37	35	33	30—135
Sears	26	33	33	35—127

Team total, 696.

Berkeley, Cal.

H. P. Lee	29	39	43	41—152
C. A. Becker	39	26	33	44—142
F. Ingersoll	38	30	34	39—141
F. De Pue	36	32	32	33—133
F. Matson	24	38	23	33—118

Team total, 686.

San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Christianson	38	38	35	38—149
J. M. Mann	38	36	42	41—157
W. W. Wilson	35	37	36	31—139
W. R. Proll	30	27	38	40—135
H. A. Deline	22	23	26	26— 97

Team total, 679.

Worcester, Mass.

Paul Douhan	32	34	36	38—149
Lyman Gorton	29	33	36	41—139
J. O'Brien	27	36	38	30—131
Benjamin Herman	30	37	40	26—133
Edward Swan	36	34	29	30—129

Team total, 672.

Boston, Mass. Metropolitan Park Police.

F. D. Breivogel	37	43	28	26—134
L. S. Pearl	31	38	31	33—133
A. Chapman	33	33	36	31—133
B. A. Murray	28	26	29	36—118
P. F. Murray	28	36	30	21—115

Team total, 633.

Oakland, Cal.

J. H. Walters	29	28	33	35—125
A. B. Smith	26	28	26	32—112
E. H. Long	23	38	21	27—109
George Doolan	25	30	20	34—109
J. W. Havens	18	14	23	20— 75

Team total, 530.

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

The object of the society is to promote the arts and sciences and standards and engineering practices connected with the design and construction of automobiles, all forms of self-propelled or mechanically propelled mediums for the transportation of passengers or freight, and internal combustion prime movers. The principal means for this purpose shall be the holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of professional papers and reports, the publication and distribution of the same, and social intercourse.

President—William H. Van Dervoort, Moline, Ill. *First Vice-President*—Frederick R. Hutton, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur B. Cumner, New York. *Chairman of Finance Committee*—Horace M. Swetland, New York. *Secretary and General Manager*—Coker F. Clarkson, New York. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

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WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
5,000 metres	24m. 35.8s.	T. Bildt	Sweden	1911
10 kilometres	46m. 28.4s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	1912

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft 6 in. high)	15s.	F. C. Smithson	U. S. A	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft 6 in. high	23 3-5s	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high)	56 4-5s.	G. R. L. Anderson	England	July 16, 1910

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	15s.	F. Smithson	U. S. A	1908
200 metres	24.6s.	H. Hillman	U. S. A	1904
400 metres	55s.	C. Bacon	U. S. A	1908

RELAY RACES.

(Four men to run equal distances.)

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.
One mile	3m. 18 1-5s.	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger	U. S. A	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles	7m. 53s.	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat	U. S. A	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund	U. S. A	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.

(Four men to run equal distances.)

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres	42.3s.	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau)	1912
800 metres	1m. 36s.	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)	1908
1,600 metres	3m. 16.6s.	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)	1912

AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

RUNNING.

60 yards—6 2-5s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury New York City, January 13, 1899; W. D. Eaton Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901; Washington Delgado, New York City, February 4, 1901; R. Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., and R. Reed, Gordon A. A., Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 1, 1908; W. J. Keating, Albany, N. Y., February 8, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, January 28, 1910; J. Wasson, Notre Dame, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., Paterson, N. J., January 21, 1914; S. Butler, Hutchinson, Kan., H. S., Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914; R. A. Carroll, Indiana Normal School, at Crafton Athletic Association meet, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 31, 1914.

75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, N. J., May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Wis., March 11, 1905; H. P. Drew, New York City, March 6, 1913; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., at Indoor National Championships, Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2, 1914.

100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan. J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906, H. P Drew, University of Southern California, Berkeley, Cal., March 28, 1914.

100 metres—10 4-5s., R. C. Craig, Detroit Y. M. C. A.; H. P. Drew, Springfield H. S. At Eastern Tryouts, held at Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

220 yards—21 95-100s. (electrical timing), H. Jewett, Montreal, Canada, September 24, 1892 (slight curve). Straightaway, 21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York City, May 30, 1896; R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1910; R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911; D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913; around half of a quarter-mile path, 21 4-5s., J. H. Maybury, Madison, Wis., May 9, 1896. Around part of a fifth of a mile path, 21 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., June 13, 1896. Around a turn, one-third mile track, 21 3-5s., P. J. Walsh, Montreal, Canada, September 21, 1902. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan. J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906, H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Claremont, Cal., February 28, 1914; George Parker, Olympic Club, Fresno, Cal., October 3, 1914.

300 yards—30 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1896.

300 yards, indoor—32 1-5s., A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., at Indoor A. A. U. National Championships, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2, 1914.

440 yards, straightaway—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. Round path, 352 yards circuit, 47 4-5s., M. W. Long, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1900.

440 yards, indoor—49 3-5s., T. J. Halpin, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1913.

600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 14, 1910.

600 yards, indoor—1m. 13 2-5s., T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A., at Indoor Amateur Athletic Union National Championships, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2, 1914.

880 yards, indoor, board—1m. 54 3-5s., E. B. Parson, Buffalo, N. Y., March 19, 1904.

880 yards—1m. 52 1-2s., J. E. Meredith, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912 (world's record); 1m. 52 4-5s., Emilo Lunghi, Montreal, Canada, September 15, 1909 (Canadian record); 1m. 53 2-5s., C. H. Kilpatrick, New York City, September 21, 1895; D. S. Caldwell, Cornell University, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914 (American record).

1,000 yards—2m. 12 2-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, July 17, 1910.

1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., August 21, 1895.

1,320 yards, indoor—3m. 7s., J. P. Driscoll, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1913.

1,500 metres—3m. 55 4-5s., A. R. Kiviat, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

1 mile, indoor—4m. 18 1-5s., A. R. Kiviat, New York City, February 15, 1913.

1 mile, outdoor—4m. 12 3-5s., Norman S. Taber, Boston A. A., made at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1915.

3,000 metres, indoor—8m. 35s., G. V. Bonhag, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 16, 1911.

2 miles, outdoor—9m. 17 4-5s., T. S. Berna, Ithaca, N. Y., May 4, 1912.

2 miles, indoor, board—9m. 14 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910.

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3 miles, indoor—14m. 18 1-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1913.
3 miles, outdoor—14m. 22 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Celtic Park, New York City, August 17, 1913.
4 miles, indoor, board—19m. 39 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York City, February 5, 1910.
4 miles, outdoor—20m. 2s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
5,000 metres, indoor—15m. 5 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Madison Square Garden, January 25, 1912.
5,000 metres, outdoor—15m. 6 2-5s., L. Scott, Celtic Park, New York City, May 26, 1912.
5 miles, indoor—24m. 29 1-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, February 12, 1913.
5 miles, outdoor—25m. 8s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
6 miles, outdoor—30m. 20 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
6 miles, indoor—30m. 24s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.
7 miles, outdoor—35m. 35 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
7 miles, indoor—35m. 36 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.
8 miles, outdoor—40m. 48 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
8 miles, indoor—40m. 47 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.
8,000 metres, outdoor—25m. 44s., W. J. Kramer, Celtic Park, New York City, June 2, 1912.
9 miles, indoor—46m. 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.
9 miles, outdoor—46m., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
10,000 metres, outdoor—31m. 43 3-5s., W. J. Kramer, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.
10 miles, outdoor—51m. 3 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.
10 miles, indoor—51m. 6 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913.
1 hour—10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards, S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889.
15 miles—1h. 25m. 15s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.
20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.
25 miles—2h. 44m. 50s., M. Maloney, New York City, January 8, 1909.

WALKING.

1 mile, outdoor—6m. 29 3-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, October 27, 1883.
1 mile, indoor—6m. 28s., G. H. Goulding, Buffalo, N. Y., December 16, 1911.
2 miles, indoor—13m. 38 3-5s., G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912.
2 miles, outdoor—13m. 48 3-5s., F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884.
3 miles, indoor—20m. 49 4-5s., G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912.
3 miles, outdoor—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, November 6, 1883.
4 miles, indoor—28m. 6 1-5s., G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912.
5 miles, outdoor—36m. 10s., G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, made at Neilson Field (Rutgers College), New Brunswick, N. J., October 23, 1915.
6 miles, outdoor—43m. 28 2-5s., G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, made at Neilson Field (Rutgers College), New Brunswick, N. J., October 23, 1915.
7 miles, outdoor—50m. 40 4-5s., G. H. Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club, made at Neilson Field (Rutgers College), New Brunswick, N. J., October 23, 1915.
8 miles—1h. 2m. 8 1-2s., J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880.
9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880.
10 miles—1h. 17m. 40 3-4s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880.
15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880.
20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879.
25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879.

RELAY RACING.

880-yard relay (indoor, Olympic style, with baton, 4 men)—1m. 35 2-5s., Xavier A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Helland, E. Lohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, February 21, 1912.

1,760 yards—Teams of 4 men, each man ran 440 yards; 3m. 18s., University of Pennsylvania team (F. Kaufmann, J. Lockwood, D. Lippincott, J. E. Meredith), made at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1915. Indoor—3m. 25 1-5s., New York A. C. team (O. W. De Gruchy, J. W. Richmond, E. Frick, Le Roy Wood), New York City, February 17, 1912.
1,760 yards, outdoor—Teams of 5 men each, each man to run one-fifth of the distance; 3m. 11 4-5s., New York A. C. team (W. G. Packard, E. Frick, L. C. Cary, R. T. Edwards, Le Roy Wood), Travers Island, N. Y., June 1, 1912.
2 miles—7m. 53s., Irish-American A. C. team (F. Riley, J. Bromilow, M. W. Sheppard, A. R. Kiviat), Celtic Park, New York City, September 5, 1910.
4 miles, outdoor—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 1 mile; 17m. 51 1-5s., Boston A. A. team (Mahoney, Marreau, Powers, Hedlund), Easton, Pa., June 17, 1913.
4 miles, indoor—17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team (H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912.

HURDLE RACING.

60 yards—5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 7 2-5s. (indoor), J. J. Eller, New York City, January 25, 1913; 6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 8s., F. Smithson, San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1909 (indoor), F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914, 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards apart, 5 yards to finish, 8s.; J. R. Case, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1914, 15 yards to first hurdle, hurdles 10 yards apart and 5 yards to finish; 3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards apart, 15 yards start and finish, 7 2-5s.; R. G. Haskins, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911; 3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards apart, 15 yards to finish, 6 4-5s., F. Fletcher, Notre Dame, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911.
70 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 8 4-5s., Forrest Smithson, Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 10, 1908.
70 yards, indoor—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish, 9 2-5s., J. L. Hartranft, New York City, October 31, 1910; J. L. Wendell, New York City, March 6, 1913.
70 yards, outdoor—5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 8 2-5s., J. J. Eller, New York City, February 5, 1910. Indoor, 8 2-5s., R. Eller and J. J. Eller, Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 4, 1911.
120 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 17s., W. M. Townsend, Gambier, Ohio, May 24, 1882. 6 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 17s., H. G. Otis, Nahant Beach, Mass., September 28, 1878. 6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 17 3-4s., W. H. Young, Toronto, Ontario, June 10, 1876. 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 17 1-4s., R. B. Jones, San Francisco, Cal., September 9, 1884. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, September 6, 1909. Indoor, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., February 23, 1914. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 18 1-5s., G. H. Taylor, Rutland, Vt., August 24, 1883. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15s., F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Berkeley, Cal., May 10, 1913; 15s., F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Berkeley, Cal., May 2, 1914.
220 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 29 3-4s., F. W. Janssen, New York City, July 26, 1880. 6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 26 2-5s., C. T. Wiegand, New York City, May 4, 1889. 7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 29s., J. McClelland, New York City, October 4, 1879. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 28 3-4s., J. E. Haigh, New York City, September 6, 1870. 9 hurdles, 2 ft. 3 in. high, 28 7-8s., J. S. Voorhees, Jersey City, N. J., October 26, 1880. 9 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 29 3-5s., J. B. Hanna, New York City, March 14, 1880. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23 3-5s., J. J. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 28 4-5s., C. T. Wiegand, Brooklyn, July 10, 1886. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 27 3-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, New York City, October 11, 1908. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 24 4-5s. (around a turn), John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., Travers Island, September 19, 1908; John J. Eller, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1911; John J. Eller, Celtic Park, New York City, September 16, 1911; F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Board Field, Los Angeles, Cal., May 22, 1915.
Quarter mile—8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 4s., W. L. Allen, St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Oc-

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tober 10, 1878. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 56 2-5s., J. Buck, Williamsbridge, New York City, September 19, 1896. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 8 1-4s., R. S. Summerhayes, Montreal, Province of Quebec, October 7, 1877. 15 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 9 3-4s., G. G. Neidlinger, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31, 1879. 16 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 4s., H. H. Morits, New York City, July 4, 1879. 18 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 12 1-4s., H. H. Morits, New York City, May 17, 1879. 20 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 9 4-5s., A. F. Copland, New York City, January 28, 1888. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y., October 1, 1904.

440 yards—3-ft. hurdles, outdoor, 10 hurdles, first hurdle 40 yards from start, 40 yards between each hurdle and 40 yards to finish, 54 3-5s., William H. Meanix, Boston A. A., made at Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1915. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 1m. 3-5s., Charles Bacon, Celtic Park, Long Island City, Oct. 11, 1908.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump, without weights, outdoor—5 ft. 5 3-4 in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913. Indoor, 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., Platt Adams, New York City, January 25, 1913.

Running high jump, without weights—6 ft. 7 5-16 in., outdoor, E. Beeson, Olympic Club, Berkeley, Cal., May 2, 1914.

Running high jump, indoor, without weights—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., S. C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass., February 9, 1912.

One standing long jump, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904.

Three standing jumps—35 ft. 8 3-4 in., Ray C. Ewry, Celtic Park, New York City, September 7, 1903.

Running long jump, without weights—24 ft. 7 1-4 in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1900.

Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearne, Celtic Park, New York City, May 30, 1911.

VAULTING.

Pole vault for height—13 ft. 2 1-4 in., M. S. Wright, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912.

Pole vault for distance, indoor—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, October 31, 1910.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle), 16 pounds, entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle.

16-pound hammer—189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, August 17, 1913.

SHOT PUTTING.

8-pound shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907.

12-pound shot—57 ft. 3 in., Ralph Rose, Celtic Park, New York City, August 29, 1908.

16-pound shot—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, August 21, 1909.

24-pound shot, outdoor—38 ft. 10 11-16 in., P. J. McDonald, Celtic Park, New York City, October 22, 1911.

24-pound shot, indoor (from board to dirt pit)—39 ft. 3 1-4 in., P. J. McDonald, New York City, March 6, 1913.

16-pound shot, right and left hand, with toe board—91 ft. 10 1-2 in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4 1-2 in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Cal., June 2, 1912. Right and left hand, without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

56-pound weight, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—40 ft. 6 3-8 in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, September 23, 1911.

56-pound weight for height—16 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Donovan, Pastime A. C., San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1914.

JAVELIN RECORD.

Throwing the javelin—184 ft. 9 1-2 in., H. B. Liversedge, Stanford, Cal., April 11, 1914.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight, 4 pounds 6 1-2 ounces (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle)—156 ft. 1 3-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, New York City, May 27, 1912.

Throwing the discus from 7-ft. circle—145 ft. 9 1-2 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, New York City, June 2, 1912.

Throwing the discus (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle, right and left hand)—252 ft. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, New York City, May 27, 1912. Right hand, 156 ft. 1 3-8 in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7 1-2 in.

ALL-AROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD.

All-around record—7,499 points, F. C. Thomson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., June 5, 1913.

NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCES.

RUNNING.

20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892.

35 yards—4s., A. W. Grosvenor, Boston, Mass., March 14, 1896; Clyde A. Blair, Chicago, February 22, 1902; Madison, Wis., March 16, 1902; Chicago, May 8, 1902 (twice); W. Hogenson, Madison, Wis., March 18, 1905; Frank Waller, Madison, Wis. (twice), March 18, 1905; F. Kuhn, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1911.

40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, Mass., February 11, 1905.

45 yards—5 1-5s., C. A. Blair, Chicago, February 13, 1904; Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 13, 1904.

50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904; W. D. Eaton, New York City, October 10, 1905; Richard L. Murray, St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1906; F. Kuhn, Chicago A. A., Omaha, Neb., April 1, 1911; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., made at Meadowbrook Games, held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1915.

65 yards, indoor—7s., Lawson Robertson, New York City, March 2, 1908; H. P. Drew, New York City, January 25, 1913.

70 yards—7 1-5s. (made in two races the same evening), W. A. Schick, New York City, February 28, 1903; J. J. Archer, New York City, February 5, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, February 5, 1910; H. P. Drew, New York City, December 7, 1912.

80 yards—8s., Wendell Baker, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886.

90 yards, indoor—9 1-5s., H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914.

110 yards—10 4-5s., R. Cloughen, Celtic Park, New York City, September 5, 1910.

120 yards, outdoor—11 3-5s., H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Crescent Park, Rhode Island, August 20, 1914.

130 yards—12 4-5s., Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 11, 1909; H. P. Drew, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 22, 1913.

150 yards—14 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, Jr., Berkeley Oval, New York City, May 17, 1890; J. Owen, Jr., Detroit, Mich., September 13, 1890.

200 yards—20s., W. Baker, Berkeley Oval, New York City, November 8, 1890.

250 yards—25 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, Jr., New Haven, Ct., June 15, 1888.

330 yards—35s., L. E. Myers, New York City, October 22, 1881.

350 yards—36 2-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. (This was the first 350 of a 440 yards straightaway trial.)

400 yards, straightaway—42 1-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. (this was the first 400 yards of a 440-yards trial.)

500 yards—57 3-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 14, 1910.

550 yards—1m. 4s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 14, 1910.

660 yards, outdoor—1m. 20 2-5s., H. Baker, New York A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1914.

700 yards—1m. 26 4-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, May 30, 1910.

5-12ths of a mile—1m. 42s., W. G. George, New York City, November 30, 1882.

800 yards—1m. 44 2-5s., L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, L. I., September 16, 1882.

800 yards—1m. 43 3-5s. (race track), M. W. Sheppard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23, 1910.

900 yards—1m. 57 1-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, August 7, 1910.

2-3ds of a mile—2m. 44 2-5s. (race track), M. W. Sheppard, Newark, N. J., August 20, 1910.

2-3ds of a mile—2m. 45 2-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York City, July 31, 1910.

1 1-4 miles—5m. 38 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895.

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1 1-2 miles—6m. 46 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, September 2, 1895.

1 3-4 miles—8m. 18 1-5s., W. D. Day, Berkeley Oval, May 17, 1890.

1 3-4 miles, indoor, board—8m. 10 3-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910.

2 1-2 miles, indoor—11m. 53 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1913.

2 1-2 miles, outdoor—11m. 59 2-5s., H. Kolehmainen, Celtic Park, New York City, August 17, 1913.

3 1-2 miles, indoor—17m. 11 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen New York City, February 12, 1913.

3 1-2 miles, outdoor—17m. 26 3-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

4 1-2 miles, outdoor—22m. 36 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913.

4 1-2 miles, indoor—22m. 7 4-5s., H. Kolehmainen, New York City, February 12, 1913.

10-mile team race—44m. 9 2-5s., M. D. Huysman and M. J. Ryan, Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 4, 1911.

11 miles—1h. 56 1-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

12 miles—1h. 6m. 50 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

13 miles—1h. 12m. 49 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

14 miles—1h. 18m. 56 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

16 miles—1h. 31m. 49s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

17 miles—1h. 38m. 37 1-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

18 miles—1h. 45m. 11 4-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

19 miles—1h. 51m. 41 4-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, New York City, November 14, 1909.

50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, N. Y., February 22, 1883.

HURDLE RACING.

40 yards—3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, 5 2-5s., T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910.

40 yards—3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, 5s., T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910.

45 yards—3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 5 3-5s., F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 18, 1899; 5 3-5s., F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 16, 1901. 4 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 5 4-5s., F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1901; 3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 6s., J. W. Mayhew, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1905.

50 yards—4 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 7s., M. S. Catlin, Chicago, February 20, 1904. 2 ft. 6 in. high, indoor (4 hurdles, first hurdle 15 yards from start, hurdles 10 yards apart, 5 yards to finish, 6 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., made at the Meadowbrook Club Games, held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1915.

75 yards, outdoor—6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 9 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, L. I., June 4, 1911.

75 yards, indoor—6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards between hurdles, 10 yards to finish, 9s., R. R. Templeton, San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1913; 9s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York City, February 14, 1914; 9s., 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to finish, J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914.

75 yards, indoor—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 9 4-5s., F. W. Schule, Milwaukee, March 5, 1904; 9 4-5s., 15 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to finish, F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914.

80 yards—6 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 12s., M. W. Ford, New York City, March 13, 1886. 7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 9 3-5s., F. Smithson, San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 7 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 11 1-4s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887.

100 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 14 1-2s., J. C. Austin, Worcester, Mass., November 3, 1874. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Md., February 9, 1907. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, hurdles 10 yards apart, 15 yards to finish, 11 3-5s., John H. Crowley, University of Virginia, Baltimore, Md., February 14, 1914. 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Md., January 9, 1907. 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 13 1-5s., E. M. Pritchard, Travers Island, N. Y., September 28, 1913. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1907.

120 yards—Hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high, indoor, 10 hurdles, 13 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., made at St. John's College Meet, held in the 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1915.

200 yards—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 26 3-5s., F. C. Puffer, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1890. 12 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 30 4-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, November 21, 1888.

250 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 31 4-5s., G. Schwegler, Staten Island, October 26, 1889.

One-Sixth mile—8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 42s., F. W. Brown, Yonkers, N. Y., October 10, 1878. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in high, 37 7-8s., L. E. Myers, Staten Island, May 20, 1882.

300 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high (distances from start to first hurdle, between hurdles, and from last hurdle to finish, equal), 36 2-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., New York City, November 10, 1906. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high (distance from start to first hurdle, 26 yards, between hurdles, 26 yards, and from last hurdle to finish, 40 yards), 34 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1905. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, 45s., J. E. Haigh, Yonkers, N. Y., August 30, 1879. 12 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 41s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, November 21, 1888. 13 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 50 1-2s., H. P. MacMahon, Jersey City, N. J., June 19, 1880.

One-fifth mile—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 43 3-5s., C. J. Bacon, Celtic Park, New York City, June 25, 1910.

JUMPING.

One standing long jump, with weights—12 ft. 9 1-2 in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, N. Y., November 20, 1884.

One standing long jump, backwards, with weights—9 ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884.

Two standing long jumps, with weights—24 ft., J. E. Payne, Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1895.

Three standing long jumps, with weights—35 ft. 9 in., W. S. Lawton, San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1876.

Nine standing long jumps, without weights—100 ft. 4 in., M. W. Ford, New York City, June 7, 1885.

Ten standing long jumps, without weights—116 ft. 3 1-2 in., Dr. B. F. Mulligan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1902.

Standing hop, step and jump, without weights—30 ft. 3 in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894.

Standing hop, step and jump, with weights—31 ft. 7 in., W. W. Butler, Oak Island Grove, Mass., June 18, 1886.

Standing jump, step and jump, without weights—32 ft. 4 1-2 in., Platt Adams, Celtic Park, New York City, September 6, 1909.

Running two hops and jump, without weights—50 ft. 2 7-10 in., D. F. Ahearne, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1909.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 12 pounds, entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle:

12-pound hammer—213 ft. 9 1-8 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, October 19, 1913.

Hammer, with handle 3 ft. 6 in. long, thrown with both hands from a mark without run or follow.

12-pound hammer head—116 ft. 4 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

16-pound hammer head—100 ft. 5 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

21-pound hammer head—81 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 14, 1888.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand from a mark, without run or follow:

8-pound hammer—157 ft. 9 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1884.

10-pound hammer—140 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1884.

12-pound hammer head—119 ft. 1 in., W. L. Coudon, Chestertown, Md., June 25, 1890.

16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—101 ft. 5 1-2 in., W. L. Coudon, Havre-de-Grace, Md., August 13, 1890.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with both hands from a mark, without run or follow:

10-pound hammer head—134 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

12-pound hammer head—124 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

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AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

14-pound hammer head—115 ft. 4 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

16-pound hammer head—113 ft. 11 in., W. O. Hickok, New Haven, Ct., May 12, 1894.

21-pound hammer head—82 ft. 3 1-2 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand, with 7-ft. run and no follow:

8-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—210 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., November 5, 1892.

8-pound hammer head—180 ft. 7 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., October 11, 1889.

12-pound hammer head—164 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., November 5, 1882.

16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—146 ft. 4 in., E. E. Parry, Portland, Ore., August 5, 1905.

16-pound hammer head—130 ft., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, November 6, 1888.

21-pound hammer, weight of head without handle—109 ft. 1 1-4 in., B. F. Sherman, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1908.

21-pound hammer head—90 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with both hands (9-ft. circle):

16-pound hammer—189 ft. 3 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1913.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand, with unlimited run, but no follow:

8-pound hammer head—189 ft. 1-4 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., October 11, 1889.

10-pound hammer—167 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1894.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with one hand, with unlimited run and follow:

16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—129 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Washington, D. C., October 8, 1892.

Hammer, with handle 4 ft. long, thrown with both hands, with unlimited run and follow:

16-pound hammer head—125 ft. 10 in., J. S. Mitchel, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 1, 1888.

18-pound hammer head—118 ft. 11 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, September 29, 1888.

18-pound hammer, weight of head without handle—131 ft. 1-4 in., B. F. Sherman, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1908.

16-pound hammer, with unlimited run and follow—180 ft. 1 in., J. J. Flanagan, Celtic Park, New York City, October 10, 1909.

SHOT PUTTING.

14-pound shot—51 ft. 6 3-8 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907.

18-pound shot (7-ft. circle, outdoor)—46 ft. 2 3-4 in., P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park, New York City, May 30, 1914.

18-pound shot, indoor—45 ft. 5 3-4 in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1913.

21-pound shot—42 ft. 4 1-2 in., P. McDonald, Celtic Park, New York City, October 20, 1912.

25 1-2-pound shot, with follow—36 ft. 8 1-2 in., W. Real, Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1888.

28-pound weight, with follow, indoor—36 ft. 8 1-2 in., P. Ryan Irish-American A. C., New York City, February 14, 1914.

28-pound shot—34 ft. 5 3-4 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907.

42-pound stone, with follow—28 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1913.

56-pound shot, with follow—23 ft. 1-2 in., W. Real, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1888.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

14-pound weight, thrown from shoulder, with follow—58 ft. 2 in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1888.

28-pound weight, with follow—36 ft. 3 in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1906.

35-pound weight for height—21 ft., P. Ryan, Bronx, New York City, April 12, 1913.

35-pound weight for distance—57 ft. 7-8 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York City, September 1, 1913.

56-pound weight, thrown from side, with one hand, without run or follow—28 ft. 9 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, August 26, 1905.

56-pound weight, thrown from the side, with two hands, without run or follow—31 ft. 5 in., John Flanagan, New York City, August 26, 1905.

56-pound weight, thrown with two hands, unlimited run and follow—40 ft. 2 in., John Flanagan, Long Island City, July 17, 1904.

56-pound weight, Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38 ft. 5 in., J. S. Mitchel, Celtic Park, New York City, September 7, 1903.

56-pound weight, from stand—33 ft. 1 in., M. J. McGrath, Travers Island, N. Y., September 24, 1910.

56-pound weight, over bar—15 ft. 2 5-8 in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Cal., October 25, 1913.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Greek style—116 ft. 7 1-2 in., M. J. Sheridan, Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1908.

RELAY RACING.

1,200 yards, outdoor—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 300 yards, 2m. 6 4-5s., New York A. C. team (F. P. McNally, D. A. Kuhn, V. Wilkie, T. Lennon), Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1914.

1,280 yards—2m. 28 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmunson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1904.

1,173 1-3 yards relay, indoor—2m. 25s., Cross Country Club team (T. P. McDonagh, A. F. Warner, E. B. Allison, M. J. B. McDonagh), Georgetown University, March 2, 1912.

1,408 yards, indoor, board—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 352 yards, 2m. 45 2-5s., Chicago A. A. team (F. V. Belote, A. Ward, T. H. Blair, E. F. J. Lindberg), Champaign, Ill., February 22, 1913.

1,560 yards, indoor, board—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 390 yards, 3m. 7s., Boston A. A. team (F. Burns, Carl W. Cram, E. K. Merrihew, T. J. Halpin), Boston, Mass., February 8, 1913.

2,400 yards—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 600 yards, 5m. 11 3-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (Odell, Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard), Long Island City, May 30, 1907; 5m. 6 1-5s. (indoor), Irish-American A. C. team (J. Bromilow, W. C. Robbins, A. R. Kiviat, H. Schaaf), New York City, February 5, 1910.

3,120 yards, indoor—Teams of 4 men, each man to run 780 yards, 6m. 59s., Boston A. A. team (D. S. Caldwell, O. F. Hedlund, E. T. Marceau, T. J. Halpin), Boston, Mass., March 1, 1913.

Medley relay, outdoor—7m. 44 2-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909; indoor, 7m. 38 2-5s., All New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

For the following, see WORLD ALMANAC, 1915: Vaulting, Stone Gathering, Wall Scaling, Horse Carriage, Dumbbells, Rope Climbing, Lifting, Long Dive, Parallel Bars, Kicking, Jumping from Springboard, Pulling the Body Up by the Arms, Batting, Throwing and Kicking Balls, and Medley Race.

SWIMMING.

(Compiled by Otto Wahle, Chairman Swimming Committee, Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.)

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place, and result follow:

Indoor 50 yards—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 15—Final heat won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; Walter Ramme, New York A. C., second; Kenneth Huszagh, Chicago A. A., third. Time—24 2-5s. 100 yards—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 16—Won by A. C. Raithel, Illinois A.C., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., second; N. T. Nerich, New York A. C., third. Time—54 2-5s. Won by 2 feet. 220 yards—Held by Y. M. C. A., Brookline, Mass., March 27—Won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., 2m. 26 3-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 2m. 26 4-5s., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third; won by inches. 500 yards—Held by New York A. C., New York City, March 26—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., 6m. 21 2-5s.; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., second, 6m. 21 4-5s.; J. A. Zimrock, New York A. C., third. 400 yards, 4-man club relay—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 16—Won

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by Illinois A. C. (A. C. Raithel, Wm. Vosburgh, Perry McGillivray, and H. J. Hebner), 3m. 45 3-5s.; second, New York A. C. (J. A. Zimnock, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, and Walter Ramme); Chicago A. A., third. 150 yards, backstroke—Held by Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., 1m. 54s.; second, W. Maisack, Pittsburgh A. A.; won by 8 yards. Buckland, University of Pittsburgh, retired after 100 yards. 200 yards, breaststroke—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 15 (20 yards bath)—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; second, J. Taylor, Chicago A. A.; third, O'Meara, Chicago A. A. Time—2m. 43s. Fancy diving—Held by New York A. C., New York City, April 8 (5 judges)—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Yale Swimming Association, place number 5, 156.17 points; W. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., second, place number 16, 131.43 points; A. E. Downes, New York A. C., third, place number 16, 130.4 points. Water polo—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 17—Preliminaries: Illinois A. C. defeated Chicago A. A., 9 to 2; New York A. C. defeated Illinois A. C. second team, 3 to 1. Final: Illinois A. C. defeated New York A. C., 5 to 2. Plunging—Held by Y. M. C. A., Brookline, Mass., March 27—Won by L. D. Hurtig, Cincinnati Gym. and A. C., 70 feet 3 inches; second, F. B. Culman, New York, unattached, 67 feet 4 inches. Outdoor—Held at Exposition, San Francisco, Cal. (110 yards open water course): 440 yards, July 19—Won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., 5m. 32 1-5s.; second, J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C.; third, L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C.; won by 20 yards. 880 yards, July 21—Won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., 12m. 8 3-5s.; second, J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C.; third, L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C.; won by 30 yards. 1 mile, July 23—Won by Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., 24m. 59 2-5s.; second, J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C.; third, L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C.; won by 25 yards. Long distance, 3½ miles in San Francisco Bay, July 24—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., 1h. 39m. 38s.; second, Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., 1h. 42m. 33 2-5s.; third, W. Hofman, Dolphin Boating Club, San Francisco, 2h. 26m.; won by about 200 yards. High diving, July 24—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., 126.5 points; second, Cliff Bowes, Los Angeles A. C., 109.4 points; third, L. Balbach, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 92.2 points.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor, senior—100 yards—Held by New York A. C., January 13—Final heat won by Walter Ramme, 58 3-5s.; second, N. E. Vollmer, 59 4-5s.; third, J. H. Reilly, 1m. 220 yards—Held by New York A. C. February 5—Won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 2m. 28 1-5s.; second, J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., 2m. 28 2-5s.; third, J. H. Reilly, New York A. C. 500 yards—Held by New York A. C., February 24, 1915—Won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 6m. 32 1-5s.; second, J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., 6m. 32 2-5s.; third, J. H. Reilly, New York A. C., 6m. 32 4-5s. Fancy diving—Held by New York A. C., February 24—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Yale Swimming Association, place number 5, 152.8 points; second, A. E. Downes, New York A. C., place number 10, 146 points; third, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., place number 15, 128.7 points. Indoor, junior—50 yards—Held by New York A. C., February 5—Final heat won by R. W. Bennett, 26 2-5s; second, C. V. Schlaet; third, A. L. Rosener. 100 yards—Held by Rutgers College, March 10—Won by Horace O'Sullivan, New York A. C., 1m. 2 2-5s.; second, T. H. Cann, New York A. C., 1m. 2 4-5s.; third, J. J. Curren, New York A. C. 220 yards—Held by New York A. C., February 5—Final heat won by Jerrold Smith, New York A. C., 2m. 44 2-5s.; second, John S. Reilly; third, Clarence Ash. Fancy diving—Held by New York A. C., February 5—Won by Robert Galbraith, High School of Commerce, place number 3, 127.62 points; second, Henry McAleenan, Fordham Prep, place number 7, 94.90 points; third, Wm. Rogow, City A. C., place number 8, 93.90 points. Outdoor, senior—440 yards—Held by Rye Beach Club, July 5, at Rye Beach, N. Y.—Won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 6m. 31 2-5s.; second, R. M. Ritter, unattached; third, J. A. Zimnock, New York A. C. 880 yards—Held by New York A. C., August 28, at Travers Island, N. Y.—Won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 12m. 32 1-5s.; second, J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., 12m. 32 2-5s.; third, J. J. Curren, New York A. C. 1 mile—Held by Metropolitan Association in Steeplechase Park Bath, Coney Island, September 4—Won by J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., 25m. 15 1-5s.; second, H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., 26m. 36 2-5s.; third, J. A. Zimnock, New York A. C., 28m. 28 4-5s. Long distance, about 5 miles—Held by American Life-Saving Society September 11, at College Point, L. I.—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., 2h. 15m. 32s.; second, J. A. Zimnock, New York A. C., 2h. 20m. 7s.; third, Charles Kaufman, American Life-Saving Society, 2h. 28m. 5s. High diving—Held by Rye Beach Club at Rye Beach, N. Y., July 5—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., place number 3, 142.72 points; second, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., place number 6, 128.38 points; third, F. Spongberg, New York A. C., place number 9, 120.82 points. Outdoor, junior—440 yards—Held by Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at Rockaway Beach, L. I., August 21—Won by J. J. Curren, New York A. C., 6m. 33 2-5s.; second, J. C. Lee, Jr., Columbia University; third, Garrett Schmelk, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club.

Intercollegiate championships, held at Yale University, New Haven, Ct., March 5. Results: 50 yards—Final heat won by Hoadley, Yale; second, Shryock, Penn.; third, Schlaet, Yale. Time—26 1-5s. 100 yards—Final heat won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Shryock, Penn.; third, Hoadley, Yale. Time—58 1-5s. (new intercollegiate record). 220 yards—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Shryock, Penn.; third, Ferguson, Yale Time—2m. 32 4-5s. Fancy diving—Won by McAleenan, Jr., Yale, 105.28 points; second, Frissell, Princeton, 103.8 points; third, Brereton, Princeton, 97.55 points. Plunge for distance—Won by Shoemaker, Penn., 69 feet 8 inches; second, Smith, Yale, 68 feet 7 inches; third, Lehman, Penn., 67 feet 9 inches. Point score: Yale 16, Penn. 15, Columbia 10, Princeton 4. Final standing of dual meets: Triple tie between Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. The Intercollegiate Swimming Association decided that the tie must be decided in three dual meets; however, the final result was another triple tie.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Yale	3	1	.750	Princeton	1	3	.250
Columbia	3	1	.750	C. C. N. Y.	0	4	.000
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750				

Interscholastic championships, held by New York A. C. at New York City, March 6. Results: 4-men 200-yard relay—Won by Brookline High School (L. A. Handy, M. T. Prendergast, R. McKinnon, A. Wales); Lawrenceville Academy (H. S. McGaffey, J. S. Davidson, C. F. Richter, H. C. Franzheim), second; Poly. Prep. (M. Redmond, J. Talbot, J. Shields, R. Macdonald), third. Time—1m. 48 3-5s. 220-yard swim—Won by L. A. Handy, Brookline High School; T. S. Luke, Lawrenceville Academy, second; R. N. Dippy, Central High School of Philadelphia, third. Time—2m. 36 2-5s. 50-yard swim—Won by M. T. Prendergast, Brookline High School; T. S. Luke, Lawrenceville Academy, second; M. Untersee, Brookline High, third. Time—27s. Fancy dive—Won by C. Parker, De Witt Clinton, place number 3, 108.92 points; R. E. Galbraith, High School of Commerce, place number 6, 100.92 points, second; H. Cagney, Stuyvesant High, place number 10, 86.62 points, third. 100-yard swim—Won by L. A. Handy, Brookline High School; T. H. Cann, High School of Commerce, second; R. McKinnon, Brookline High School, third. Time—1m. 24 4-5s. Plunge for distance—Won by L. Giebel, Stuyvesant High School, 67 feet; C. Thomas, Poly. Prep., 53 feet, second; H. Bryce, St. Paul's School, 53 feet, third.

New York City Public School Athletic League championships, held in College of the City of New York bath, March 12. Results: 800-foot relay race (teams of 4, each 200 feet)—Final heat won by High School of Commerce first team (Callahan, Wilson, Albanus, Cann); De Witt Clinton (O'Sullivan, Fitzgibbons, Tilewits, Dublan), second; Erasmus Hall (Lowe, Francis, Irvine, Fay), third. Time—2m. 47 4-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Parker, De Witt Clinton, 129 points; Galbraith, Commerce, second, 122½ points; Cagney, Stuyvesant, third, 115 points. 50-yard swim—Final heat won by Hamilton, Stuyvesant; Ashby, Manual

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Training, second; Callahan, Commerce, third. Time—28 3-5s. 100-yard swim—Final heat won by Cann, Commerce; W. Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton, second; Albanus, Commerce, third; Hamilton, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—61 2-5s. 200-yard swim—Won by O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; Giebel, Stuyvesant, second; Munson, Townsend Harris, third. Time—2m. 46 3-5s. Plunge for distance—Won by Giebel, Stuyvesant, with 69 feet 6 inches; Horgan, Erasmus Hall, second, with 64 feet 6 inches; Greenman, De Witt Clinton, third, with 62 feet 10 inches.

LONG DISTANCE SWIMS.

August 19, Boston, Mass.—Henry Miven swam from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light in 4h. 54m. 30s.

September 5, New York City—Robert W. Dowling swam around Manhattan Island, distance about 35 miles, in 13h. 45m., starting and finishing at Spuyten Duyvil.

September 19, Boston, Mass.—Charles Toth swam from Charlestown Bridge to Graves Light and thence to Revere Beach, about 24 miles, in 12h. 49m. Jack Hurwitz swam from Charlestown to Graves Light in 4h. 41m.

September 25, New York City—Five-mile race of the National Women's Life-Saving League in Sheepshead Bay inlet. Result:

	Time.		Time.
Claire Galligan, New Rochelle	1h. 5m. 19s.	Rita Greenfield, New York	1h. 11m. 19s.
Lucy Freeman, Bath Beach	1h. 6m. 9s.	Bertha Pearlstein, Philadelphia	1h. 14m. 24s.
Helen Rubican, Philadelphia	1h. 8m. 29s.	Sophie Freitag, New York	1h. 18m. 19s.

A. A. U. RECORDS.

American records are recognized over the following distances, if made over a course not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 50 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 150 yards, 200 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards, 440 and 500 yards, for swimming on the back; 100 yards and 150 yards, for swimming the breaststroke; 100 and 200 yards, for relay racing club teams of 4 or 5 men, each man to swim 50 and 100 yards; and over the following distances if made over a course not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 880 yards, 1,000 yards and one mile. For plunging, one minute time limit. In addition to distances mentioned above, all records over distances in metres, if made under record conditions of the International Swimming Federation, are acknowledged as American records. Figures in parentheses indicate length of course in yards unless stated otherwise. 50 yards, bath (100 feet), 1 turn, 23 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 23s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Bay, Honolulu, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 100 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 1 turn, 54 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915; open tidal salt water, straightaway, 53s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Honolulu Bay, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 120 yards, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 150 yards, bath (25), 5 turns, 1m. 32 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Yale Natatorium, New Haven, Ct., February 17, 1911; bath (20), 7 turns, 1m. 31 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1914; 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 7 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (75), 2 turns (salt water), 2m. 13 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, H. T., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 220 yards, bath (30), 8 turns, 2m. 25 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1909; bath (20), 10 turns, 2m. 21s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (75, salt water), 2 turns, 2m. 26 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, July 16, 1915; open, tidal salt water (100), 2 turns, 2m. 29s., Duke P. Kahanamoku and H. Cunha, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmers not aided by tide); 300 yards, bath (25), 11 turns, 3m. 35 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, March 4, 1910; bath (20), 14 turns, 3m. 26 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 440 yards, bath (75, salt water), 5 turns, 5m. 22 1-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Sutro Bath, San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1914; open salt water (110), 3 turns, 5m. 32 1-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1915; 500 yards, bath (75), 6 turns, 6m. 13 4-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915; 880 yards, bath (75, salt water), 11 turns, 11m. 46 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1914; open salt water (110), 7 turns, 12m. 6s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 1,000 yards, open, still salt water (84), 11 turns, 13m. 59 3-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., Steeplechase Park Baths, Coney Island, N. Y., August 18, 1915; 1 mile, open salt water (110), 15 turns, 24m. 59 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 100 metres, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 2 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, April 15, 1910; 200 metres, bath (30), 7 turns, 2m. 26s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28, 1911; 300 metres, bath (25), 13 turns, 3m. 57 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, March 4, 1910; 500 metres, bath (25), 21 turns, 7m. 4-5s., J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 25, 1914. Swimming on the back—100 yards, bath (25), 3 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911; 100 yards, open still water, straightaway, 1m. 16 4-5s., Walter Brack, Berlin, Germany, at St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1904; 150 yards, bath (75, salt water), 1 turn, 1m. 53 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; bath (20), 7 turns, 1m. 49 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1914. Miscellaneous events—Breaststroke, 100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 13 2-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; breaststroke, 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 38 2-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; relay racing, 200 yards, 4 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 1m. 42 2-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 24 1-5s.; M. P. Mott, 26 4-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 26s.; Perry McGillivray, 25 2-5s.) Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., May 15, 1915; relay racing, 250 yards, 5 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 2m. 10 2-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, and W. R. Bennett), Rutgers College Bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915; 400 yards, 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 3m. 45 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55 1-5s.; W. R. Vosburgh, 58 4-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 4-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55 4-5s.), Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1915; 4 men, each 100 yards, bath (25), 3m. 52 4-5s., Illinois A. C. (A. C. Raithel, 58 3-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, May 4, 1914; 4 men, open still water, 100 yard-course, 3m. 57 1-5s., Illinois A. C. (H. J. Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2s.; A. C. Raithel, 57 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914; relay racing, 500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 4m. 45 1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; H. J. Hebner, 57s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 4-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 58 1-5s.; E. W. McGillivray, 59 1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913; 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (25), 4m. 53 3-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s.; Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915; plunging, 1m. time limit, bath, 80 feet, F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912.

NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCES.

The A. A. U. Record Committee is authorized to examine any performance if made under other than record conditions, and if in the opinion of the Record Committee such performance is worthy of being recorded it will be noted under "Noteworthy Performances." 40 yards, bath (20 yards), 1 turn, 18 4-5s., A. C. Raithel, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1915; 60 yards, bath (20), 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath (100 feet), 2 turns, 37 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 80 yards, bath (20), 3 turns, 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March

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1908; 110 yards, bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 2 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 2, 1914; across tidal salt water, straightaway, 1m. 8 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., July 20, 1907; 250 yards, bath (25), 9 turns, 2m 55 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, March 4, 1910; bath (20), 12 turns, 2m. 50 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 330 yards, bath (20), 16 turns, 3m. 55 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; across tidal water (110), 2 turns, 4m. 15s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 400 yards, bath (25), 15 turns, 4m. 59 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; bath (20 yards), 19 turns, 4m. 52 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1914; 550 yards bath (20 yards), 27 turns, 6m. 50 4-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 21 turns, 7m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; open still water (110), 4 turns, 7m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 600 yards, bath (20 yards), 29 turns, 7m. 31s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 23 turns, 7m. 46 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 650 yards, bath (20 yards), 32 turns, 8m. 10 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 25 turns, 8m. 29s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath (20), 32 turns, 8m. 19 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; open salt water (110 yards), 5 turns, 8m. 54 2-5s., Ludy Langer, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 700 yards,bath (20 yards), 34 turns, 8m. 51 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 27 turns, 9m. 11 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 750 yards, bath (20 yards), 37 turns, 9m. 31s. H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath, (25), 29 turns, 9m. 55 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 800 yards, bath (20 yards), 39 turns, 10m. 11 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; open still salt water (80), 9 turns, 11m. 8 4-5s., J. C. Wheatley, Coney Island, N. Y., September 2, 1915; 850 yards, bath (20 yards), 42 turns, 10m. 50 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 33 turns, 11m. 20 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 850 yards, bath (20 yards), 43 turns, 11m. 14 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 35 turns, 11m. 44 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 900 yards, bath (25), 35 turns, 12m. 3s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 1,000 yards, bath (20), 49 turns, 13m. 20 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, bath (20), 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open salt water (110), 9 turns, 15m. 20 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 1,200 yards, bath (20), 59 turns, 16m. 5 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open still salt water (80), 14 turns, 17m. 2 2-5s., J. C. Wheatley, Coney Island, N. Y., September 2, 1915; 1,320 yards, bath (20), 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open salt water (110), 11 turns 18m. 33 1-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 1,500 yards, bath (20), 74 turns, 20m. 14s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 25, 1907; 1,540 yards, bath (20), 76 turns, 20m. 47 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907, open salt water (110), 13 turns, 21m. 49 1-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1915; 1 mile, bath (20), 87 turns, 23m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 25, 1907.

Swimming on the back, 40 yards, bath (20), 1 turn, 23 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1911; 50 yards, bath (25), 2 turns, 30s., H. J. Hebner, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1913; 75 yards, bath (25), 2 turns, 49s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911.

Miscellaneous events, relay racing, 300 yards, 6 men, 50 yards each, 25 yards, bath, 2m. 37 1-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, R. W. Bennett, J. H. Reilly), Rutgers College Bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915; 1 mile, 17 men, 100 yards each, 18th man, 60 yards, 25 yards, bath, 18m. 19 4-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s.; Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.; J. H. Reilly, 59 3-5s.; R. W. Bennett, 1m. 5 4-5s.; J. A. Zimnock, 1m. 2 1-5s.; T. H. Cann, 59 2-5s.; J. J. Curren, 1m. 2 3-5s.; C. Ash, 1m. 4s. Wm. O'Sullivan, 1m. 5 1-5s.; P. W. Palmer, 1m. 6 3-5s.; G. South, 1m. 7s.; J. A. Russell, 1m. 5 1-5s.; Jerrold Smith, 1m. 8s.; T. F. McCarthy, 1m. 5 4-5s.; C. D. Trubenbach, 60 yards, 34 4-5s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915. Battery to Sandy Hook, New York Bay, tidal salt water, with the tide, distance about 22 miles, 7h. 19m., George Meehan, L Street Swimming Club, Boston, July 19, 1914. Swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E. P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905.

Swimming on the back, 100 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 8 2-5s.; 150 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), *1m. 49 3-5s.; breaststroke, 200 yards, M. McDermott (A.), *2m. 38 2-5s.; plunge for distance (1m. time limit), W. Taylor (E.), 82 feet 7 inches; under water swimming, E. P. Swatek (A.), 106 yards 2 feet; relay racing, 5 men, 500 yards, Illinois A. C., Chicago (A.), *4m. 45 1-5s. A. C. Raithel, 55s.; H. J. Hebner, 57s.; P. McGillivray, 55 4-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 58 1-5s.; E. W. McGillivray, 59 1-5s., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913. Swimming in English Channel—Captain Matthew Webb (E.), August 24-25, 1875, Dover to Calais, 21h. 45m.; T. W. Burgess, an Englishman living in Paris, September 5-6, 1911, South Foreland, England, to Le Chatelet, France, 22h. 35m.

* Made in 20-yard bath; minimum length of 25 yards required by rules of International Swimming Federation. (A.) American. (Aus.) Australian. (C.) Canadian. (E.) English. (G.) German.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. *Open Water. Others Made in Baths. Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
50 yards	D. P. Kahanamoku (A.)	23 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	23	.....	.....
100 yards	D. P. Kahanamoku (A.)	54 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	53 1-5	A. Wickham (Aus)	1 00 4-5
100 metres	C. Bretting (G.)	1.02 1-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	1.01 3-5	.....	.....
120 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	*1.08 2-5	.....	.....	J. Nuttall (E.)	1.18 2-5
150 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	*1.31 1-5	C. Healy (Aus.)	1.34	D. Billington (E.)	1.39
200 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	*2.07 2-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
220 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	*2.21	D. P. Kah'oku (A.) / H. Cunha (A.)	2.29	D. Billington (E.)	2.34 4-5
300 yards	O. McGillivray (A.)	3.26 1-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)	3.31 4-5	D. Billington (E.)	3.32
400 metres	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	5.21 3-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	5.24 2-5	.....	.....
440 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	5.1[illegible]	B. Kieran (Aus.)	5.22 1-5	D. Billington (E.)	5.28
500 yards	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	6.02 4-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.)	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.37
1,000 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	12.52 2-5	F. Beaurep're (Aus.)	13.18	D. Billington (E.)	13.26
1,320 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	*17.45 1-5	W. Longworth (Aus.)	17.42	*D. Billington (E.)	17.38 2-5
1 mile	B. Kieran (Aus.)	23.16 4-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	23 34 4/5	*D. Billington (E.)	24.11 1-5
2 miles	Geo. Read (Aus.)	54.54	W. Longworth (Aus.)	51 32	.....	.....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		M. S.			M. S.
100 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.06	300 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.43
100 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.17	440 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	6.17
220 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	2.57 2-5	880 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	12.52
300 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.13	1 mile	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	26.08

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BICYCLING.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran..	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	30 m.	33.52 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	33 m.	38.46 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m.	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	37 m.	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
15 m.	17.08 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
18 m.	20.24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
20 m.	22.27 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	46 m.	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
21 m.	23.44 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59.59	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
25 m.	28.15 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere, Mass.	Sept. 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.18 4-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 18, 1913	4 m..	4.18 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
⅜ m..	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29,1896	5 m..	5.23 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
½ m..	0.37 3-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 8,1913	6 m .	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
¾ m	0.55	Ray Duer.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910	7 m..	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
1 m..	1.05	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	8 m..	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
2 m..	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	9 m..	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
3 m..	3.14 2-5	Ray Duer ...	Los Ang's, Cal	June 27,1909	10 m..	11.06 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

On June 3, 1910, George Kreamer, paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 58s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile circular board track.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

1-6m.	0.15 2-5	Al. Crebs.....	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1911	3 m..	6.09 1-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910
¼ m..	0.23 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1906	4 m..	8.34 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
⅜ m..	0.33	A. J. Clarke ...	Salt Lake City.	July 24,1912	5 m..	10.28	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke....	Saltair.....	Aug. 24,1908	10 m..	23.09 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
¾ m..	1.11 1-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	June 17,1912	15 m..	35.03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
⅞ m..	1.24 3-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
1 m..	1.51	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	25 m..	59.13 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.01 3-5	E. A. Pye.	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910					

1 hour, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m	0.27 2-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	July 4, 1915	3m	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson..	Salt Lake City	July 25, 1906
* ¼ m	0.36 3-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	May 23, 1915	4m	7.42 2-5	Wm. Hanley .	Newark.....	July 7, 1915
* ½ m	0.53 1-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark.....	Aug. 25, 1915	5m	9.31	Alfred Goullet	Newark.....	July 7, 1915
* ¾ m	1.10 4-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark.....	Aug. 11, 1915	10m	20.21 1-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark.....	Aug. 25, 1915
* ⅞ m	1.21	F. L. Kramer.	Salt Lake City	July 5, 1907	15m	32.03 2-5	Wm. Morton .	Newark.....	Aug. 23, 1914
*1m	1.47 3-5	Alfred Goullet	Salt Lake City	Sept. 8, 1912	20m	42.58 1-5	Alfred Goullet	Newark.....	Sept. 22, 1915
*2m	3.38 1-5	A. J. Clarke..	Salt Lake City	Aug. 2, 1910	25m	53.38 2-5	R. McNamara	Newark.....	Sept. 22, 1915

* Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance. One hour, 28 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.

NOTE—The fastest time ever made in competition in a half-mile contest was done by Frank L. Kramer, from scratch in a handicap, at the Newark Velodrome (Vailsburg), Sept. 16, 1914. He was officially clocked at 0.53 flat, but as he did not finish in first position his time does not count as a competition record.

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM—COMPETITION UNPACED.

1 m.	1.40 4-5	Grenda-Walker...	Vailsburg....	Sept. 6,1914	3 m.	5.19	Grenda-Hill	Newark.....	June 9, 1914
*2 m.	3.35	Grenda-Walker...	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 2,1914	5 m.	9.44	Chapman-Lawson.	Salt Lake City	July 3, 1901

* Made in handicap.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	0.20 4-5	P. Lawrence...	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 5,1909	10 m.	21.23	J. P. Linley....	New Haven....	May 30,1902
¼ m.	0.28 1-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	May 30,1913	15 m.	35.32	G. H. Collett....	New York City.	May 30,1900
* ⅜ m.	0.36 1-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 9,1914	20 m.	45.40 2-5	E. Stauder.....	New Haven....	Aug. 5,1900
* ½ m.	0.55	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	July 15,1914	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed.W. Forrest..	Vailsburg.....	July 28,1901
* ¾ m.	1.14 4-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 17,1913	30 m.	1.13.36	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
* ⅞ m.	1.34 4-5	W. De Mara....	Ogden, Utah ..	July 21,1907	40 m.	1.39.56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	Salt Lake City.	July 28,1906	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
2 m.	3.51	Hal.McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13,1909	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah...	Aug. 3,1905	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
5 m.	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 12,1909					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

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The fastest time made for the mile in amateur competition was by Hans Ohrt, the 1915 National and World's Champion, who at the Newark Velodrome, September 15, 1915, rode from scratch in a one-mile handicap in 1m. 53 2-5s. He finished third, his time being officially taken. It does not count as a record, as he did not win the race.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	0.16 1-5	Frank Cavanagh..	Vailsburg.....	July 2,1911	1 m..	1.55	Parley Giles.....	Saltair, Utah..	July 28, 1908
¼ m..	0.24 4-5	A. Crebs.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 1,1908	2 m..	4.09	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 8, 1908
⅓ m..	0.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.....	Deming.....	May 26,1896	3 m..	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 4, 1908
½ m..	0.53 1-5	P. Lawrence.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 8,1908	4 m..	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
¾ m..	1.21 1-5	J. G. Bell	Denver	July 31,1897	5 m..	11.00	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
⅞ m..	1.23 3-5	P. Lawrence.....	Saltair, Utah.	Aug. 19,1908					

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.
(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Distance.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date.
¼ m.....	0.29 4-5	Anthony Desimone.....	White Plains, N. Y.....	Sept. 15, 1915
½ m.....	0.40 3-5	Courtney Peer.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	Sept. 7, 1908
⅔ m.....	1.23	S. R. Morrison.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Oct. 6, 1907
1 m.....	2.02	Henry Surman..... / R. L. Guthridge..... / S. C. Haberle.....	Westfield, N. J.....	Aug. 8, 1908
2 m.....	4.56 1-5	Jerome Steinert.....	Hicksville, L. I.....	Sept. 3, 1911
3 m.....	7.21	Jerome Steinert.....	Rye Beach, N. Y.....	Sept. 12, 1909
5 m.....	12.28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Nov. 8, 1908
10 m.....	23.08	Thomas Bello.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	Sept. 12, 1915
15 m.....	39.29 1-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Hyde Park, L. I.....	June 6, 1915
20 m.....	53.20	J. M. Elfler.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	July 26, 1908
		Jerome Steinert	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Oct. 3, 1909
25 m.....	1.03.07	Thomas Bello.....	Coney Island Cycle Path.....	May 31, 1915
50 m.....	2.14.00 4-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	June 20, 1915
60 m.....	2.46.00	Raymond Nelson.....	Atlantic City, N. J.....	May 3, 1908
100 m.....	5.06.12	Thomas La Rossa.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	Sept. 10, 1911
150 m.....	8.26.27	Joseph G. Kopsky.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	May 5, 1912

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS AGAINST TIME, UNPACED—AMATEUR.

½ m.....	1.17	K. J. Miller.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 26, 1912
1 m.....	2.08	Berthold Baker.....	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.....	July 18, 1914
3 m.....	7.27	Edwin Jensen.....	Grant City, S. I.....	Oct. 11, 1914
5 m.....	12.47 3-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.....	Oct. 10, 1915
10 m.....	25.46 4-5	Nelson Johnson.....	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.....	Oct. 10, 1915
15 m.....	43.29	John Becht.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Aug. 29, 1909
20 m.....	1.02.40 4-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Grant City, S. I.....	Sept. 28, 1913

Professional unpaced road records were established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Fred T. Ke-fe, January 8, 1911, as follows: 25 miles, 1.10.00 3-5; 50 miles, 2.24.00 3-5; 75 miles, 3.44.00; 100 miles, 5.02.00.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1915.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Frank L. Kramer....	6	3	2	2	45	Caesar Moretti.....	0	1	0	0	3
Alfred Goullet.....	6	3	3	0	45	Francisco Verri....	0	0	1	0	2
Alfred Grenda.....	2	3	0	4	23	Ivor Lawson.....	0	0	0	2	2
Robert E. Spears....	0	2	8	0	22	Jos. A. Fogler.....	0	0	1	0	2
Reginald McNamara.	0	2	0	2	8	Harry Kaiser.....	0	0	0	1	1
A. J. Clarke.....	0	1	0	2	5	Oscar Egg.....	0	0	0	1	1
Frank Cavanagh....	1	0	0	0	5	Ray Eaton.....	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point. The one-mile professional tandem championship for 1914 was won by Grenda-Walker, Newark Velodrome (Vailsburg), Sept. 6, 1914.

Owing to the fact that there was a tie for points between Kramer and Goullet early in September, and it was impossible to conduct another full series of championship events prior to the official closing of the championships on October 3, it was decided to run a series of three events, the winner of two of these to be the 1915 champion. These were in reality match races, Kramer winning both, the first a quarter-mile event on September 19, and the second a five-mile event on October 3. This was Kramer's fifteenth consecutive yearly victory as champion.

Kramer-Lawson won one-mile professional championship for 1915, at Newark Velodrome, September 5.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1915.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Total	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Total	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Total
Wiley.....	12	10	9	1	109	Collins....	2	6	8	2	46	Corry.....	4	0	2	1	25
Linalt.....	16	3	6	1	102	Root.....	5	5	0	2	42	Moran.....	0	3	5	4	23
Carmen....	12	9	4	4	99	M. Bedell..	5	2	3	4	41	Kopsky....	2	2	2	0	20
Walthour...	4	8	4	3	55	Ryan.....	4	5	2	0	39	Anderson...	0	5	0	0	15
Drobach...	8	3	3	0	55	Mitten.....	3	4	3	2	35	Hansen....	1	1	3	1	15
Seres.....	2	9	7	2	53	Madonna...	2	3	5	2	31	Egg.....	2	0	0	0	10
Didier....	5	7	2	0	50	Columbatto	3	3	1	2	28	Halstead...	0	1	3	0	9
Lawrence..	5	5	2	2	46	J. Bedell..	3	3	2	0	28	Senhouse...	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1915.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Hans Ohrt.....	4	0	0	0	20	Thomas Flanagan...	0	1	0	0	3
Fred Taylor.....	1	3	0	0	14	Harry Horan.....	0	0	1	0	2
F. J. Whitney.....	0	2	0	0	6	Henry Werner.....	0	0	1	0	2
Timothy Sullivan....	1	0	0	1	6	Walter White.....	0	0	0	2	2
Thomas Grimm.....	0	0	2	1	5	Augustus Lang.....	0	0	0	1	1
Edward Kane	0	0	2	0	4						

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Champions at various distances: ¼-mile, Timothy Sullivan, of New Haven, Ct.; ½-mile, Fred Taylor, of Newark, N. J.; ⅔, 1, 2 and 5 miles, Hans Ohrt, of San Francisco.

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IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS.

The World's Championships for 1915 were originally assigned to England by the Union Cycliste Internationale. The European war caused the National Cyclists' Union of England to abandon the project and the National Cycling Association of the United States volunteered to run the championships, subject to the subsequent approval of the U. C. I. The functions of the U. C. I. having been temporarily suspended by the war, official action has not been taken on the matter, but as the National Cycling Association is a charter member of the U. C. I., and will turn into its treasury almost a thousand dollars as the official championship percentage, there is no doubt but that the championships run at the Newark Velodrome on August 22 and September 5, 1915, will be legalized. Two championships were run, the professional one-mile, which was won by Frank L. Kramer, of East Orange, N. J., and one-mile amateur, which was won by Hans Ohrt, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco. The motor-paced championships were not run.

Paul Guignard holds the 100-kilometre paced record, made at Munich, September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the 1-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189.8 yards. At Munich Guignard, on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,198 yards in the half-hour (a record). The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin at Munich, September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100 kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s. Oscar Egg, at the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris, in June, 1914, rode 27.50 miles unpaced in the hour. Arthur Van der Stuyft made a two-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, October 11, 1908, of 106 miles 1,498 yards.

Six-day race, Boston, Mass., November 8-13, 1915, 10 hours per day. Final score: Grenda-Hill, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 99 points; McNamara-Stears, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 97 points; Bedell-Magin, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 86 points; Root-Hanley, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 78 points; Walthour-Carmen, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 64 points; Cameron-Kaiser, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 55 points; Dupuy-Moran, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 53 points; Eaton-Madden, 1,409 miles 1 lap, 52 points; Sullivan-Linait, 1,409 miles.

Chicago Six-Day Race, November 20-25, 1915 (continuous), Lawrence-Hanley, 2,582 miles, 32 points; Ryan-Thomas, 2,582 miles, 35 points; Walthour-Walker, 2,582 miles, 45 points; Mitten-Hansen, 2,582 miles, 54 points. (The scoring for points in this race in the last hour was 1 for firsts, 2 for seconds, etc.) Root-Lawson, fifth; Cameron-Kaiser, sixth; Piercy-Bedell, seventh; Madden-Eaton, eighth; Dupuy-Anderson, ninth; Madonna-Ohrt, tenth.

(Compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.)

GYMNASTICS.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at San Francisco, Cal., March 26-27. Results: Rope Climb—Won by R. Illing; second, F. Miller, Olympic Club; third, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C. Time—7s. Tumbling—Won by J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 78 points; second, C. T. McAleer, 76.25 points; third, C. Boom, 73.50 points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by J. L. McLoud, New York A. C., 92 points; second, R. Dutcher, New York A. C., 88 points; third, H. B. Wolcott, Pacific Association, 65 points. Horizontal Bar—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 85 points; second, P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 82.50 points; third, C. Rottman, Baltimore Turn Verein, 80.25 points. Side Horse—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 85.50 points; second, G. Rathgeb, Los Angeles Turn Verein, 84.25 points; third, C. Rottman, Baltimore Turn Verein, 79.50 points. Long Horse—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 84.50 points; second, F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 82.75 points; third, G. Rathgeb, Los Angeles Turn Verein, 80.00 points. Parallel Bars—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86.75 points; second, P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 85.25 points; third, G. Rathgeb, Los Angeles Turn Verein, 84.50 points; Flying Rings—Won by J. D. Gleason, Los Angeles Turn Verein, 87.50 points; second, H. T. Glass, Southern Pacific Association, 82.25 points; third, R. Mauritzen, Olympic Club, 78.50 points. All-Around—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 340 points; second, G. Rathgeb, Los Angeles Turn Verein, 328.50 points; third, P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 325.25 points.

Metropolitan Association Championships, held at New York Turn Verein at New York City, March 16. Results: Rope Climb—Won by F. Seibert, Grace Club; second, T. R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein; third, B. Williams, National A. C. Time—7 2-5s. Tumbling—Won by J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 74 points; second, George L. Becker, National A. C., 59¼ points; third, W. A. Yost, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 59¼ points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 26½ points; second, A. Wilson, Jr., Swiss Turn Verein, 23 points; third, R. M. D. Richardson, Rutgers College, 22½ points. Horizontal Bar—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 81½ points; second, P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 78½ points; third, T. R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein, 72½ points. Side Horse—Won by J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 81 points; second, F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 77¼ points; third, Joseph Richter, Bohemian-American W. G. A., 73½ points. Long Horse—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 85¾ points; second, P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 83½ points; third, H. Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 81½ points. Parallel Bars—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 86.35 points; second, F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86.25 points; third, H. Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein, 81.25 points. Flying Rings—Won by Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, 80¾ points; second, J. A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 75½ points; third, B. Heer, National Turn Verein, 69¼ points. All-Around—Won by F. Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 330.75 points; second, P. Hol, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 303.35 points; third, J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 291.½ points. Points Scored—Newark Turn Verein, 21; Norwegian Turn & A. C., 21; New York A. C., 11; Swiss Turn Verein, 9; New York Turn Verein, 8; West Side Y. M. C. A., 7; National A. C., 5; Grace Club, 5; National Turn Verein, 7; Rutgers College, 2; Harlem Y. M. C. A., 2; Bohemian-American W. G. A., 2; Bohemian Gymnasium Association, 1; Ninety-Second Street Y. M. H. A., 1.

Intercollegiate Championships, held at Columbia University, New York City, March 26. Results: Team Scores—Yale, 22 points; Princeton, 17 points; University of Pennsylvania, 9 points; Amherst, 7 points; New York University, 5 points; Columbia, 1 point; Harvard, 1 point; Rutgers, 1 point. Horizontal Bar—Won by A. Bradley, Yale, 50.5 points; second, J. Wiss, Princeton, 50 points; third, H. Williams, Princeton, 48 points. Side Horse—Tie between E. Hogert, Pennsylvania, and A. Ralston, Amherst, 48.8 points; third, F. Clarke, Columbia, 47.25 points. Parallel Bars—Won by N. Labovitz, Yale, 52 points; second, J. Wiss, Princeton, 50.6 points; third, L. Gates, Harvard, 49 points. Flying Rings—Won by S. Kopchovsky, New York University, 52.1 points; second, W. Long, Princeton, 50.9 points; third, J. Wiss, Princeton, 49.05 points. Club Swinging—Won by M. Nutt, Pennsylvania, 28 points; second, C. Mathews, Yale, 25 points; third, R. Richardson, Rutgers, 23 points. Tumbling—Won by H. Chism, Yale, 51 points; second, G. McTernan, Amherst, 47.5 points; third, J. Wiss, Princeton, 45.3 points. Individual Championship—Won by J. Wiss, Princeton, 232.75 points; second, T. Means, Yale, 199.8 points; third, A. Bradley, Yale, 195.7 points.

Dual Meets: February 6—Annapolis, Md. Annapolis 41, New York University 10. February 10—New York City. New York University 33, Rutgers 21. February 20—New Brunswick, N. J. Princeton 33½, Rutgers 14½. Cambridge, Mass. Harvard 35, Brown 19. Columbia University, New York City. Columbia 31, New York University 23. Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 34, Yale 24. February 22—Columbia University, New York City. Columbia and Pennsylvania, tied, 27 each. February 26—New Haven, Ct. Yale 45, Rutgers 9. February 27—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 32, Columbia 22. March 5—Hanover, N. H. Dartmouth and Amherst, tied, 27 each. March 6—New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers 28, Columbia 26. Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 25, Princeton 20, Pennsylvania 7. March 12—New York City. Amherst 28, Columbia 26. March 13—Philadelphia, Pa. Yale 35, Pennsylvania 19. New York City. New York University 33, Amherst 21. March 20—Cambridge, Mass. Harvard 42, Dartmouth 12. New Haven, Ct. Yale 35, Princeton 19. New York City. Pennsylvania 29, New York University 25.

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HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued.*

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903			1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20,1904			2.04½
2 miles	Young America					4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7,1869			7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 31,1869			10.42¼
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11,1874			12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 22,1902		2.05¾	2.05¾
" 3 "	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn	Sept. 16,1887	2.16¼	2.15¼	2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Minor Heir / Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912			2.02

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

RESULTS OF IMPORTANT RACES.

(Figures denote position of winner in heats, followed by times of heats.)

June 12, Exposition Track, San Francisco, Cal.—2.10 trotting; stake $20,000: Spriggan 1, 1, 1; Virginia Barnette 2, 3, 3; Peter McCormick 9, 4, 2. Time—2.08¼, 2.09½, 2.08½.

Third race—Free for all pacing: $5,000: Leata J. 1, 2, 3; White Sox 7, 1, 4; Clara Mack, 5, 5, 1. Time—2.05¼, 2.06, 2.06¾.

June 19—2.06 pace, stake $20,000: White Sox 1, 1, 3, 5, 2; Hal Boy 4, 2, 6, 1, 1; O U C 2, 11, 1, 4, 3. Time—2.05¼, 2.05¼, 2.07¼, 2.07¼, 2.09¼.

July 27, Detroit, Mich.—Chamber of Commerce Stakes, 2.07 pace, 3 in 5, purse $5,000: Single G. 1, 1, 1; Rastus 5, 3, 3; Judge Ormond 8, 2, 4. Time—2.03½, 2.03¼, 2.05½.

July 30—Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes; $10,000; 2.08 trot: Lee Axworthy 1, 1, 1; Peter Scott 2, 2, 2; Worthy Prince 3, 4, 3. Time—2.06¼, 2.04¾, 2.04¾.

July 31—Free-for-all pace, three heats; purse $5,000: William 2, 1, 1; Directum I. 1, 3, 4; Flower Direct 3, 2, 2. Time—2.00¼, 2.02, 2.04.

August 7, Kalamazoo, Mich.—2.08 trot, Paper Mill States, 3 in 5, purse $10,000: Peter Scott 1, 1, 1; Worthy Prince 4, 2, 3; King Clansman 5, 4, 2. Time—2.08¾, 2.05¼, 2.06¼.

August 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.—2.08 trot, Furniture Manufacturers' Stakes, $5,000, 3 in 5: Peter Scott 2, 1, 1, 1; Worthy Prince 3, 2, 2, 2; King Clansman 5, 3, 4, 3. Time—2.04¾, 2.05¼, 2.05½, 2.05½.

August 11—The Matron Stakes, purse $7,500; 3-year-old trot; 2 in 3: Rusticoat 1, 1; Native Spirit 3, 2; Henry Todd 2, 4. Time—2.08½, 2.08¼.

August 16, Cleveland, Ohio—Match race, trotting; purse $5,000: Lee Axworthy 2, 1, 1; Peter Volo 1, 2, 2. Time—2.02, 2.03¼, 2.04¼.

Match race, pacing; purse $5,000: William 1, 1; Directum I. 2, 2. Time—1.58½, 2.00.

August 20, Montreal, Canada—King George Stakes, 2.08 trot—Won by Peter Scott, in straight heats; best time, 2.09½.

August 24—Special match race, 2 in 3, $5,000 (unfinished): William 1; Directum I. 2. Time—2.04.

August 27—Second and third heats: William 1, 1; Directum I. 2, 2. Time—2.04, 2.00¼.

August 31, Yonkers, N. Y.—Trotting, 2.08 class, purse $5,000, 3 in 5: Peter Scott 1, 1, 1; Worthy Prince 3, 2, 2; Lee Axworthy 2, 3, 3. Time—2.09½, 2.10, 2.09¾.

September 1—Three-year-olds, trotting, American Association Trotting Horse Breeders' Futurity, value $10,435, best 2 in 3 heats: Henry Todd 1, 1; The Colorado Bell 3, 2; Deroche 2, 4. Time—2.11¼, 2.12½.

September 6, Hartford, Ct.—Trotting, the Charter Oak Stakes, 2.08 class, best 3 in 5, purse $5,000. Peter Scott 1, 1, 1; Worthy Prince 3, 2, 2; Bonnington 2, 3, 4. Time—2.09, 2.07¼, 2.07¼.

September 8, Indianapolis, Ind.—Pacing, Western Horsemen Futurity, for 3-year-olds, stakes $3,510.88: General Todd 1, 1; Miss Harris B. 2, 2; Arkancello 4, 3. Time—2.05¼, 2.04¼.

September 9, Hartford, Ct.—To beat Charter Oak Park track record (pacing) of 2 minutes, established in 1899 by Star Pointer: Directum I. Time, accompanied by a runner—1.58½.

September 15, Syracuse, N. Y.—American Horse Breeder Futurity, for 2-year-olds, best 2 in 3 heats, purse $5,000: Walnut Tree 1, 1; Atlantika 2, 2; Bingen Silk 3, 3. Time—2.12¼, 2.13.

2.11 class—Pacing, The Chamber of Commerce, 3 heats, purse $5,000: Russell Boy 6, 1, 1; Hal Boy 1, 2, 2; Aconite 2, 3, 4. Time—2.02¾, 2.02¼, 2.03¼.

2.14 class—Trotting, Empire State Stakes, 3 heats, purse $10,000: Peter Scott 1, 1, 1; Worthy Prince 2, 5, 2; Bronson 8, 2, 7. Time—2.05½, 2.05¼, 2.06¾.

To beat track pacing record of 1.59½: Directum I. won. Time, by quarters—0.29½, 0.58½, 1.27, 1.56¾.

To beat track amateur trotting record of 2.07: Peter Mo won. Time, by quarters—0.31½, 1.03½, 1.35½, 2.06¼.

To beat world's record 4-year-old trotting stallions, 2.02: Peter Volo won. Time, by quarters—0.30¾, 1.04¼, 1.31¼, 2.02.

September 21, Columbus, Ohio—Horse Review Futurity, 3-year-old trotters, best 2 in 3, purse $8,000: Mary Putney 1, 1; Colorado Range 4, 2; Deroche 2, 5. Time—2.08¼, 2.08¼.

Hoster-Columbus Breweries Stakes, 2.14 trotters, 3 in 5, $10,000: Peter Scott 1, 1, 1; Mabel Trask 2, 2, 7; Lettie Lee 4, 3, 2. Time—2.07, 2.08¾, 2.08.

September 22—Hotel Hartman Stakes, 2.13 pacers, 3 in 5, purse $5,000: Hal Boy 1, 1, 1; Judge Ormond 4, 2, 2; Aconite 2, 3, 3. Time—2.09, 2.07½, 2.07.

September 29—Horseman Futurity, 3-year-old trotters, 3 heats, $10,000: Mary Putney 6, 1, 1; Humfast 1, 2, 7; Colorado Range, 2, 5, 2. Time—2.09¾, 2.07¾, 2.08½.

October 4, Lexington, Ky.—Castleton Cup, free-for-all trot, 2 in 3, $3,000: Peter Volo 1, 1; Margaret Drulen 2, 3; Ross B. 5, 2. Time—2.02½, 2.02¾.

October 5—The Kentucky Futurity, trotting, for 3-year-olds, 2 in 3, stakes $14,000: Mary Putney 1, 1; Humfast 2, 2; Colorado Range 3, 3. Time—2.08¼, 2.05½.

October 6—The Kentucky Futurity for 2-year-old trotters, 2 in 3, purse $5,000: Volga 1, 1; Walnut Tree 2, 2; Bingen Silk 3, 3. Time 2.07¾, 2.09¾.

October 7—The Transylvania, for 2.08 trotters, 3 in 5, $5,000: Peter Scott 1, 1, 1; Worthy Prince 2, 2, 7; Lizzie Brown 3, 5, 2. Time—2.06½, 2.05¼, 2.06¾.

LAWN TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THIRTY-FOURTH annual championship tournament, United States Lawn Tennis Association, held at Forest Hills, Long Island, September 4-9. Champion in singles required to play through. William M. Johnston of San Francisco won singles title, defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin in final round, 1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 10—8. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated the defenders, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, all of San Francisco, Cal., in the challenge round of the national doubles, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

Women's national championships, held at Philadelphia, June 12. Singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Mrs. G. Wightman, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Doubles—final round: Mrs. Wightman and Miss Sears defeated Mrs. M. McLean and Mrs. G. M. Chapman, 10—8, 6—2. Mixed doubles—final round: Mrs. Wightman and Harry C Johnson defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Irving C. Wright, 6—0, 6—1.

Clay court championships, United States Lawn Tennis Association, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26. Singles—final round: R. Norris Williams defeated George M. Church, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6. Doubles

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—final round: G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn, 6—3, 6—3. Women's singles—final round: Miss M. Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. G. M. Wightman, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3. Mixed doubles—final round: Mrs. G. M. Wightman and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Cassel and Percy Siverd, 6—2, 6—0.

National indoor championship, New York City, February 14. Singles—final round: Gustave F. Touchard defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. Doubles—final round: G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn defeated T. R. Pell and Karl H. Behr, 7-5, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

Women's national indoor championship, held in New York City, March 5. Singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6—4, 6—4. Doubles—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Panama-Pacific Exposition championships, held at San Francisco, Cal., July 10-18. Men's singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated William M. Johnston, 7—9, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4. Men's doubles—Johnston and Strachan defeated Church and Mathey, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1. Women's singles—Miss Anita Myers defeated Miss Marjorie Wale, 6—4, 6—2.

Intercollegiate championships, held at Philadelphia, Pa., September 15-18. Singles—R. Norris Williams, Harvard, defeated Leonard Beekman, Princeton, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Williams and Harte, Jr., Harvard, defeated Caner and Curtis, Harvard.

Interscholastic championship singles, held at Forest Hills, L. I., September 4—Harold A. Throckmorton, Woodbridge High School, N. J., defeated C. S. Garland, Edgewood High School, 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTS.

No challenge was issued owing to the war. The trophy remains in Australia. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Metropolitan men's singles—W. M. Washburn defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5. Men's doubles—H. H. Hackett and W. M. Hall defeated A. H. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0. Women's singles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach, 6—3, 6—1. Women's doubles—Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Miles defeated Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin, 6—2, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and F. C. Inman defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. Junior men's singles—C. S. Garland defeated L. M. Banks, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—C. S. Garland and W. I. Pitt defeated G. P. Throckmorton and H. W. Forster, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Long Island men's singles—S. H. Voshell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—0, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Men's doubles—Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood defeated Lincoln Reimer and Charles Chambers, 2—6, 1—6, 8—6, 9—7, 9—7.

Westchester County men's singles—Francis T. Hunter defeated Herbert W. Forster, 6—4, 6—3. Men's doubles—Francis T. Hunter and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated William Rand, 3d, and R. C. Rand, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. Women's singles—Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5.

Bronx County men's singles—Vanderbilt Ward defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. Men's doubles—Wylie C. Grant and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—3, 8—10, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Middle States men's singles—Karl K. Behr defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6 4—6, 6—3. Men's doubles—Karl H. Behr and Theodore R. Pell, holders, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. Women's singles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ina A. Kissel, 6—1, 6—3. Women's doubles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Ina A. Kissel and Miss Florence Ballin, 6—0, 6—4.

New Jersey State men's singles—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Cedric A. Major, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3. Women's singles—Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6—1, 6—2. Mixed doubles—Miss Wagner and Mr. Kidder defeated Miss Katharine Browning and A. F. Thurber, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Women's doubles—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. George W. Chapman defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Pennsylvania State men's singles—J. J. Armstrong defeated W. F. Johnson, 7—5, 8—10, 6—2. Men's doubles—W. F. Johnson and A. D. Thayer defeated Dr. B. B. Dewhurst and J. R. Carpenter, 7—5, 6—3.

Massachusetts men's singles—G. P. Gardner, Jr., defeated N. W. Miles, 6—3, 3—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4. Men's doubles—I. C. Wright and H. C. Johnson defeated J. W. Foster and R. M. Currier, 6—0, 7—9, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

New England men's singles—F. H. Harris defeated A. W. Merriam.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

(Statement prepared by Charles E. Davidson, Secretary of Alaska.)

ALASKA was purchased in 1867 for $7,200,000, and since that time has yielded over sixty-six times its purchase price. Congress did not pay any attention to Alaska for the first seventeen years of its existence. From the date of its purchase until 1877 a Collector of Customs and some troops were the sole representatives of the Territory. However, since 1867 (and by far the greater portion since 1899, or only fifteen years), according to official documents, its output has been:

Gold	$244,292,540
Silver	2,251,191
Copper	20,292,860
Other minerals	2,202,120
Fisheries and furs	279,379,490
Other merchandise	1,226,132
Total	$549,644,333

Alaska is situated in approximately the same latitude as the Scandinavian countries, but the climate is much milder, especially along the coast, where there is an unusually large amount of rain fall.

The Agricultural Department has established successful experimental stations at various points within the Territory, demonstrating that vegetables, grains, grasses, and live stock are adapted to the climate.

Next to mining, the fisheries are the most productive industry in the Territory.

The first arterial route of a Government railroad in Alaska, reaching from the coast to navigable waters of the interior, was designated by the President on April 11, 1915. Starting from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, the route follows the line of the Alaska Northern Railroad (acquired by purchase) to Mile 72 on Turnagain Arm of Cook's Inlet; thence following the north shore of the arm to Ship Creek; thence in a generally northerly direction along Knik Arm and the easterly side of the Susitna Valley to Broad Pass in the Alaska range of mountains and the headwaters of the Nenana River; thence down the river to the Tanana Valley and Fairbanks, a total distance of 471 miles, with a spur of 38 miles from a point near the head of Knik Arm to the Matanuska coal field. The estimated cost of this system is $26,800,000. Congress authorized the construction of Government railroads in Alaska to the extent of $35,000,000, which leaves a balance of $8,200,000 available for other routes or branches.

The large and extensive coal fields—the Bering River, the Matanuska Valley, and the Nenana fields—containing deposits of high grade character, were subdivided into townships by Government surveyors during the Summer of 1915. A portion of these and other fields contain low grade deposits known as lignite.

The route of the railroad will open up the development of the coal fields, as well as make available for settlement the many thousands of acres of agricultural lands, not to speak of the immense regions known to be highly mineralized, which the lack of transportation facilities heretofore has prevented the extraction of minerals except at a loss. Every one familiar with Alaska is confident that the building of the road will revolutionize conditions in the North.

The principal shipments from Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were: Gold, $15,180,824; fish (salmon, canned, and all other), valued at $19,224,849; copper, $5,182,004; and silver ore $251,136.

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COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES. 1900 TO 1915.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows average ruling prices for 107 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1900 to 1915.

COMMODITIES.	1900.	1910.	1912	1913	1914.	1915.
	Feb. 1	Nov 1.	Nov 1	Nov 1	Nov 1.	Nov. 1.
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.75125	$0.96	$1.06	$0.98	$1.215	$1.25
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.....	40	5675	.70	.80	.83	.76
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.....	.285	.34	.38	.445	.53	.415
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush.....	.46	.71	.74	.79	.78	.64
Rye, Western, per bush.....	.61	.865	.75	.70	1.03	1.08
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel.....	3.40	4.25	4.65	4.15	5.10	5.20
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs..	6.35	7.55	11.00	9.70	10.90	10.30
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.....	5.25	4.30	4.55	5.15	6.00	6.50
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.....	4.90	8.60	8.00	8.00	7.25	7.50
Horses, average com. to best (Chic.), per head..	185.00	195.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	180.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.....	.0775	.095	.1225	.125	.1250	.1200
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb....	.0625	.1175	.1175	.1200	.11125	.1125
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.....	.0825	.11	.10	.1200	.1225	.1350
Milk (New York), per quart.....	.03775	.04775	.04775	.0505	.0575	.06
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen.....	.19	.34	.40	.38	.34	.35
Bread (New York), per loaf.....	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Beef, family, per barrel.....	11.00	19.50	22.00	19.00	24.00	18.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel.....	10.50	20.00	18.75	23.25	20.50	17.00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb.....	.0625	.1175	12	.1250	.1375	.11875
Hams, smoked, per lb.....	.0975	.16	.14	16	.165	.17
Lard, Western steam, per lb.....	.0615	.1215	.11	.1070	.1090	.0915
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb.....	.25	325	.32	.32	.335	.2875
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb.....	.1275	.1525	.1775	.155	.15	.1575
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel....	28.00	26.00	25.00	22.00	16.00	21.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal.....	4.50	.750	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb.....	.08375	.11	.15125	.1075	.06375	.07
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.0515	.046	.0490	.0435	.0540	.0515
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb.....	.255	.16	.165	.17	.18	.185
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon.....	.44	.32	.37	.35	.50	.40
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds.....	1.05	.80	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10
Rice, domestic, good, per lb.....	.0425	.045	.0525	.065	.0575	.05875
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs..	2.25	2.80	4.95	5.35	6.00	8.25
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs.....	1.30	2.45	4.90	3.00	3.75	4.95
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs.....	1.50	1.25	1.50	2.10	1.50	2.50
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State), per barrel.....	4.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel.....	8.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	2.50	6.50
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb.....	.035	.045	.0525	.055	.055	.0475
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s.....	2.10	5.25	4.50	5.50	3.50	†4.00
Raisins, layer, per lb.....	.0775	.09	.095	.0725	.07	.085
Currants, new, dried, per lb.....	.045	.075	.08375	.06375	.0625	.12
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb.....	.1325	.145	.1975	.1975	.2075	.26
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb..	.26	.24	.29	.31	.32	.34
Union, middle backs, tannery run, per lb.....	.37	.32	.40	.40	.42	.47
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb.....	.41	.38	.42	.46	.47	.51
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb.....	.0825	.1455	.1175	.1410	‡.0760	.1195
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb...	.34	.29	.28	.23	.28	.30
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb. scoured...	.90	.85	.86	.85	.70	.78
Hemp, Manila, per lb.....	.145	.05	.10125	.07625	.065	.0925
Jute, average of grades, per lb.....	.0375	.0425	.05875	.08	.0425	.0575
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb.....	5.20	3.675	3.625	3.875	2.85	3.75
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb.....	.085	.05	.0775	.06125	.0550	.0775
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard.....	.0325	.0375	.04	.04	.03	.03625
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard.....	.0625	.0775	.0775	.0825	.675	.0750
Ginghams, Amosk. Staple (Boston), per yard..	.055	.07	.0625	.065	.625	.0675
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard...	.0575	.08	.0725	.08	.06	.0725
METALS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton.	6.50	5.00	4.25	4.40	3.75	3.75
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton...	25.00	15.75	18.25	16.13	14.50	16.75
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton..	17.50	11.00	14.00	11.00	10.00	13.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.....	25.00	15.90	17.90	16.15	14.55	16.95
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton...	35.00	23.50	27.00	22.00	19.50	25.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton.....	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	4.65	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.30	3.10
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton.....	45.00	27.00	29.00	27.00	22.00	26.00
Silver, commercial bars (N.Y.), per ounce.....	.60375	.56	.625	.59625	.48125	.49625
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb.....	.1625	.128125	.175625	.1650	.1125	.17875
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb.....	.04675	.0440	.04975	.043375	.035	.0490
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb.....	.275	.3675	.5025	.40	.2975	.35875
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds..	51.00	45.00	41.50	38.50	50.00	95.00
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton...	4.25	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.35	5.35
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton.....	3.50	3.225	3.65	3.55	3.55	3.40
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.....	3.00	1.55	4.00	1.90	1.65	2.60
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton.....	4.30	4.50	4.95	4.95	4.70	4.70

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TOTAL AND PER CAPITA NET INDEBTEDNESS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, STATES, AND MINOR DIVISIONS: 1913, 1902, AND 1890.‡

Division of Government.	Total Net Indebtedness.*			Per Capita Net Indebtedness.		
	1913.	1902.	1890.	1913.	1902.	1890.
Total	$4,850,460,713	$2,838,896,122	$1,989,112,842	$49.97	$35.99	$31.76
Nation	1,028,564,055	969,457,241	†851,912,752	10.59	12.22	13.60
States	345,942,305	239,369,271	†211,210,487	3.57	3.03	3.37
Minor divisions	3,475,954,353	1,630,069,610	925,989,603	35.81	20.74	14.79

* Total indebtedness less sinking fund assets or funds available for payment of debt. † Indebtedness of 1891; that of 1890 not available. ‡ Census report.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN AMERICAN TRADE, 1914-1915.

(From a Report of the Department of Commerce, revised to October 20, 1915.)

Imports of meat and dairy products into the United States in the fiscal year ended July 1, 1915, were three times the value of those in 1913 and eight times those of a decade ago. This movement, according to the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, first assumed large proportions in the fiscal year 1914, following the transfer of meats to the free list. More recent months, however, have reversed the upward trend, since every month from February to September, 1915, shows much smaller imports than in the corresponding month of the preceding year or when compared with earlier months of the current fiscal year.

In the twelve months ending with June, 1915, imports of meat and dairy products aggregated $43,000,000 in value, meats representing two-thirds of the total. In 1913-1914 the same months gave a total of $39,000,000, and in 1912-1913 $15,000,000. Prior to 1910 the total never reached $10,000,000 in any fiscal year, having been $5,250,000 in 1905 and $2,000,000 in 1895.

Our imports of meats are mainly supplied by Argentina. The fiscal year 1915 brought 131,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and veal from Argentina, 15,000,000 pounds from Canada, 14,000,000 from Uruguay, 10,000,000 from Australia, and 9,000,000 from the United Kingdom.

The United States still exports far more meats than it imports, for although there have been record-breaking arrivals in the last two years, exports have been even larger, the value of meat and dairy products exported in 1915 having exceeded $220,000,000 in value, thus rising above the level that marked the decade prior to 1909.

A study of the official figures shows that while the imports have consisted chiefly of beef and mutton in the primary stages of preparation, the exports have included considerable quantities of bacon, hams, lard, canned and preserved meats, and other meat products in a more or less advanced state.

In fresh beef there is now a large movement both into and out of the country. The large outward movement, however, is a development of recent months. Approximately 50,000,000 pounds of fresh beef were exported in June, and more than 168,000,000 pounds in the period from August 1, 1914, when the European war began, to the end of June, 1915; while the aggregate for the three-year period ending June 30, 1914, was only 29,000,000 pounds.

It is also apparent that the United States pays less for the meats which it buys than it receives for those it sells. In June we imported 15,500,000 pounds of fresh beef valued at 9 cents per pound, f. o. b. countries of origin. In the same month we exported 48,750,000 pounds valued at 13 cents per pound at the domestic port of shipment. For the ten months ending with April, 1915, the imports and exports were 184,000,000 and 170,000,000 pounds respectively, valued at 9 cents per pound for the imports and 12¾ cents per pounds for the exports.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF SEVENTEEN OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD EACH YEAR FROM 1907 TO 1914, AND EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915.

(Average price for 1914 = 100.)

Year and Month.	All Articles Combined.	Sirloin Steak.	Round Steak.	Rib Roast.	Chuck Roast.*	Plate Boiling Beef.*	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Flour.	Corn Meal.	Eggs.	Butter.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Milk.
1907	80	70	64	74	....	....	71	73	75	82	80	91	83	82	90	97	97	87
1908	83	72	67	76	....	....	73	76	76	82	81	98	88	84	91	103	100	89
1909	87	75	70	79	....	....	79	81	81	91	87	105	89	91	95	104	99	91
1910	91	79	74	82	....	....	88	93	90	105	92	104	90	96	99	93	101	94
1911	90	79	74	82	....	....	81	90	88	90	89	98	90	91	93	121	109	95
1912	96	89	84	91	....	....	87	89	89	95	92	101	97	97	103	122	106	97
1913	98	98	95	97	....	....	96	98	98	101	98	96	95	98	106	92	83	100
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.																		
January	101	98	96	98	96	98	84	99	97	99	93	120	104	126	106	78	101	100
February	98	96	95	97	94	97	81	97	95	98	95	133	104	96	104	77	109	100
March	95	95	93	96	93	96	81	96	93	98	97	131	104	73	99	76	111	99
April	96	97	95	97	93	96	90	96	93	97	98	132	104	74	99	79	113	98
May	97	99	98	98	95	97	95	97	94	97	99	134	104	74	96	82	115	98
June	97	101	99	100	96	97	94	98	95	97	96	125	104	76	96	91	117	98

* Relative prices not computed prior to 1914.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(As reported by Bradstreet.)

The ten months' record (January 1 to November 1) for fifteen years is as follows:

Year.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Year.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1915	16,053	$137,523,619	$236,873,127	1907	7,861	$205,211,599	$275,818,124
1914	12,981	165,353,622	298,639,077	1906	7,669	51,105,799	101,276,480
1913	11,652	130,765,630	229,804,589	1905	8,233	52,537,848	100,742,108
1912	11,399	83,949,503	166,581,396	1904	8,559	66,803,980	125,128,838
1911	10,266	84,860,063	152,956,868	1903	7,804	68,619,740	122,367,878
1910	9,428	71,317,666	149,074,273	1902	8,262	41,111,871	85,870,278
1909	9,712	58,785,074	118,009,560	1901	8,710	51,234,504	108,326,333
1908	11,763	149,524,735	262,260,259				

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SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers...Col. Frederick J. Close, Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary.....Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, Ohio.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California.....	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio.....	Sandusky.
Colorado..	Monte Vista.	Montana.....	Columbus Falls		Madison.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Grand Island.	Oregon	Roseburg.
Idaho	Boisé.		Milford.	Pennsylvania..	Erie.
Illinois	Quincy.	N. Hampshire.	Tilton.	Rhode Island..	Bristol.
Indiana	Lafayette.	New Jersey....	Kearny.	South Dakota..	Hot Springs.
Iowa.....	Marshalltown.		Vineland.	Vermont	Bennington.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	New York	Bath.	Washington ...	Orting.
Massachusetts..	Chelsea.		Oxford.		Port Orchard.
Michigan.	Grand Rapids.	North Dakota..	Lisbon.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Minnesota.	Minnehaha.			Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,462 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES

There is a home for Confederate veterans of the Civil War at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. It is supported by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans' Society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. There is another home in Washington, D. C., which was opened by the Southern Relief Association.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the Civil and Spanish wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincey, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

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The Army.*

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff.

Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, Chief of Division of Militia Affairs.
Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss.
Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

COLONELS.

Edwin F. Glenn, Infantry.
Charles G. Treat, Field Artillery.
Eben Swift, Cavalry.
Chase W. Kennedy, Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Ernest Hinds, Field Artillery.
William H. Johnston, Infantry.
George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
William F. Martin, Infantry.
Benjamin A. Poore, Infantry.
Robert E. L. Mitchie, Cavalry.

MAJORS.

Edward N. Jones, Jr., Infantry.
Wm. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers.
Monroe McFarland, Infantry.
Harry R. Lee, Infantry.
Charles Crawford, Infantry.
William S. Graves, Infantry.

MAJORS—*Continued.*

William H. Hay, Cavalry.
P. D. Lochridge, Cavalry.
Robert E. Callan, Coast Artillery.
Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery.
Andrew Moses, Coast Artillery.
Ralph H. Van Deman, Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

S. J. B. Schindel, Infantry.
Frank S. Cocheu, Infantry.
Powell Clayton, Cavalry.
Dennis E. Nolan, Infantry.
Abraham G. Lott, Cavalry.
William Mitchell, Signal Corps.
Tenney Ross, Infantry.
Dan T. Moore, Field Artillery.
Charles E. Kilbourne, Coast Artillery.
Geo. V. H. Moseley, Cavalry.
William T. Merry, Infantry.
Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Major-General	Leonard Wood	Eastern Department	Governor's Island, N. Y.
"	J. Franklin Bell		Houston, Tex.
"	Thomas H. Barry	The Philippine Department	Manila, P. I.
"	William H. Carter	Hawaiian Department	Honolulu, H. T.
"	Arthur Murray	Western Department	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Frederick Funston	Southern Department	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
"	Hugh L. Scott	Chief of Staff, General Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	George W. Goethals	Governor Panama Canal	Balboa Heights.
Brigadier-General	Tasker H. Bliss	General Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert L. Mills	Chief Militia Div., General Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Pershing	Eighth Brigade	El Paso, Tex.
"	Montg'ry M. Macomb	President Army War College	Washington, D. C.
"	Robert K. Evans	Second Brigade	Laredo, Tex.
"	Clarence R. Edwards	Canal Zone	Ancon.
"	James Parker	First Cavalry Brigade	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
"	Hunter Liggett		Manila, P. I.
"	John P. Wisser	First Hawaiian Brigade	Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
"	Thomas F. Davis	Sixth Brigade	Douglas, Ariz.
"	Charles J. Bailey		Manila, P. I.
"	George Bell, Jr.	Fifth Brigade	Galveston, Tex.
"	Henry A. Greene	Commandant Army Service Schools	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
"	William A. Mann		Fort Sill, Okla.
"	Frederick S. Strong	So. Atlantic Coast Art. Dist.	Charleston, S. C.
"	Harry F. Hodges	No. Atlantic Coast Art. Dist.	Fort Totten, N. Y.
"	William L. Sibert	Pacific Coast Art. Dist.	Fort Miley, Cal.

CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General	Henry P. McCain	The Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington	Inspector-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Enoch H. Crowder	Judge-Advocate-General	Washington, D. C.
Major-General	James B. Aleshire	Quartermaster-General	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	Henry G. Sharpe	Quartermaster Corps	Washington, D. C.
"	Carroll A. Devol	Quartermaster Corps	Washington, D. C.
Major-General	William C. Gorgas	Surgeon-General	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	Dan C. Kingman	Chief of Engineers	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	George P. Scriven	Chief Signal Officer	Washington, D. C.
"	Frank McIntyre	Chief Bureau Insular Affairs	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list:

Major-General Arthur Murray, December 4, 1915; Major-General William H. Carter, November 19, 1915; Chief of Engineers, Dan C. Kingman, March 6, 1916; Brigadier-General John P. Wisser, July 19, 1916; Brigadier-General Montgomery M. Macomb, October 12, 1916; Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans, November 19, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, February 20, 1917; Brigadier-General Thomas F. Davis, May 8, 1917; Major-General Hugh L. Scott, September 22, 1917; Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General James Parker, February 20, 1918; Brigadier-General George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, February 21, 1918; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, May 23, 1918; Brigadier-General William A. Mann, July 31, 1918; Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, October 3, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, October 13, 1919; Brigadier-General Frederick S. Strong, November 12, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Brigadier-General Henry A. Greene, August 5, 1920; Major-General James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster-General, October 31, 1920; Brigadier-General Hunter Liggett, March 21, 1921; Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster Corps, April 30, 1922; Major-General George W. Goethals, June 29, 1922; Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, January 1, 1923; Brigadier-General George Bell, Jr., January 23, 1923; Brigadier-General Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps, April 17, 1923; Brigadier-General Charles J. Bailey, June 21, 1923; Brigadier-General Harry F. Hodges, February 25, 1924; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; Brigadier-General William L. Sibert, October 12, 1924; The Adjutant-General, Henry P. McCain, January 23, 1925; Brigadier-General Frank McIntyre, January 5, 1929; Major-General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1929.

* Revised to November 1, 1915.

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GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Correspondence intended for the general officers whose names appear in this list can be addressed in care of the War Department, Washington D. C., if a better address is not known by the sender.

Abbot, Henry L.	1895	B. G.
Ainsworth, Fred C.	1912	M. G.
Alexander, Chas. T.	1897	B. G.
Alexander, W. L.	1905	"
Allen, James	1913	"
Allison, James B.	1912	"
Anderson, Harry R.	1907	"
Anderson, Thos. M.	1899	"
Andrews, George	1914	"
Andrews, Geo. L.	1893	"
Auman, William	1902	"
Bailey, Clarence M.	1899	"
Baldwin, Frank D.	1906	"
Baldwin, Theo. A.	1903	"
Barlow, John W.	1901	"
Barr, Thomas F.	1901	"
Bates, John C.	1906	L. G.
Bell, James M.	1901	B. G.
Bingham, Theo. A.	1904	"
Bird, Charles	1902	"
Bisbee, William H.	1902	"
Bixby, William H.	1913	"
Borden, George P.	1907	"
Bowman, A. H.	1903	"
Breck, Samuel	1897	"
Breckinridge, J. C.	1903	M. G.
Brooke, John R.	1902	"
Brush, Daniel H.	1912	B. G.
Bubb, John W.	1907	"
Buchanan, Jas. A.	1906	"
Buffington, A. R.	1901	"
Burbank, James B.	1902	"
Burton, George H.	1906	"
Byrne, Charles C.	1901	"
Carlton, Caleb H.	1897	"
Carpenter, L. H.	1899	"
Catlin, Isaac S.	1870	"
Cazlarc, Louis V.	1906	"
Chase, Geo. F.	1912	"
Chittenden, H. M.	1910	"
Clem, John L.	1915	"
Closson, H. W.	1896	"
Cook, Henry C.	1898	"
Coolidge, Chas. A.	1903	"
Cooney, Michael	1899	"
Cooper, Charles L.	1903	"
Coxe, Frank M.	1904	"
Crawford, M.	1908	"
Daggett, Aaron S.	1901	"
Davis, Chas. E. L. B.	1908	"
Davis, Charles L.	1903	"
Davis, Edward	1905	"
Davis, George W.	1903	M. G.
Davis, John M. K.	1908	B. G.
DeRussy, I. D.	1902	"
Dimmick, Eug. D.	1903	"
Dunwoody, H. H. C.	1904	"
Duval, Wm. P.	1911	M. G.
Eagan, Charles P.	1900	B. G.
Edgerly, Winfield S.	1909	"
Ennis, William	1905	"
Ernst, Oswald H.	1906	"
Forbes, Theodore F.	1903	"
Fountain, S. W.	1905	"
Gibson, Horatio G.	1891	"
Gilmore, John C.	1901	"
Godfrey, Edward S.	1907	"
Godwin, Edward A.	1908	"
Gordon, David S.	1896	"
Graham, W. M.	1868	"
Greely, A. W.	1908	M. G.
Grimes, George S.	1907	B. G.
Guenther, F. L.	1902	"
Hains, Peter C.	1904	"
Hall, Wm. P.	1912	B. G.
Hartsuch, Abram A.	1902	"
Hardin, M. D.	1870	"
Haskin, William L.	1903	"
Hickey, James B.	1909	"
Hobbs, Charles W.	1903	"
Hodges, Henry C.	1895	"
Hood, Charles C.	1902	"
Hooton, Mott	1902	"
Hoskins, John D. C.	1908	"
Howe, Walter	1910	"
Hoxie, Richard L.	1908	"
Hoyle, Eli D.	1915	"
Hoyt, Ralph W.	1913	"
Hubbell, Henry W.	1905	"
Huggins, Eli L.	1903	"
Humphrey, Chas. F.	1907	M. G.
Hyde, John McE.	1904	B. G.
Irwin, B. J. D.	1894	"
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	1907	"
Kent, Jacob F.	1898	"
Kerr, John B.	1909	"
Knight, J. G. D.	1910	"
Kobbé, William A.	1904	M. G.
Kress, John A.	1903	B. G.
Lazelle, Henry M.	1894	"
Lee, James G. C.	1900	"
Lee, Jesse M.	1907	M. G.
Lieber, G. Norman	1901	B. G.
Lincoln, Sumner H.	1902	"
Lockwood, Benj. C.	1907	"
Lodor, Richard	1896	"
Long, Oscar F.	1904	"
Ludington, M. I.	1903	M. G.
McClellan, John	1905	B. G.
McClernand, Edw. J.	1912	"
McCoy, Tully	1903	"
McGinness, John R.	1904	"
McGregor, Thomas	1901	"
McKibbin, Cham.	1902	"
Mackenzie, Alex.	1908	M. G.
Macklin, Jas. E.	1906	B. G.
Mansfield, S. M.	1903	"
Markley, Alfred C.	1907	"
Marshall, W. L.	1910	"
Mattie, Leon A.	1903	"
Maus, Marion P.	1913	"
Merrill, Abner H.	1906	"
Miles, Nelson A.	1903	L. G.
Miller, Crosby P.	1906	B. G.
Miller, James	1903	"
Mills, Anson	1897	"
Miner, Charles W.	1903	"
Moore, Francis	1905	"
Mordecai, Alfred	1904	"
Moseley, Edward B.	1907	"
Muhlenberg, J. C.	1908	"
Noble, Charles H.	1906	"
Noyes, Henry E.	1901	"
O'Connell, John J.	1904	"
Osterhaus, Peter J.	1905	"
Ovenshine, S.	1899	"
Page, John H.	1903	"
Parker, Daingerfield	1896	"
Patterson, J. H.	1899	"
Penney, Chas. G.	1903	"
Pennington, A. C. M.	1899	"
Pennypacker, Gal.	1883	"
Phipps, Frank H.	1907	"
Pitman, John	1906	"
Potts, Ramsay D.	1914	"
Pratt, Edward B.	1909	"
Pratt, Richard H.	1903	"
Pratt, Sedgwick	1906	B. G.
Price, Butler D.	1906	"
Quinton, William	1902	"
Randall, George M.	1905	M. G.
Rawles, Jacob B.	1903	B. G.
Reade, Philip	1908	"
Reed, Henry A.	1906	"
Robert, Henry M.	1901	"
Roberts, Benj. K.	1905	"
Roberts, Cyrus S.	1903	"
Robinson, Frank U.	1906	"
Robinson, W. W., Jr.	1910	"
Rodgers, John I.	1902	"
Rodney, George B.	1903	"
Rogers, William P.	1903	"
Rossell, William T.	1913	"
Sanger, Joseph P.	1904	M. G.
Schuyler, Walter S.	1913	B. G.
Schwan, Theodore	1901	"
Scully, James W.	1900	"
Sheridan, M. V.	1902	"
Smith, Allen	1905	"
Smith, Charles S.	1907	"
Smith, Fred'k A.	1913	"
Smith, George R.	1913	"
Smith, Jacob H.	1902	"
Smith, Rodney	1893	"
Sniffen, Culver C.	1908	"
Stanton, William	1906	"
Steever, Edgar Z.	1913	"
Sternberg, Geo. M.	1902	"
Stickney, Amos	1907	"
Sumner, Samuel S.	1906	M. G.
Suter, Chas. R.	1905	B. G.
Sweet, Owen J.	1909	"
Taylor, Asher C.	1903	"
Taylor, Frank	1905	"
Thomas, Earl D.	1911	"
Thompson, J. M.	1903	"
Thorp, Frank	1906	"
True, Theo. E.	1904	"
Van Horne, W. M.	1901	"
Viele, Charles D.	1900	"
Vogdes, Anthony W.	1904	"
Vroom, Peter D.	1903	"
Wade, James F.	1907	M. G.
Wallace, Wm. M.	1906	B. G.
Ward, Frederick K.	1910	"
Ward, H. C.	1906	"
Ward, Thomas	1902	"
Wessells, H. W., Jr.	1901	"
Weston, John F.	1909	M. G.
Wheaton, Loyd	1902	"
Wheelan, James N.	1901	B. G.
Wheeler, Dan'l D.	1903	"
Wherry, Wm. M.	1899	"
Whipple, Chas. H.	1912	"
Whitall, S. R.	1906	"
Whittemore, J. M.	1900	"
Wilcox, Timothy E.	1904	"
Williams, Constant	1907	"
Williston, Edw. B.	1900	"
Wilson, James H.	1901	"
Wilson, John M.	1901	"
Wood, E. E.	1910	"
Wood, Henry C.	1896	"
Woodhull, A. A.	1901	"
Woodruff, Chas. A.	1903	"
Woodward, G. A.	1879	"
Woodward, S. L.	1904	"
Wotherspoon, W. W.	1914	M. G.
Yeatman, Rich'd T.	1909	B. G.
Young, S. B. M.	1904	L. G.

AMERICAN PIONEERS OF '98.

This organization was formed and registered with headquarters in San Juan, Porto Rico, December, 1913, for the purpose of promoting social intercourse and friendship, and providing means for closer ties of friendship, between the American pioneers of Porto Rico, who constitute its membership, and to maintain a register of American pioneers in Porto Rico. *President*—Harrison Johnson. *Secretary*—John L. Haas. *Treasurer*—John E. Heinzman.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.*

THE army in active service as now organized under the acts of Congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, April 23, 1908, and March 3, 1911, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 14,148 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,541 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 19,019 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 35,339 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 599 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 10,039 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 182 officers and 5,733 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,827 (including 91 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 dental surgeons, and 229 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 87,248, exclusive of the provisional force and the Hospital Corps, and Quartermaster Corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the Army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000. * For Military Departments and Commands, see Index.

ENLISTMENT LAW FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE Army act of August 24, 1912, prescribes a seven years' term of enlistment in the Army after November 1, 1912, in lieu of the previous term of three years, the first four years with the colors in active service, and the remaining three years on furlough, without pay, and attached to the Army Reserve established by the same act. The Army Reserves are subject to be called into active service only in the event of actual or threatened hostilities.

A soldier after four years' continuous service, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, may be re-enlisted for seven years and receive a final discharge from his prior enlistment, or after three years' continuous service may, upon his written request, be furloughed and transferred to the reserve. Enlistment periods for service pay are counted as four years. First enlistments are confined to men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. All soldiers receive, in addition to their pay, rations, clothing, bedding, and medical attendance while with the colors.

The monthly pay during first enlistment ranges from $15 to $18 for privates. For non-commissioned officers the rates are $21, $24, $30, $40, $45, $50, $65 and $75, respectively, according to grade, arm or corps, and nature of duties. Master electricians of the Signal Corps and the Coast Artillery Corps, and chief musicians of bands, receive the highest rate, $75 per month.

Additional pay of from $1 to $4 per month for continuous service is allowed during each enlistment period of four years, after the first, up to and including the seventh. In addition to all other pay, qualified or expert gunners, riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen receive from $2 to $5 per month. Casemate electricians, plotters, planters, loaders, gun commanders, gun pointers, etc., of the Coast Artillery Corps receive from $6 to $9 per month additional. Twenty per cent. increase of pay is allowed for service in the Philippines and China.

Enlisted men may be retired after 30 years' service, with three-fourths of the pay of their grade, and $15.75 per month additional in lieu of clothing, subsistence, quarters, fuel and light. Unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age of not less than two years' service may compete in examination for promotion to Second Lieutenant.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; the District of Columbia, two cadets. There are also forty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of March 4, 1915) provides that until the appointment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Fourteenth Census of the United States becomes effective (March 4, 1923), whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the academy his successor may be admitted.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided* That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; *And provided further*, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations for cadets not having made satisfactory progress in studies are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduated from 1802 to 1915, inclusive, has been 5,476. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Colonel Clarence Page Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 134 persons.

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RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

(Revised to November 1, 1915.)

Abbreviations: g. o., General Officer; a. g., Adjutant-General's Department; i. g., Inspector-General's Department; j. a., Judge-Advocate-General's Department; qm., Quartermaster Corps; med., Medical Department; eng., Corps of Engineers; ord., Ordnance Department; sig., Signal Corps; chap., Chaplains; prof., Professors, Military Academy; i. af., Bureau of Insular Affairs; cav., Cavalry; f. a., Field Artillery; c. a., Coast Artillery; inf., Infantry; p. r., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; c. p. b., Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds; c. of c., Commandant of Cadets; p. s., Philippine Scouts.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.				Corps or Arm.
	MAJOR-GENERALS.				
1	Wood, L.	Aug.	8	1903	g. o.
2	Bell, J. F.	Jan.	3,	1907	g. o.
3	Barry, T. H.	April	29,	1908	g. o.
4	Carter, W. H.	Nov.	13,	1909	g. o.
5	Murray, A.	Mar.	14,	1911	g. o.
6	Aleshire, J. B.	Aug.	24,		qm.
7	Funston, F.	Nov.	17,	1914	g. o.
8	Scott, H. L.	April	30,	1915	g. o.
9	Gorgas, W. C.	Mar.	4,		med.
10	Goethals, G. W.	Mar.	4,		g. o.
	BRIGADIER-GENERALS.				
1	Crozier, W.	Nov.	22,	1901	ord.
2	Bliss, T. H.	July	21,	1902	g. o.
3	Mills, A. L.	May	7,	1904	g. o.
4	Sharpe, H. G.	Oct.	12,	1905	qm.
5	Pershing, J. J.	Sept.	20,	1906	g. o.
6	Garlington, E. A.	Oct.	1,		i. g.
7	Macomb, M. M.	Nov.	15,	1910	g. o.
8	Evans, R. K.	Jan.	30,	1911	g. o.
9	Crowder, E. H.	Feb.	15,		j. a.
10	Weaver, E. M.	Mar.	15,		c. a.
11	Edwards, C. R.	May	12,	1912	g. o.
12	McIntyre, F.	Aug.	24,		i. af.
13	Parker J.	Feb.	12,	1913	g. o.
14	Liggett, H.	Feb.	12,		g. o.
15	Scriven, G. P.	Feb.	14,		sig.
16	Devol, C. A.	Feb.	16,		qm.
17	Wisser, J. P.	May	16,		g. o.
18	Davis, T. F.	May	16,		g. o.
19	Bailey, C. J.	Oct.	10,		g. o.
20	Kingman, D. C.	Oct.	12,		eng.
21	Bell, Geo., Jr.	July	17,	1914	g. o.
22	McCain, H. P.	Aug.	27,		a. g.
23	Greene, H. A.	Nov.	19,		g. o.
24	Mann, W. A.	Jan.	20,	1915	g. o.
(*)	Hall, H.	Jan.	20,		(†)
25	Strong, F. S.	May	4,		g. o.
26	Hodges, H. F.	Mar.	4,		g. o.
27	Sibert, W. L.	Mar.	4,		g. o.
	COLONELS.				
1	Heistand, H. O. S.	July	22,	1902	a. g.
2	Simpson, W. A.	Aug.	18,	1903	a. g.
3	Chamberlain, J. L.	Nov.	21,	1904	i. g.
4	Smith, A. L.	Oct.	13,	1905	qm.
5	Fiebeger, G. J.	May	26,	1906	prof.
6	McGunnegle, G. K.	July	3,		inf.
7	Crane, C. J.	Oct.	25,	1907	inf.
8	Dodd, G. A.	April	14,	1908	cav.
9	Black, W. M.	July	28,		eng.
10	Ludlow, H. H.	Dec.	27,		c. a.
11	Mitcham, O. B.	Jan.	21,	1909	ord.
12	Brechemin, L.	Feb.	26,		med.
13	Rogers, H. L.	Mar.	4,		qm.
14	Murray, C. H.	April	18,		cav.
15	Abbot, F. V.	June	24,		eng.
16	Irons, J. A.	June	26,		inf.
17	Townsend, C. McD.	Oct.	16,		eng.
18	Richard, C.	Feb.	18,	1910	med.
19	Hunter, G. K.	Feb.	26,		i. g.
20	Wilson, R. H.	June	12,		inf.
21	Millis, J.	June	13,		eng.
22	Bellinger, J. B.	Aug.	1,		qm.
23	Ebert, R. G.	Dec.	27,		med.
24	Arthur, W. H.	Jan.	1,	1911	med.
25	Wilder, W. E.	Jan.	19,		cav.
26	Allen, S. E.	Feb.	2,		c. a.
27	Hull, J. A.	Feb.	15,		j. a.
28	French, F. H.	Feb.	15,		inf.
29	Biddle, J.	Feb.	27,		eng.
30	Littell, I. W.	Mar.	3,		qm.
31	Bingham, G. S.	Mar.	3,		qm.
32	Guilfoyle, J. F.	Mar.	11,		cav.
33	Rogers, J. S.	Mar.	11,		inf.
34	Young, G. S.	Mar.	3,		inf.
35	Rafferty, W. C.	Mar.	3,		c. a.
36	Bullard, R. L.	Mar.	11,		inf.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*				
37	Glenn, E. F.	Mar.	11,	1911	inf.
38	Adams, G.	Mar.	11,		f. a.
39	Waltz, M. F.	Mar.	11,		inf.
40	Greble, E. St. J.	Mar.	11,		f. a.
41	Phillips, C. L.	Mar.	13,		c. a.
42	Townsley, C. P.	April	1,		c. a.
43	Gordon, W. P.	April	5,		prof.
44	Bushnell, G. E.	May	1,		med.
45	Treat, C. G.	May	6,		f. a.
46	Getty, R. N.	June	1,		inf.
47	Birmingham, H. P.	June	7,		med.
48	Jones, F. B.	June	21,		inf.
49	Benet, J. W.	Aug.	5,		ord.
50	Cronkhite, A.	Aug.	11,		c. a.
51	Van Deusen, G. W.	Sept.	7,		f. a.
52	Frederick, D. A.	Sept.	27,		inf.
53	Foote, S. M.	Oct.	5,		c. a.
54	Tillson, J. C. F.	Nov.	27,		inf.
55	Millar, E. A.	Dec.	1,		f. a.
56	Bartlett, G. T.	Dec.	5,		c. a.
57	Bennett, C. A.	Dec.	6,		c. a.
58	Davis, H. C.	Dec.	6,		c. a.
59	Ridgway, T.	Jan.	17,	1912	c. a.
60	Wallace, H. S.	Feb.	16,		qm.
61	Warren, J. G.	Feb.	27,		eng.
62	Taylor, C. W.	Feb.	29,		cav.
63	Burr, E.	Mar.	2,		eng.
64	Ruckman, J. W.	Mar.	7,		c. a.
65	Kennon, L. W. V.	Mar.	28,		inf.
66	Morton, C. G.	Mar.	30,		inf.
67	Pickering, A.	Mar.	30,		inf.
68	Haynes, I. A.	April	1,		c. a.
69	Stephenson, W.	April	12,		med.
70	Phillips, J. L.	April	13,		med.
71	Mallory, J. S.	May	28,		inf.
72	Brainard, D. L.	June	8,		qm.
73	Beach, W. D.	July	30,		cav.
74	Shunk, W. A.	Aug.	2,		cav.
75	Sibley, F. W.	Mar.	3,	1911	cav.
76	Walke, W.	Aug.	3,	1912	c. a.
77	Swift, E.	Feb.	29,		cav.
78	Edie, G. L.	Aug.	6,		med.
79	Walcutt, C. C., Jr.	Aug.	27,		i. af.
80	Lockett, J.	Aug.	28,		cav.
81	Gibson, W. W.	Sept.	2,		ord.
82	Miller, S. W.	Nov.	12,		inf.
83	Van Vliet, R. C.	Mar.	3,	1911	inf.
84	Plummer, E. H.	Mar.	11,		inf.
85	Crosby, W. D.	Dec.	7,	1912	med.
86	Sturgis, S. D.	Dec.	27,		f. a.
87	Blocksom, A. P.	Jan.	1,	1913	cav.
88	Cruse, T.	Feb.	1,		qm.
89	Dunn, G. M.	Feb.	20,		j. a.
90	Babbitt, E. B.	Feb.	20,		ord.
91	Beach, L. H.	Feb.	27,		eng.
92	Gaston, J. A.	Mar.	4,		cav.
93	Galbraith, J. G.	Mar.	4,		cav.
94	Glassford, W. A.	Mar.	5,		sig.
95	McCarthy, D. E.	Mar.	5,		qm.
96	Truitt, C. M.	Mar.	5,		inf.
97	Davis, G. B.	Mar.	6,		qm.
98	Noyes, C. R.	Mar.	8,		inf.
99	Berry, L. G.	Mar.	16,		f. a.
100	Gandy, C. M.	April	16,		med.
101	Blatchford, R. M.	April	30,		inf.
102	McCaw, W. D.	May	9,		med.
103	Beacom, J. H.	June	27,		inf.
104	Zinn, G. A.	Aug.	12,		eng.
105	Wright, W. K.	Aug.	27,		inf.
106	Penrose, C. W.	Sept.	5,		inf.
107	Howell, D. L.	Aug.	27,		inf.
108	Barrette, J. D.	Sept.	21,		a. g.
(*)	Harts, W. W.	Oct.	1,		p. b. g.
109	Langfitt, W. C.	Oct.	12,		eng.
110	Knight, J. T.	Oct.	24,		qm.
111	Alvord, B.	Nov.	14,		a. g.

(*) Temporary rank. (†) Philippine Constabulary.

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RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
112	Kernan, F. J. Nov. 20, 1913	inf.
113	Erwin, J. B. Jan. 4, 1914	cav.
114	Kennedy, C. W. Jan. 11,	inf.
115	Davis, R. P. Jan. 24,	c. a.
116	Sanford, J. C. Feb. 27,	eng.
117	McIver, G. W. Mar. 13,	inf.
118	Downey, G. F. Mar. 27,	qm.
119	Carson, J. M., Jr. Mar. 29,	qm.
120	Kean, J. R. April 23,	med.
121	Morgan, G. H. April 26,	cav.
122	Sickel, H. G. July 30, 1912	cav.
123	Richardson, W. P. April 28, 1914	inf.
124	Barth, C. H. May 30,	inf.
125	Echols, C. P. July 1,	prof.
126	Wilcox, C. De W. July 1,	prof.
127	Bundy, O. July 20,	a. g.
128	Hatch, E. E. July 29,	inf.
129	Shanks, D. C. Aug. 4,	j. g.
130	Johnson, F. O. Aug. 9,	cav.
131	Slocum, H. J. Aug. 2, 1912	cav.
132	Nicholson, W. J. Aug. 24,	cav.
133	Brown, W. C. April 26, 1914	cav.
134	Brett, L. M. Aug. 25,	cav.
135	Macomb, A. C. Sept. 2,	cav.
136	Allaire, W. H. Sept. 13,	inf.
137	Hodges, H. C., Jr. Sept. 13,	inf.
138	Benson, E. C. Sept. 27,	cav.
(*)	Traub, P. E. Oct. 4,	(†)
139	Landers, G. F. Nov. 2,	c. a.
140	Wheeler, C. B. Nov. 3,	ord.
141	Hirst, R. L. Nov. 20,	inf.
142	Roberts, H. L. Mar. 13,	inf.
143	Chatfield, W. H. May 30,	inf.
144	Morrison, J. F. Sept. 15,	inf.
145	Sands, G. H. Dec. 10,	cav.
146	Dickman, J. T. Dec. 14,	cav.
147	Foltz, F. S. Sept. 27,	cav.
(*)	Cronin, M. D. Jan. 1, 1915	(†)
148	Sage, W. H. Feb. 7,	inf.
149	Root, E. A. Feb. 7,	inf.
150	Taylor, H. Feb. 28,	eng.
151	Kuhn, J. E. Mar. 12,	eng.
152	Craighill, W. E. Mar. 12,	eng.
153	Hale, H. C. Mar. 26,	inf.
154	Peirce, W. S. April 6,	ord.
155	Newcomer, H. C. May 2,	eng.
156	Raymond, H. I. May 9,	med.
157	Gatchell, G. W. May 25,	c. a.
158	Straub, O. I. Aug. 9,	c. a.
159	Hunter, A. M. Aug. 25,	c. a.
160	Taggart, E. F. Sept. 21,	inf.
161	Faison, S. L. Oct. 2,	inf.
162	Carleton, G. Oct. 4,	cav.
163	Hasbrouck, A. Oct. 24,	inf.
164	Zalinski, M. G. Nov. 1,	qm.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
1	Kniskern, A. D. April 24, 1906	qm.
2	Eastman, F. F. Oct. 13, 1907	qm.
3	Harris, H. S. T. Feb. 26, 1909	med.
4	Dodds, F. L. June 14,	j. a. g.
5	Kendall, W. P. Jan. 1, 1910	med.
6	Banister, W. B. Jan. 1,	med.
7	Mason, C. F. Jan. 1,	med.
8	Glennan, J. D. Jan. 1,	med.
9	Bradley, A. E. Jan. 28,	med.
10	Frick, E. B. Feb. 18,	med.
11	Keefer, F. R. April 14,	med.
12	Holt, L. H. June 11,	prof.
13	Patrick, M. M. June 13,	eng.
14	Burr, G. W. Oct. 23,	ord.
15	Willcox, C. Dec. 27,	med.
16	Raymond, T. U. Jan. 1, 1911	med.
17	Snyder, H. D. Jan. 1,	med.
18	Smith, A. M. Jan. 1,	med.
19	Clarke, J. T. Jan. 1,	med.
20	Riché, C. S. Feb. 27,	eng.
21	Rees, T. H. Feb. 27,	eng.
22	Potter, C. L. Feb. 27,	eng.
23	Wood, W. S. Mar. 3,	qm.
24	Baker, C. B. Mar. 3,	qm.
25	Williamson, G. McK. Mar. 3,	qm.
26	Stevens, T. H. Mar. 3,	qm.
27	Stanley, D. S. Mar. 3,	qm.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
28	Ruggles, C. L'H. April 13, 1911	ord.
29	Ireland, M. W. May 1,	med.
30	McMahon, J. E. May 3,	f. a.
31	Menoher, C. T. May 26,	f. a.
32	Fisher, H. C. June 7,	med.
33	Goodman, T. C. June 13,	qm.
34	Shunk, F. R. July 11,	eng.
35	Houston, J. B. Aug. 16,	qm.
36	Montgomery, G. Sept. 21,	ord.
37	Schofield, R. McA. Sept. 22,	qm.
38	Robinson, W. Oct. 3,	prof.
39	Stuart, E. R. Oct. 4,	prof.
40	Hayden, J. L. Oct. 5,	c. a.
41	Hinds, E. Dec. 1,	f. a.
42	Blake, E. M. Dec. 5,	c. a.
43	Haan, W. G. Dec. 6,	c. a.
44	Barroll, M. K. Jan. 17, 1912	c. a.
45	March, P. C. Feb. 8,	a. g.
46	Jervey, H. Feb. 27,	eng.
47	McKinstry, C. H. Feb. 27,	eng.
48	Judson, W. V. Mar. 2,	eng.
49	Perkins, F. Mar. 2,	inf.
50	Burnham, W. P. Mar. 2,	inf.
51	Skerrett, D. Mar. 7,	c. a.
52	Arrasmith, J. M. Mar. 12,	inf.
53	Johnston, W. H. Mar. 28,	inf.
54	Atkinson, B. W. Mar. 30,	inf.
55	Campbell, A. April 1,	a. g.
56	Shaw, H. A. April 12,	med.
57	Winter, F. A. April 13,	med.
(*)	Tschappat, W. H. May 1,	prof.
58	O'Neil, J. P. May 30,	inf.
59	Krauthoff, C. R. June 8,	qm.
60	Dugan, T. B. July 30,	cav.
61	McDonald, J. B. Aug. 2,	j. g.
62	Deshon, G. D. Aug. 6,	med.
63	Tivers, T. R. Aug. 24,	cav.
64	Kenley, W. L. Aug. 26,	f. a.
65	Allen, H. T. Aug. 28,	cav.
66	Dentler, C. E. Sept. 8,	inf.
67	Heard, J. W. Sept. 15,	a. g.
68	Forsyth, W. W. Oct. 3,	cav.
69	Winslow, E. E. Oct. 12,	eng.
70	Styer, H. D. Nov. 13,	inf.
71	McCulloch, C. C., Jr. Dec. 7,	med.
72	Ayer, W. E. Dec. 12,	inf.
73	McGlachlin, E. F., Jr. Dec. 27,	f. a.
74	Yates, A. W. Feb. 1, 1913	qm.
75	Noble, R. H. Feb. 1,	inf.
76	Goodier, L. E. Feb. 20,	j. a. g.
77	Joyes, J. W. Feb. 20,	ord.
78	Flagler, C. A. F. Feb. 27,	eng.
79	Harding, C. Feb. 27,	eng.
80	Ellis, W. E. Mar. 2,	c. a.
81	Scott, W. S. Mar. 4,	cav.
82	Tate, D. L. Mar. 4,	cav.
83	Reber, S. Mar. 5,	sig.
84	Kimball, A. W. Mar. 5,	qm.
85	Hart, W. H. Mar. 6,	qm.
86	Morse, B. C. Mar. 11,	inf.
87	Lassiter, W. Mar. 16,	f. a.
88	Squier, G. O. Mar. 17,	sig.
89	Reynolds, F. P. April 15,	med.
90	Finley, J. P. April 28,	inf.
91	Day, F. R. April 30,	j. g.
92	Straub, P. F. May 9,	med.
93	Reichmann, C. May 29,	inf.
94	Roudiez, L. S. June 27,	a. g.
95	Stark, A. N. July 13,	med.
96	Harts, W. W. Aug. 12,	eng.
97	Hains, J. P. Aug. 27,	c. a.
98	Buffington, A. P. Aug. 27,	inf.
99	Todd, H. D., Jr. Sept. 2,	c. a.
100	Moore, T. W. Sept. 5,	inf.
101	Jadwin, E. Oct. 12,	eng.
102	Horton, W. E. Oct. 24,	qm.
103	Hoffer, J. E. Oct. 30,	ord.
104	Wright, W. M. Nov. 20,	a. g.
105	Brewster, A. W. Dec. 2,	j. g.
106	Waterman, J. C. Dec. 2,	cav.
107	Keller, C. Dec. 6,	eng.
108	Muir, C. H. Jan. 11, 1914	inf.
109	Hearn, C. C. Jan. 24,	c. a.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs. (†) Philippine Constabulary.

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RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.		Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued*		
105	McAndrew, P. H	Jan. 1, 1910	med.
106	Brownlee, C. Y	Jan. 1,	med.
107	Murtagh, J. A	Jan. 1,	med.
108	Ekwurzel, G. M	Jan. 1,	med.
109	Van Poole, G. McD	Jan. 1,	med.
110	Reno, W. W	Jan. 1,	med.
111	Buck, C. D	Jan. 1,	med.
112	Gosman, G. H. R	Jan. 1,	med.
113	Koerper, C. E	Jan. 1,	med.
114	Allen, J. H	Jan. 1,	med.
115	Patterson, R. U	Jan. 1,	med.
116	Noble, R. E	Jan. 1,	med.
117	Van Dusen, J. W	Jan. 1,	med.
118	Heiner, G. G	Jan. 24,	c. a.
119	Brooke, R	Jan. 28,	med.
120	Connor, W. D	Feb. 9,	eng.
121	Easterbrook, E. P	Feb. 14,	chap.
122	De Witt, W	Feb. 18,	med.
123	Martin, C. H	Feb. 28,	inf.
124	Schull, H. W	Mar. 5,	ord.
125	Weigel, W	Mar. 12,	inf.
126	Carr, D. J	Mar. 14,	sig.
127	Hanson, T. G	Mar. 24,	qm.
128	Hillman, J. W	Mar. 29,	chap.
129	Hall, H	Mar. 31,	inf.
130	Cronin, M. D	April 2,	inf.
131	Perry, B. W	April 5,	chap.
132	Thornburgh, R. M	April 7,	med.
133	Grubbs, R. B	April 14,	med.
134	Farnsworth, C. S	April 17,	inf.
135	Cannon, W. C	April 21,	qm.
136	Gerhardt, C	June 12,	inf.
137	Oakes, J. C	June 13,	eng.
138	McManus, G. H	July 1,	c. a.
139	Scott, W. S	July 4,	qm.
140	Rolfe, R. H	Aug. 1,	qm.
141	Timberlake, E. J	Sept. 10,	qm.
142	Dean, J. T	Oct. 20	inf.
143	Nicholls, J. C	Nov. 1,	ord.
144	McNair, W. S	Nov. 15,	i. g.
145	De Laney, M. A	Dec. 27,	med.
146	Bloombergh, H. D	Jan. 1, 1911	med.
147	Halloran, P. S	Jan. 1,	med.
148	Nelson, K	Jan. 1,	med.
149	Field, P. C	Jan. 1,	med.
150	Shaw, H. G	Jan. 1,	med.
151	Brechemin, L., Jr	Jan. 1,	med.
152	Whitcomb, C. C	Jan. 1,	med.
153	Crabtree, G. H	Jan. 1,	med.
154	McAlexander, U. G	Jan. 19,	inf.
155	Jones, W. K	Jan. 20,	inf.
156	Williams, J. M	Feb. 2,	c. a.
157	Wittenmyer, E	Feb. 15,	inf.
158	Kreger, E. A	Feb. 15,	j. a.
159	Cheney, S. A	Feb. 27,	eng.
160	Alstaetter, F. W	Feb. 27,	eng.
161	Ferguson, H. B	Feb. 27,	eng.
162	Boggs, F. C	Feb. 27,	eng.
163	Smith, C. S	Feb. 27,	eng.
164	Wooten, W. P	Feb. 27,	eng.
165	Lenihan, M. J	Mar. 3,	inf.
166	Hersey, M. L	Mar. 3,	inf.
167	Albright, F. H	Mar. 3,	inf.
168	Evans, F. D	Mar. 3,	inf.
169	Carnahan, E. C	Mar. 3,	inf.
170	Lewis, E. A	Mar. 3,	inf.
171	Tavman, C. E	Mar. 3,	inf.
172	McAndrew, J. W	Mar. 3,	inf.
173	Chrisman, E. R	Mar. 3,	inf.
174	Harris, P. C	Mar. 3,	a. g.
175	Tompkins, S. R. H	Mar. 3,	cav.
176	Rice, S	Mar. 3,	cav.
177	Thayer, A	Mar. 3,	cav.
178	Garrard, L. F., Jr	Mar. 3,	qm.
179	Clayton, B. T	Mar. 3,	qm.
180	Pettus, H. L	Mar. 3,	qm.
181	Grant, F. A	Mar. 3,	qm.
182	Snow, W. J	Mar. 3,	f. a.
183	Hamilton, A	Mar. 3,	c. a.
184	Gilmore, J. C., Jr	Mar. 3,	c. a.
185	Knowlton, J. L	Mar. 3,	qm.
186	Hampton, K. J	Mar. 3,	qm.
187	Traub, P. E	Mar. 5,	cav.
188	Carter, J. McI	Mar. 9,	cav.
189	McFarland, M	Mar. 10,	inf.
190	Wilder, W. T	Mar. 11, 1911	inf.
191	Sample, W. R	Mar. 11,	inf.
192	Dashiell, W. R	Mar. 11,	inf.
193	Helmick, E. A	Mar. 11,	inf.
194	Bennett, W. C	Mar. 11,	a. g.
195	Sargent, F. H	Mar. 11,	inf.
196	Chase, W	Mar. 11,	inf.
197	Hagadorn, C. B	Mar. 11,	inf.
198	Lee, H. R	Mar. 11,	inf.
199	Lacey, F. E., Jr	Mar. 11,	qm.
200	Cloman, S. A	Mar. 11,	inf.
201	Crawford, C	Mar. 11,	inf.
202	Graves, W. S	Mar. 11,	inf.
203	Webster, F. D	Mar. 11,	inf.
204	Leitch, J. D	Mar. 11,	inf.
205	Burkhardt, S., Jr	Mar. 11,	inf.
206	Normoyle, J. E	Mar. 11,	inf.
207	Alexander, H	Mar. 11,	inf.
208	Johnson, W. O	Mar. 11,	i. g.
209	Lindsay, J. R	Mar. 11,	inf.
210	Sladen, F. W	Mar. 11,	inf.
211	Barnum, M. H	Mar. 11,	cav.
212	Wright, E. S	Mar. 11,	cav.
213	Hay, W. H	Mar. 11,	cav.
214	Elliott, S. H	Mar. 11,	cav.
215	Jenkins, J. M	Mar. 11,	i. g.
216	Lochridge, P. D	Mar. 11,	cav.
217	McClure, N. F	Mar. 11,	cav.
218	Rivers, W. C	Mar. 11,	cav.
219	Evans, E. W	Mar. 11,	cav.
220	Paxton, R. G	Mar. 11,	qm.
221	Gatley, G. G	Mar. 11,	f. a.
222	Lyon, Le R. S	Mar. 11,	f. a.
223	Horn, T. N	Mar. 11,	f. a.
224	Summerall, C. P	Mar. 11,	f. a.
225	Cruikshank, W. M	Mar. 11,	a. g.
226	Wheeler, J., Jr	Mar. 11,	c. a.
227	Callan, R. E	Mar. 11,	c. a.
228	Landon, E	Mar. 11,	a. g.
229	McNeil, C. H	Mar. 11,	qm.
230	Tracy, J. P	Mar. 11,	a. g.
231	Kessler, P. M	Mar. 11,	c. a.
232	Hagood, J	Mar. 11,	c. a.
233	Patterson, G. T	Mar. 11,	c. a.
234	Fergusson, F. K	Mar. 11,	c. a.
235	Abernethy, R. S	Mar. 11,	c. a.
236	Bandholtz, H. H	Mar. 12,	inf.
237	Ferguson, H. T	Mar. 14,	inf.
238	Learnard, H. G	Mar. 20,	a. g.
239	Donaldson, T. Q	Mar. 21,	cav.
240	Sarratt, E. O	April 1,	c. a.
241	Miller, L. S	April 1,	c. a.
242	Buckey, M. C	April 4,	c. a.
243	Johnston, F. E	April 12,	c. a.
244	Farr, O. W. B	April 13,	f. a.
245	Pruden, A. A	April 26,	chap.
246	Hillman, L. T	April 29,	ord.
247	Davidson, W. T	May 1,	med.
248	Aultman, D. E	May 3,	f. a.
249	Murray, P	May 10,	inf.
250	Wolf, P. A	May 23,	inf.
251	Moore, G. D	May 23,	inf.
252	Fleming, A. S	May 26,	f. a.
253	Cline, W	May 27,	inf.
254	Gose, E. B	May 27,	i. g.
255	Rice, G. D	May 27,	chap.
256	Pearce, E. D'A	May 27,	c. a.
257	Clark, C. C	June 1,	inf.
258	Caldwell, V. A	June 6,	inf.
259	Butts, E. L	June 7,	inf.
260	Bartlett, C. J	June 7,	med.
261	Hunt, H. J	June 13,	inf.
262	Beach, F. H	June 13,	cav.
263	Miller, C	June 21,	inf.
264	Miller, R. B	June 21,	med.
265	Gray, A	June 26,	i. g.
266	Dade, A. L	June 29,	cav.
267	Conklin, A. S	July 7,	c. a.
268	Brown, L	July 11,	eng.
269	Ragan, C. A	July 14,	med.
270	Stull, G. C	July 19,	chap.
271	Winn, J. S	July 23,	i. g.
272	Hedekin, C. A	Aug. 11,	cav.
273	Koester, F. J	Aug. 11,	a. g.
274	Brady, J. F	Aug. 11,	c. a.

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THE ARMY—*Continued.*

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
432	Threlkeld, H. L. ..... Sept. 13, 1914	inf.
433	Davison, P. W. ..... Sept. 15,	inf.
434	Lindsley, E. ..... Sept. 27,	cav.
435	Morgan, A. S. ..... Nov. 2,	c. a.
436	Doherty, F. B. ..... Nov. 6,	chap.
437	Stokes, M. B. ..... Nov. 11,	inf.
438	McMaster, R. H. ..... Nov. 18,	f. a.
439	Parker, J. H. ..... Nov. 21,	inf.
440	Jenks, G. F. ..... Nov. 24,	ord.
441	Moody, L. B. ..... Nov. 24,	ord.
442	Glasgow, W. J. ..... Nov. 26,	cav.
443	Armstrong, F. S. ..... Dec. 8,	qm.
444	Harbord, J. G. ..... Dec. 10,	cav.
445	O'Shea, J. ..... Dec. 14,	cav.
(*)	Davis, R. C. ..... Jan. 5, 1915	p. s.
446	Phillips, E. L. ..... Jan. 15,	cav.
447	Woodward, J. E. ..... Feb. 12,	inf.
448	Moore, J. T. ..... Feb. 13,	inf.
(*)	Morton, C. E. ..... Feb. 13,	p. s.
449	Stokey, W. P. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
450	Jewett, H. C. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
451	Williams, A. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
452	Willing, W. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
453	Guthrie, W. L. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
454	Mitchel, W. A. ..... Feb. 28,	eng.
455	Hannum, W. T. ..... Mar. 11,	eng.
456	Ralston, R. R. ..... Mar. 12,	eng.
457	Brooke, M. ..... Mar. 12,	eng.
458	Davis, W. D. ..... Mar. 26,	inf.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
459	Weeks, G. McD. ..... April 3, 1915	inf.
460	Tompkins, F. ..... April 5,	cav.
461	Bilton, C. H. ..... April 8,	c. a.
(*)	Darrah, T. W. ..... April 11,	p. s.
462	Dillard, J. B. ..... April 14,	ord.
463	Rockenbach, S. D. ..... April 17,	cav.
464	Erwin, I. ..... April 29,	inf.
465	Frazier, L. V. ..... May 2,	eng.
466	Billingslea, C. C. ..... May 9,	med.
467	Glasgow, E. L. ..... May 16,	c. a.
468	Ham, S. V. ..... May 20,	inf.
(*)	Simmons, B. T. ..... May 23,	p.r.inf.
469	Willis, P. ..... May 25,	qm.
470	Bell, J. F. ..... June 9,	eng.
(*)	Williams, E. J. ..... June 26,	p. s.
471	McMaster, G. H. ..... July 21,	inf.
472	Stewart, W. F., Jr. ..... Aug. 10,	c. a.
(*)	Brown, F. R. ..... Aug. 23,	p.r.inf.
473	Douglas, J. B. ..... Aug. 25,	c. a.
474	Mearns, R. W. ..... Sept. 4,	inf.
475	Lutz, W. J. ..... Sept. 5,	inf.
476	Patten, H. T. ..... Sept. 11,	c. a.
477	Smith, S. J. ..... Sept. 17,	chap.
478	Kinnison, H. L. ..... Sept. 21,	inf.
479	Palmer, G. G. ..... Oct. 2,	inf.
480	Williams, R. C. ..... Oct. 4,	cav.
481	Wolfe, O. R. ..... Oct. 7,	inf.
482	Laubach, H. L. ..... Oct. 24,	inf.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.†

First Cavalry.
Col. Frederick S. Foltz.
Lt.-Col. Wm. S. Scott.
Maj. Edmund S. Wright.
Maj. Wm. T. Littebrant.
Maj. James G. Harbord.

Second Cavalry.
Col. Joseph T. Dickman.
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. Wm. C. Rivers.
Maj. Charles W. Fenton.
Maj. .....

Third Cavalry.
Col. A. P. Blocksom.
Lt.-Col. Geo. L. Byram.
Maj. Jesse McI. Carter.
Maj. Francis H. Beach.
Maj. John D. L. Hartman

Fourth Cavalry.
Col. John F. Guilfoyle.
Lt.-Col. Wm. W. Forsyth.
Maj. Guy H. Preston.
Maj. Ralph Harrison.
Maj. John O'Shea.

Fifth Cavalry.
Col. Wilber E. Wilder.
Lt.-Col. Daniel L. Tate.
Maj. S. R. H. Tompkins.
Maj. Nath'l F. McClure.
Maj. Wm. J. Glasgow.

Sixth Cavalry.
Col. Joseph A. Gaston.
Lt.-Col. Thos. B. Dugan.
Maj. Matt. C. Butler, Jr.
Maj. James J. Hornbrook.
Maj. E. D. Anderson.

Seventh Cavalry.
Col. Cunliffe H. Murray.
Lt.-Col. Farrand Sayre.
Maj. Arthur Thayer.
Maj. Chas. J. Symmonds.
Maj. Edm'd B. Winans.

Eighth Cavalry.
Col. Charles W. Taylor.
Lt.-Col. Robt. D. Walsh.
Maj. Geo. T. Langhorne.
Maj. Louis C. Scherer.
Maj. Wm. T. Johnston.

Ninth Cavalry.
Col. .....
Lt.-Col. .....
Maj. Alexander L. Dade.
Maj. George P. White.
Maj. .....

Tenth Cavalry.
Col. William C. Brown.
Lt.-Col. De R. C. Cabell.
Maj. Charles Young.
Maj. E. W. Evans.
Maj. Robert J. Fleming.

Eleventh Cavalry.
Col. James Lockett.
Lt.-Col. Henry T. Allen.
Maj. Robert L. Howze.
Maj. M. W. Rowell.
Maj. S. D. Rockenbach.

Twelfth Cavalry.
Col. Horatio G. Sickel.
Lt.-Col. J. C. Waterman.
Maj. Stephen H. Elliott.
Maj. Edward Anderson.
Maj. .....

Thirteenth Cavalry.
Col. Herbert J. Slocum.
Lt.-Col. Tyree R. Rivers.
Maj. James A. Ryan.
Maj. Ervin L. Phillips.
Maj. Frank Tompkins.

Fourteenth Cavalry.
Col. Frederick W. Sibley.
Lt.-Col. Robt. A. Brown.
Maj. Thos. Q. Donaldson.
Maj. Oren B. Meyer.
Maj. Robt. C. Williams.

Fifteenth Cavalry.
Col. William A. Shunk.
Lt.-Col. Grote Hutcheson.
Maj. Francis C. Marshall.
Maj. Frank M. Caldwell.
Maj. Samuel G. Jones.

First Field Artillery.
Col. Samuel D. Sturgis.
Lt.-Col. J. E. McMahon.
Maj. Tiemann N. Horn.
Maj. Wm. S. Guignard.

Second Field Artillery.
Col. Edward A. Millar.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Lassiter.
Maj. William J. Snow.
Maj. Adrian S. Fleming.

Third Field Artillery.
Col. Geo. W. Van Deusen.
Lt.-Col. Chas. T. Menoher.
Maj. Le Roy S. Lyon.
Maj. Manus McCloskey.

Fourth Field Artillery.
Col. Lucien G. Berry.
Lt.-Col. Geo. Le R. Irwin.
Maj. George G. Gatley.
Maj. R. H. McMaster.

Fifth Field Artillery.
Col. Granger Adams.
Lt.-Col. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.
Maj. Albert J. Bowley.
Maj. Harry G. Bishop.

Coast Artillery Corps.

COLONELS.
H. H. Ludlow.
S. E. Allen.
W. C. Rafferty.
C. L. Phillips.
C. P. Townsley.
A. Cronkhite.
S. M. Foote.
G. T. Bartlett.
C. A. Bennett.
H. C. Davis.
T. Ridgway.
J. W. Ruckman.
I. A. Haynes.
W. Walke.
R. P. Davis.
G. F. Landers.
G. W. Gatchell.
O. I. Straub.
H. C. Schumm.
A. M. Hunter.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.
J. L. Hayden.
E. M. Blake.
W. G. Haan.

LIEUT.-COLONELS—*Cont'd.*
M. K. Barroll.
W. E. Ellis.
J. P. Hains.
H. D. Todd, Jr.
C. C. Hearn.
W. C. Davis.
F. G. Mauldin.
D. W. Ketcham.
T. B. Lamoreux.
A. Hero, Jr.
F. E. Harris.
G. Blakely.
F. W. Coe.

MAJORS.
W. R. Smith.
H. H. Whitney.
A. W. Chase.
S. A. Kephart.
L. R. Burgess.
J. A. Shipton.
W. Chamberlaine.
G. G. Heiner.
G. H. McManus.
J. M. Williams.
A. Hamilton.
J. C. Gilmore, Jr.
J. Wheeler, Jr.
R. E. Callan.
E. Landon.
P. M. Kessler.
J. Hagood.
F. K. Fergusson.
R. S. Abernethy.
E. O. Sarratt.
L. S. Miller.
M. C. Buckey.
F. E. Johnston.
E. D'A. Pearce.
A. S. Conklin.
J. F. Brady.
A. Moses.
H. E. Cloke.
P. R. Ward.
G. A. Nugent.
W. E. Cole.
M. G. Spinks.
A. G. Jenkins.

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FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS—*Continued.*

MAJORS—*Continued.*
R. E. Wyllie.
W. Forse.
M. Young.
L. C. Brown.
H. L. Steele.
J. B. Mitchell.
A. S. Morgan.
C. H. Hilton.
E. L. Glasgow.
W. F. Stewart, Jr.
J. B. Douglas.
H. T. Patten.

First Infantry.
Col. Daniel L. Howell.
Lt.-Col. Waldo E. Ayer.
Maj. . . . . .
Maj. Chas. E. Tayman.
Maj. Lewis S. Sorley.

Second Infantry.
Col. W. H. Chatfield.
Lt.-Col. B. W. Atkinson.
Maj. M. J. Lenihan.
Maj. W. R. Dashiell.
Maj. H. O. Williams.

Third Infantry.
Col. Robert L. Hirst.
Lt.-Col J. A Penn.
Maj. J. E. Normoyle.
Maj. Lutz Wahl.
Maj. Isaac Erwin.

Fourth Infantry.
Col. Everard E. Hatch.
Lt.-Col. John P. Finley.
Maj. Frederic D. Evans.
Maj. Paul A. Wolf.
Maj. Charles G. French.

Fifth Infantry.
Col. Charles G. Morton.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. Richard C. Croxton.
Maj. John K. Miller.
Maj. Wm. D. Davis.

Sixth Infantry.
Col. John H. Beacom.
Lt.-Col. Ernesto V. Smith.
Maj. Edson A. Lewis.
Maj. Matthias Crowley.
Maj. Frank A. Wilcox.

Seventh Infantry.
Col. Frank B. Jones.
Lt.-Col. T. W. Moore.
Maj. . . . . .
Maj. Hanson E. Ely.
Maj. Edward Sigerfoos.

Eighth Infantry.
Col. George S. Young.
Lt.-Col. J. M. Arrasmith.
Maj. Sydney A. Cloman.
Maj. Willis Uline.
Maj. Geo. McD. Weeks.

Ninth Infantry.
Col. Charles J. Crane.
Lt.-Col. Beaum't B. Buck.
Maj. John W. Heavey.
Maj. Wm. J. Luts.
Maj. . . . . .

Tenth Infantry.
Col. Samuel W. Miller.
Lt.-Col. D. B. Devore.
Maj. Charles Gerhardt.
Maj. La Roy S. Upton.
Maj. Douglas Settle.

Eleventh Infantry.
Col. Abner Pickering.
Lt.-Col. A. I. Lasseigne.
Maj. John B. Bennet.
Maj. Wm. M. Morrow.
Maj. . . . . .

Twelfth Infantry.
Col. Wm. H. Sage.
Lt.-Col. James H. Frier.
Maj. Samuel V. Ham.
Maj. Robert W. Mearns.
Maj. H. L. Kinnison.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Col. Francis J. Kernan.
Lt.-Col. Benj. C. Morse.
Maj. Ross L. Bush.
Maj. Isaac C. Jenks.
Maj. Harrison J. Price.

Fourteenth Infantry.
Col. Richard H. Wilson.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. Wm. K. Jones.
Maj. J. W. McAndrew.
Maj. Marcus B. Stokes.

Fifteenth Infantry.
Col. John F. Morrison.
Lt.-Col. Samuel E. Smiley.
Maj. J. R. Lindsay.
Maj. Fred W. Sladen.
Maj. J. E. Woodward.

Sixteenth Infantry.
Col. William H. Allaire.
Lt.-Col. Frank L. Winn.
Maj. C. S. Farnsworth.
Maj. James T. Moore.
Maj. G H. McMaster.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Col. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
Lt.-Col. Geo. B. Duncan.
Maj. Robert Alexander.
Maj. G C. Saffarrans.
Maj. Benj. F. Hardaway.

Eighteenth Infantry.
Col. James S. Rogers.
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. Charles H. Martin.
Maj. Mark L. Hersey.
Maj. Ferd. W. Kobbé.

Nineteenth Infantry.
Col. Millard F. Waltz.
Lt.-Col. A. L. Parmerter.
Maj. Saml. Burkhardt, Jr.
Maj. . . . . .
Maj. . . . . .

Twentieth Infantry.
Col. Harry C. Hale.
Lt.-Col. Fred'k Perkins.
Maj. Wm. R. Sample.
Maj. George D. Moore.
Maj. Thomas F. Schley.

Twenty-first Infantry.
Col. Francis H. French.
Lt.-Col. D. J. Baker, Jr.
Maj. James T. Dean.
Maj. Wilson Chase.
Maj. William Brooke.

Twenty-second Infantry.
Col. Charles M. Truitt.
Lt.-Col. Robert H. Noble.
Maj. . . . . .
Maj. John Howard.
Maj. . . . . .

Twenty-third Infantry.
Col. Walter K. Wright.
Lt.-Col. C. E. Dentler.
Maj. William Weigel.
Maj. Chas. B. Hagadorn.
Maj. Henry J. Hunt.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Col. Chas. W. Penrose.
Lt.-Col. Chas. C. Ballou.
Maj. John McA. Palmer.
Maj. Wm. Newman.
Maj. John H. Parker.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Col. L. W. V. Kennon.
Lt.-Col. Carl Reichmann.
Maj. F. H. Albright.
Maj. Vernon A. Caldwell.
Maj. Edmund L. Butts.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Col. Robert L. Bullard.
Lt.-Col. Charles H. Muir.
Maj. O. R. Wolfe.
Maj. M. S. Jarvis.
Maj. Joseph Frazier.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Col. Charles H. Barth.
Lt.-Col. Walter H. Gordon.
Maj. Wm. T. Wilder.
Maj. F. H. Sargent.
Maj. Joseph D. Leitch.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Col. Edw. H. Plummer
Lt.-Col. . . . . .
Maj. E. C. Carnahan.
Maj. Eli A. Helmick.
Maj. Harry A. Smith.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Col. John S. Mallory.
Lt.-Col. E. M. Johnson.
Maj. E. R. Chrisman.
Maj. Peter Murray.
Maj. John J. Bradley.

Thirtieth Infantry.
Col. Edwin A. Root.
Lt.-Col. Jos. P. O'Neil.
Maj. H. H. Bandholtz.
Maj. Henry T. Ferguson.
Maj. H. L. Threlkeld.

†"Additional" field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, unassigned, created by act approved March 3, 1911, are included in the relative rank list of superior officers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISION, BRIGADE AND DISTRICT COMMANDS.

THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., the coast defences of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone, and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

First Division—Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y., Brig.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Charleston, S. C., Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

First Brigade—Headquarters, Albany, N. Y., Col. John C. F. Tillson, Inf.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone Park), Colorado, and the post of Fort Missoula, Mont.; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Inf. (temporary).

Third Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.

Second Division—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Brigade—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Fifth Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Crockett, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. George Bell, Jr.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Texas (except the coast defences of Galveston), Louisiana (except the coast defences of New Orleans), Arkansas (except the post of Fort Logan H. Roots), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston.

Cavalry Division—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston.

First Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Brig.-Gen. James Parker.

Second Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Douglas, Ariz. Col. Geo. A. Dodd, Cavalry, commanding.

Second Brigade—Headquarters, Laredo, Tex., Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Evans.

Sixth Brigade—Headquarters, Douglas, Ariz., Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Eighth Brigade—Headquarters, El Paso, Tex., Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone Park, Califor-

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MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISION, BRIGADE AND DISTRICT COMMANDS—*Cont.*

nia, Nevada, Utah and Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray.

Third Division—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal. Commander, Brig.-Gen. William L. Sibert.

Seventh Brigade—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf.

THE PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine archipelago. This department is subdivided territorially into the District of Luzon, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Luzon, and the District of Mindanao, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, H. T. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter.

First Hawaiian Brigade—Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T. Brig.-Gen. John P. Wisser.

MILITARY SMALL ARMS.

COMPILED from latest available data. Changes are frequently made, and it is difficult to present accurate statistics.

About 1880 all the civilized countries began rearming their troops with magazine rifles of small calibre, using high power cartridges with smokeless powder. Modifications and improvements in these as well as in carbines and pistols, have materially added to their effectiveness. At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle.

An automatic rifle will be, doubtless, the military weapon of the near future. The United States and nearly all of the principal countries of Europe have been experimenting with rifles of this type. It seems, however, that, as yet, no automatic shoulder rifle has been brought forward that is considered to be sufficiently reliable and effective for war purposes to justify the great expense of adopting it in the place of those now in use.

A few years ago the Mexican Government ordered some 4,000 rifles of the automatic type, known as the "Mondragon," with which to arm part of its army. This gun has the same calibre and uses the same cartridge as the German Mauser, with which the Mexican troops are mostly armed, but information as to the result of this experiment of introducing an automatic rifle to actual military use is lacking.

Germany adopted an automatic pistol for military use in 1908. The United States has adopted for the Army and Navy, in place of the service revolver, the Colt automatic pistol, after extended experiments and tests. This is regarded as a very effective weapon. Its length is 8.5 inches; length of barrel, 5 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 7 oz.; calibre, .45; cartridges in magazine, 7. The German automatic pistol has a length of 8.54 inches; length of barrel, 4.02 inches; weight, 1 lb. 13½ oz.; calibre, .35; cartridges in magazine, 8.

Countries.	Name or Model of Gun.	Year of Introduction.	Calibre.	Length. Without Bayonet.	Length. With Bayonet.	Weight Without Bayonet.	Cartridges in Magazine.	Covering or Jacket of Bullets.	Weight of Entire Cartridge.	Gun Sighted to—	Muzzle Velocity.	Kind of Powder.
			In.	Feet.		Lbs.			Grains.	Yards.	Ft. Second	
United States	Springfield	1903	.30	3.6	4.9	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	395	2,850	2,700	Pyrocellulose
Argentina	Mauser	1909	.301	4.1	5.4	8.9	5	Nickel Coated Steel	371	2,187	2,788	Nitrocellulose
Austria-Hung	Mannlicher	1895	.315	4.1	4.9	8.0	5	Lubricated Steel	454	2,132	2,840	Nitrocellulose
Belgium	Mauser	1889	.301	4.1	4.9	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	432	2,187	1,975	Nitrocellulose
Bolivia	Mauser	1899	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,290	Nitrocellulose
Brazil	Mauser	1904	.301	4.1	4.9	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel	417	2,187	2,035	Nitrocellulose
Bulgaria	Mannlicher	1895	.315	4.2	4.9	9.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	458	2,132	2,024	Nitrocellulose
Chile	Mauser	1895	.276	4.0	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	386	2,187	1,910	Nitrocellulose
China	Mauser	1898	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Colombia	Mauser	1894	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Denmark	Krag-Jorgenson	1889	.315	4.3	5.2	9.3	5	Cupro Nickel	448	2,295	2,535	Nitrocellulose
England	Lee-Enfield	1907	.303	4.1	5.1	9.2	10	Cupro Nickel	415	2,800	2,060	Cordite
France	Lebel	1893	.315	4.3	6.0	9.2	8	Copper Zinc	455	2,620	2,310	Nitrocellulose
Germany	Mauser	1898	.311	4.1	5.8	8.3	5	Nickel Coated Steel	368	2,187	2,960	Nitrocellulose
Greece	Mannlicher-Sch'n'r	190	.256	4.0	4.8	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel	345	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Italy	Parravicino-Carcano	1891	.256	4.2	5.2	8.3	6	Cupro Nickel	340	2,187	2,300	Ballistite
Japan	Arisakae	1905	.264	4.2	5.4	8.6	5	Copper	346	2,187	2,420	Nitrocellulose
Mexico	Mauser	1902	.276	4.0	4.8	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel	336	2,187	2,295	Nitrocellulose
Netherlands	Mannlicher	1895	.256	4.2	5.5	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	346	2,187	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Norway	Krag-Jorgenson	1894	.256	4.1	5.0	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	364	2,405	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Peru	Mauser	1910	.301	4.1	5.8	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel	384	2,187	2,780	Kartarubes'less
Portugal	Mauser-Verguiero	1904	.256	3.6	4.4	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel	272	1,968	2,347	Nitrocellulose
Roumania	Mannlicher	1893	.256	4.0	4.7	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel	347	2,187	2,430	Nitrocellulose
Russia	Three-line rifle	1891	.30	4.2	5.6	8.8	5	Nickel GermanSilver	348	2,660	2,886	Pyroxilin
Servia	Mauser	1899	.276	3.7		8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	374	2,187	2,450	Nitrocellulose
Spain	Mauser	1893	.276	4.0	5.5	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel	380	2,187	2,330	Nitrocellulose
Sweden	Mauser	1896	.256	4.1	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel	340	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Switzerland	Schmidt-Rubin	1906	.295	4.6	5.2	9.9	6	Nickel Coated Steel	425	2,187	2,705	Graflidpowder
Turkey	Mauser	1903	.301	4.0	5.2	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel	417	2,187	2,140	Nitrocellulose
Uruguay	Mauser	1908	.275	4.1	4.9	8.8	5	Nickelled Copper	365	2,187	2,740	Smokeless flakes

The core of the bullet used in the above mentioned rifles is hard lead, except the German bullet, which is soft lead, the French, copper, and the United States, lead and tin. Mostly all the bullets are pointed. The pointed bullet was first adopted by the French some years ago.

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FORTS AND MILITARY STATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GARRISONED POSTS.

Adams, Fort, R. I. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 3 m.

Andrews, Fort, Mass. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass., dist. 9 m.

Apache, Fort, Ariz. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage daily from Holbrook, on S. F. P. R. R., dist. 90 m.

Armistead, Fort, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 8 m.

Armstrong, Fort, H. T. (subpost of Fort Ruger) (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Hot Springs, Ark.

Augusta Arsenal, Ga.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Ga., dist. 3 m.; electric R. R. from Augusta to Arsenal.

Baker, Fort, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O., and R. R. stn. Sausalito, Cal., dist. 4 m.; tel. stn. at post; ferry boat from San Francisco to Sausalito, dist. 6 m.

Banks, Fort, Mass. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Winthrop Branch, Boston, Mass., R. R. stn., Winthrop, Mass., dist. 2 m.; tel. stn. Boston, Mass.

Barrancas, Fort, Fla. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Pensacola, Fla., dist. 8 m.; electric line to post.

Barry, Fort, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O. same; R. R. stn. Sausalito, Cal., dist. 7 m.; tel. stn. Fort Baker, Cal.

Bayard, Fort, General Hospital, N. Mex.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Bayard, N. Mex., dist. 2 m.

Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—P. O., tel. stn., and boat landing, Benicia, Cal.; R. R. stn. Army Point, Cal.

Benjamin Harrison, Fort, Ind. (Central Dept.)—P. O. Indianapolis, Ind.; interurban trolley from Indianapolis, dist. 10 m.; tel. stn. at post.

Bliss, Fort, Tex. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. same; electric line to El Paso, Tex., for passengers only, dist. 5 m.

Boisé Barracks, Idaho (Western Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boisé, Idaho, dist. 2 m.

Brady, Fort, Mich. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sault Ste Marie, Mich., dist. 1 m.

Brownsville, Tex. (Southern Dept.)

Calexico, Cal. (Western Dept.)

Camp Fort Bliss, Tex. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. same.

Canby, Fort, Wash. (subpost of Fort Stevens, Ore.) (Western Dept.)—P. O. Ilwaco, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Stevens, Ore.; dist. 10 m.

Carroll, Fort, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 8 m.

Casey, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Port Townsend, Wash.; R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 53 m.

Caswell, Fort, N. C. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Southport, N. C.; tel. stn. Wilmington, N. C.; government and commercial boat to post.

Cayey, Porto Rico.—See Henry Barracks.

Clark, Fort, Tex. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. Brackettville, Tex.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Spofford Junction, Tex., dist. 10 m.

Columbia, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O. same; express office, Chinock, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Stevens, Ore., dist. 4 m.; government steamer to post.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Columbus, Ohio, dist. 1 m.

Columbus, N. Mex. (Southern Dept.)

Constitution, Fort, N. H. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. New Castle, N. H.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage or steamer from Portsmouth, dist. 3 m.

Corozal, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Cristobal, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Crockett, Fort, Tex. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Galveston, Tex.

Crook, Fort, Neb. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Dade, Fort, Fla. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Palmetto, Fla.; R. R. stn. Tampa, Fla., dist. 35 m.; government steamer to post.

D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Davis, Fort, Alaska (Western Dept.)—P. O. Nome, Alaska.

Del Rio, Tex. (Southern Dept.)

De Russy, Fort, H. T. (subpost of Fort Ruger) (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T., dist. 4 m.

Des Moines, Fort, Iowa (Central Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Des Moines, Iowa, dist. 5 m.; city line to post.

De Soto, Fort, Fla. (subpost of Fort Dade) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; R. R. stn. Tampa, Fla., dist. 34 m.; tel. stn. Palmetto, Fla.; daily boat (except Sunday) from Tampa; government steamer to post.

Douglas, Ariz. (Southern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Douglas, Fort, Utah (Western Dept.)—P. O. Ft. Douglas; stn. Salt Lake City, Utah; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Salt Lake City, Utah, dist. 4 m.; city railway to post.

Du Pont, Fort, Del. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Delaware City, Del., dist. 2 m.

Eagle Pass, Tex. (Southern Dept.)

El Paso, Tex. (Southern Dept.)

Empire, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; 33 m. from Colon.

Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Flagler, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Port Townsend, Wash., dist. 5 m., and R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 53 m.

Foster, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort Constitution, N. H.) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Kittery, Me.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H., dist. 6 m.

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.—P. O. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Bridesburg, Pa., dist. ½ m.

Gaillard, Camp, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Culebra, 35 m. from Colon.

Gaines, Fort, Ala. (subpost of Fort Morgan) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Dauphin Island, Ala.; tel. and R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala., dist. 30 m.; government steamer to post.

Gatun, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same, 9 m. from Colon.

George Wright, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Spokane, Wash., dist. 4 m.; tel. stn. at post.

Getty, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort Greble) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Fort Greble, R. I.; tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 5 m.

Gibbon, Fort, Alaska (Western Dept.)—P. O. Tanana, Alaska; tel. stn. at post.

Governor's Island. See Fort Jay, N. Y.

Grant, Fort, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. Balboa, 3 m.

Greble, Fort, R. I. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 5 m.; electric railway from Saunderstown, R. I., dist. 1½ m.; contract ferry service to post.

Hamilton, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Ft. Hamilton Stn. Brooklyn, N. Y., tel. stn. Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; car lines from Brooklyn, dist. 7 m.

Hancock, Fort, N. J. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. stn. Sandy Hook, N. J., and R. R. stn. Highlands, N. J., dist. 6 m.; government railway to post.

Harlington, Tex. (Southern Dept.)

Heath, Fort, Mass. (subpost of Fort Banks) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Winthrop Branch, Boston, Mass.; tel. stn. Beachmont, Mass.; R. R. stn. Highlands, Mass., dist. ¾ m.

Henry Barracks, Porto Rico (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Cayey, P. R.

H. G. Wright, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. New London, Ct., dist. 8 m.; tel. stn. at post; government steamer to post.

Honolulu, Hawaii (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same.

Howard, Fort, Md. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same, tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 17 m.; government steamer to post.

Huachuca, Fort, Ariz. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Hunt, Fort, Va. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; electric R. R. stn. Hunter, Va., dist. 1 m., freight stn. Washington, D. C., steamboat from Washington, D. C., dist. 15 m.

Jackson Barracks, La. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New Orleans, La., dist. 6 m.; street cars from New Orleans pass the post.

Jay, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. New York, N. Y.; tel. stn. Governor's Island, New York City; government steamer to post.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Kamehameha, Fort, H. T. (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T.

Key West Barracks, Fla. (Eastern

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FORTS AND MILITARY STATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Dept.)—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. same.
Laredo, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
Lawton, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 6 m.; R. R. stn. Interbay, Wash., dist. 2 m.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kan. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Leavenworth, Fort, Army Service Schools, Kan.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Levett, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort Williams) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 4 m.; government steamer to post.
Lincoln, Fort, N. Dak. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Bismarck, N. Dak., dist. 4 m.
Liscum, Fort, Alaska (Western Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamer from Port Valdez, dist. 3 m.
Logan, Fort, Col. (recruit depot)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Logan H. Roots, Fort, Ark. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Argenta, Ark.; tel. and R. R. stn. Little Rock, Ark., dist. 4 m.
Lyford, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
Lyon, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort McKinley) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 4 m.; government steamer to post.
McDowell, Fort, Cal. (recruit depot)—P. O. and tel. stn. Angel Island, Cal.; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 7 m.; government steamer to post.
McIntosh, Fort, Tex. (Southern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Laredo, Tex., dist. 1 m.
Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo. (Central Dept.)—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Sheridan, Wyo., dist. 3 m.
McKinley, Fort, Me. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 5 m.
McPherson, Fort, Ga. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. same; tel. stn. Atlanta, Ga.; electric line from Atlanta, Ga., dist. 4 m.
McRee, Fort, Fla. (subpost of Fort Barrancas) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; R. R. stn. Pensacola, Fla., dist. 10 m.; electric line between Pensacola, Fla., and Fort Barrancas.
Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; tel. stn. at post.
Mansfield, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort H. G. Wright) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Watch Hill, R. I.; tel. and R. R. stn. Westerly, R. I., dist. 7 m.
Mason, Fort, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn., San Francisco, Cal.; dist. 3 m.; street cars ¼ m. from post, tel. stn. at post.
Meade, Fort, S. Dak. (Central Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Sturgis, S. Dak., dist. 2 m.
Mercedes, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
Michie, Fort, N. Y. (subpost of Fort Terry, N. Y.) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Ct., dist. 11 m.; government steamer to post.
Miley, Fort, Col. (subpost of Fort Winfield Scott) (Western Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 6 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Mission, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
Missoula Fort, Mont. (Central Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. (N. P.) Missoula, Mont.; electric street railway to post, dist. 4 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Monroe, Fort, Va. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Morgan, Fort, Ala. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala.; steamer from Mobile, dist. 30 m.
Mott, Fort, N. J. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Salem, N. J., dist. 6 m.
Moultrie, Fort, S. C. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 6 m.; government steamer to post.
Myer, Fort, Va. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Washington, D. C., dist. 4 m.; electric railway to post.
Niagara, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Youngstown, N. Y.; R. R. stn. Lewiston, N. Y., dist. 7 m.; electric road to post; tel. stn. at post.
Nogales, Ariz. (Southern Dept.)
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Dodge, Ga.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. at post for freight and parties of 50 or more passengers, or for less under special arrangement; R. R. stn. for other passengers, Chattanooga, Tenn., dist. 11 m.; electric R. R. Chattanooga to post.
Omaha, Fort, Neb. (Central Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Omaha, Neb., dist. 5 m.; tel. stn. at post.
Ontario, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Oswego, N. Y.
Otis, Camp E. S., Canal Zone. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Las Cascadas.
Pharr, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
Philip Kearny, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort Greble) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Fort Greble, R. I.; tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 7 m.; electric railway from Saunderstown, R. I., dist. 1 m.
Philippine Islands—All mail for troops should be addressed Manila, P. I.
Pickens, Fort, Fla. (subpost of Fort Barrancas) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; R. R. stn. Pensacola, Fla., dist. 9 m.; electric railway between Pensacola, Fla., and Fort Barrancas.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Plattsburg, N. Y.
Porter, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Buffalo, N. Y., dist. 3 m.
Preble, Fort, Me. (subpost of Fort Williams) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 3 m.
Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Monterey, Cal., dist. 2 m.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O. Presidio Stn. San Francisco, Cal., tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 5 m.; city railway to post.
Presidio of San Francisco. Letterman Gen. Hosp. Cal.
Randolph, Fort, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.) on Margarita Island, 5 m. from Cristobal—P. O., R. R. and cable stn. Cristobal.
Revere, Fort, Mass. (subpost of Fort Andrews, Mass.) (Eastern Dept.)—P. C. Hull, Mass.; R. R. stn. Stony Beach, Mass., dist. ¼ m.; tel. stn. at post; qm. steamer from Boston, dist. 9 m.
Riley, Fort, Kan. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Robinson, Fort, Neb. (Central Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Rock Island, Ill., dist. 1 m.
Rodman, Fort, Mass. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New Bedford, Mass., dist. 4 m.
Rosecrans, Fort, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Diego, Cal., dist. 6 m.
Ruger, Fort, H. T. (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T., dist. 6 m.
St. Michael, Fort, Alaska (Western Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same.
St. Philip, Fort, La. (subpost of Jackson Barracks, La.) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Buras, La., dist. 6 m.; government steamer to post.
Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. San Antonio, Tex., dist. 3 m.
San Benito, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
San Diego, Cal. (Western Dept.)
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.—P. O. Fort Hancock, N. J.; tel. stn. Sandy Hook, N. J.; R. R. stn. Highlands, N. J., dist. 6 m.; government railway to post.
San Jacinto, Fort, Tex. (subpost of Fort Crockett) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Galveston, Tex.
San Juan, Porto Rico (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same.
San Juan, Tex. (Southern Dept.)
Schofield Barracks, H. T. (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. (via Honolulu, H. T.) same; R. R. from Honolulu to post, dist. 27 m.
Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. (subpost of Fort Totten, N. Y.) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Westchester Station, N. Y., dist. 3 m.; R. R. frt. stn. Pier 12, East River, New York City, care Depot Qm., New York City.
Screven, Fort, Ga. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Shafter, Fort, H. T. (Hawaiian Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Honolulu, H. T., dist. 3 m.
Sheridan, Fort, Ill. (Central Dept.)—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. same.
Sherman, Fort, Canal Zone (Eastern Dept.) at Toro Point—P. O., cable and R. R. stn. Cristobal; government steamer between Toro Point and Cristobal, 3 m.
Sill, Fort, Okla. (Southern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
Slocum, Fort, N. Y. (recruit depot)—P. O. same; R. R. stn. New Rochelle, N. Y., dist. 2 m.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. frt. stn. Pier 12, East River, New York City, care Depot Qm., New York City.
Smallwood, Fort, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 11 m.
Snelling, Fort, Minn. (Central Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same;

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FORTS AND MILITARY STATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

electric street railway to St. Paul, Minn., dist. 7 m.

Springfield Armory, Mass.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Springfield, Mass.

Standish, Fort, Mass. (subpost of Fort Strong) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass., dist. 7 m.

Stark, Fort, N. H. (subpost of Fort Constitution) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H., dist. 3 m.

Stevens, Fort, Ore. (Western Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Strong, Fort, Mass. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boston, Mass., dist. 5 m.; government boat to post.

Sumter, Fort, S. C. (subpost of Fort Moultrie) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C., tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 6 m.; government boat to post.

Terry, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Ct., dist. 13 m.; government boat to post.

Thomas, Fort, Ky. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Thomas Station, Newport, Ky.

Totten, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Whitestone, N. Y., dist. 2 m.; freight station, Pier 12, East River, New York City, care Dept. Qm.

Travis, Fort, Tex. (subpost of Fort Crockett) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Galveston, Tex.

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal. (Pacific Branch)—P. O. Alcatraz, Cal.; tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4 m.; gov'nt steamer daily to post.

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y. (Atlantic Branch)—P. O. New York, N. Y.; tel. stn. Governor's Island, New York City; government steamer to post.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O., tel. stn. and R. R. stn. Vancouver, Wash.

Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Rosebank, N. Y.; R. R. stn. at post.

Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Takoma Park, D. C.; electric line from Washington, D. C., dist. 5 m.

Ward, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—P. O. same; R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 11 m.; tel. stn. (via Seattle) at post; government boat to post.

Warren, Fort, Mass. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. same; R. R. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; steamer from Boston, dist. 7 m.

Washington Barracks, D. C. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C.; tel. stn. at post.

Washington, Fort, Md. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamboat from Washington, D. C., dist. 13 m.

Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—P. O. and tel. stn. Watertown, Mass.; R. R. stn. Faneuil, Mass., dist. 1 m.; electric street cars from Boston, Mass., dist. 6 m.

Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.—P. O. and tel. stn. (telephone to post) Watervliet, N. Y.; R. R. stn. Troy, N. Y., dist. 1 m.; electric street cars to Albany, N. Y.

Wayne, Fort, Mich. (Central Dept.)—P. O. Detroit, Mich.; tel. stn. at post: city railway from Detroit, dist. 4 m.

West Point, N. Y. (U. S. Mil. Acad.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

Wetherill, Fort, R. I. (subpost of Fort Adams) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Jamestown, R. I.; R. R. stn. Newport, R. I., dist. 2 m.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Southern Dept.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Prescott, Ariz., dist. 1 m.

Whitman, Fort, Wash. (subpost of Fort Worden) (Western Dept.)—P. O. La Conner, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Mount Vernon, Wash., dist. 12 m.

Wm. H. Seward, Fort, Alaska (Western Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. Haines, Alaska.

Williams, Fort, Me. (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. Cape Cottage, Me.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 4 m.

Winfield Scott, Fort, Cal. (Western Dept.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 7 m.

Wood, Fort, N. Y. (on Bedloe's Island) (Eastern Dept.)—P. O. and R. R. stn. New York, N. Y., dist. 3 m.; tel. stn. at post.

Worden, Fort, Wash. (Western Dept.)—Tel. stn. same; P. O. Port Townsend, Wash.; R. R. stn. Seattle, Wash., dist. 51 m.; government boat to post.

Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.—P. O. Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; tel. stn. Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.; R. R. stn. Gardiner, Mont., on N. P. R. R., dist. 5 m.

Yuma, Ariz. (Southern Dept.)

EXPENDITURES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY DURING 120 YEARS, BEGINNING IN 1794.

Total naval expenditures, 1794 to 1914, inclusive, $3,071,179,958. Two-fifths of this sum was spent from 1897 to 1913, inclusive, $1,464,604,422.

The annual expenditures have grown in recent years as follows: 1879, $15,125,126; 1889, $21,378,809; 1897, $34,561,546; 1893, $58,823,984; 1904, $102,956,101; 1914, $139,682,186.

The army expenditures have grown as follows: 1879, $40,425,660; 1914, $173,522,804.

Total estimated present value of Navy Yards and naval stations, $195,000,000. The sites cost $2,836,375; the buildings, improvements, and machinery, 1800 to 1910, cost $159,173,509; the maintenance, including repairs, has cost, $159,604,944; average yearly cost of maintenance is now about $12,251,954. The total sums provided for the principal yards, 1899 to 1916, inclusive, have been: Brooklyn, $7,809,729; Philadelphia, $6,381,569; Washington, $3,230,505; Norfolk, $7,055,147; Boston, $4,754,250; Portsmouth, $4,622,425.

During the Taft Administration the appropriations for naval shore stations averaged over $5,000,000 a year. In the Wilson Administration they have averaged $2,300,000 a year, the bulk of the appropriation going for new ships and other improvements.

COST OF MAINTAINING ARMIES AND NAVIES.

(Does not include special or war emergency appropriations incidental to the present war. Figures for 1915-16 relating to foreign powers shown below in some instances not available.)

The cost of the British Army, according to estimates for 1914-15, amounted to $143,331,350. The estimates for the Navy for 1914-15 were placed at $256,150,026. The United States Army appropriations for 1915-16 amount to *$102,938,798 plus $4,255,401 unexpended of prior appropriations. Does not include the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard or the enormous sums paid for pensions to ex-volunteers. The Navy appropriations for 1916 amount to †$145,398,820. The estimated military expenditure of the German Empire in the budget for 1914-15 amounted to $293,289,155. The German Naval estimates for 1914-15 amounted to $113,918,367. The military budget of France for 1914 shows an estimated expenditure of ‡$202,141,122. The Navy estimate for 1915 amounted to $96,255,733. Italy during 1914-15 spent about $50,600,000 on her Navy, and about $80,025,234 on her Army. The military budget of Russia for 1914-15 called for $393,193,808, and the Navy expenditures in 1914-15 amounted to about $129,298,966. The Army estimate of Austria-Hungary for 1914 was $47,571,755, and for the Navy $35,975,388. The military expenditure of Japan for 1915 was about $47,037,809. The Navy estimates for 1916 amount to $50,000,000 and $3,000,000 allotment in 1916 for construction of new warships.

* This does not include cost of fortifications, Military Academy, etc., but only for the Army. † This includes construction of ships, Naval Academy, Navy Yards, etc. ‡ Excluding cost of colonial troops not serving in France.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE military educational system of the United States, exclusive of the Military Academy at West Point, comprises the following:

I. **The Army War College**, Washington, D. C., under the management of a President and directors detailed from officers of the army. The course of instruction is for one year, beginning September 1. A limited number of officers not below the rank of captain, selected on account of exceptional efficiency and fitness, are detailed annually for instruction. The purpose of the college is to make practical application of knowledge already acquired, not to impart academic instruction.

II. **The Army Service Schools.** The group of schools established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., consisting of the Army School of the Line as the basic school, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers as special affiliated schools, are designated the Army Service Schools, and are under the direction of a Commandant not of lower grade than that of a Brigadier-General.

The course of instruction at the schools, except as otherwise stated, is included in one term from September 1 to June 30 of the following year.

1. **The Army School of the Line.** The object of this school is the instruction of selected officers from the line of the army in the leading and care of troops in time of war and their training in time of peace. The Assistant Commandant of the Army Service Schools is also the Director of the School of the Line.

Upon graduation, the student class are graded, in order of merit, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," and "graduates," respectively.

2. **The Army Staff College**, for the instruction of officers detailed annually from the highest graduates of the latest class of the School of the Line, recommended by the academic Board of that school. The object of this college is to impart instruction to officers in the duties of the general staff of an army; to prepare them for the Army War College and to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments.

The Commandant, Assistant Commandant, Secretary and Senior Instructors of the School of the Line hold corresponding positions in the Staff College.

3. **The Army Signal School**, for instruction of officers of the Signal Corps in their duties, including aeronautics; for instruction of officers of the line, who are designated therefor, in signal duties, and to make research and experiments in subjects pertaining to the work of the Signal Corps. The school is under the general direction of the Commandant of the Army School of the Line.

4. **The Army Field Engineer School**, for the instruction of officers of the Engineer Corps, not exceeding ten, and engineer officers of the National Guard.

5. **The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers**, for the instruction of officers of the Medical Corps and of the National Guard. Part one of this school requires attendance in person for a graded course of study, and part two for a course by correspondence. The course of instruction is eight weeks, from April 1 of each year. Students who complete the course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

III. **The Army Medical School**, Washington, D. C., for the instruction of medical officers of the army, candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and medical officers of the National Guard. The faculty consists of a President and Instructors. The course of instruction is for eight months, from October 1 each year. Graduates receive diplomas.

IV. **The Coast Artillery School**, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The object of this school is to enlarge the field of instruction of the garrison schools for Coast Artillery officers by advanced courses of study and practical training in technical duties; to prepare specially selected officers for the more important positions in the Coast Artillery; also to educate and train selected enlisted men for the higher non-commissioned staff grades in the Coast Artillery. The courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men are each comprised in one school year, from January 3 to December 1. Special courses in ballistics are also provided.

Officers who are graduated are furnished with diplomas, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," or "graduates," according to their standing.

V. **The Engineer School**, Washington Barracks, D. C. This school is under the control of the Chief of Engineers. Its object is to prepare junior officers of engineers for the active duties of their corps; to make experiments and recommendations, and to give instruction pertaining to the civil engineering work of the army. The course of instruction is thirteen months, beginning September 1, and ending September 30, the following year. Diplomas are given to students who successfully complete the course.

VI. **The Mounted Service School**, Fort Riley, Kansas, is under the command of a field officer detailed for that purpose, who also commands the post of Fort Riley. The object of the school is to give practical instruction to field and company officers of cavalry and field artillery, and to farriers and horseshoers. The courses for field officers begin April 1 and October 10; the courses for company officers are from September 25 to June 30, following, for the first-year course, and from July 1 to June 30, following, for the second-year course, and for farriers and horseshoers two courses of four months each. Company officers who are graduated receive diplomas.

VII. **The School of Fire for Field Artillery**, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for practical instruction in field artillery firing. Courses of instruction are prescribed: A. for captains and lieutenants; B. for field officers of field artillery; C. for non-commissioned officers, and D. for officers of the militia. Officers and enlisted men who complete any course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

VIII. **School of Musketry**, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for instruction in small-arms firing.

IX. **Garrison Schools**, one at each military post, for the instruction of officers of the army and the National Guard, in subjects pertaining to their ordinary duties. The course covers three years and the annual terms five months each, from November 1. Certificates of proficiency in each subject of study are given to those who pass the prescribed examination therein.

X. **Post Schools for Instruction of Enlisted Men** in the common branches of education and military subjects.

XI. **Schools for Bakers and Cooks**, at The Presidio of Monterey, California, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Washington, D. C., and Fort Riley, Kansas, for the instruction of selected enlisted men.

XII. **The Signal Corps Aviation School**, San Diego, California. The object of this school is the training of officers and enlisted men in matters of military aviation.

Officers of the National Guard are admitted to most of the Army Schools, under the Militia law of January 21, 1903, and regulations prescribed by the War Department. They must be nominated by the Governors of their States. Those admitted to any of the schools receive mileage and money commutations for subsistence, quarters, etc. A considerable number of militia officers enter these schools, notably the garrison schools, annually.

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THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

Of the several triple alliances that have been formed in Europe, probably the best known is the one entered into by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, which was concluded and signed May 20, 1882. It appears that the aim of Italy in joining the alliance was to protect herself and to isolate her enemy, France, in Europe. There was in existence a defensive treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary, which was signed October 7, 1879, but was not made public until 1888.

The establishment of a protectorate, by France, over Tunisia aroused considerable resentment in Italy as imposing a menace to the South Italian and Sicilian coasts, and undoubtedly hastened the formation of the Triple Alliance. This compact was to last five years, and on March 17, 1887, it was renewed. It was a defensive alliance, and specified the disposition of the military forces in the event of an attack by either France or Russia, or by both simultaneously, but contained (in the renewal) no provision for offensive warfare, thus the terms in regard to an offensive demonstration by Italy were modified. In March, 1891, it was renewed for a period of twelve years, and on June 26, 1902, it was again renewed for a further period of ten years, terminating in May, 1912. It appears that in the early part of December, 1912, a further renewal was made. The Triple Alliance desired Italy to remain neutral, and to this end Austria-Hungary offered certain territorial concessions to Italy. They were refused by Italy. Italy denounced the alliance, and on May 24, 1915, formally declared war on Austria-Hungary. Thus the alliance reverted to the dual condition.

Germany and Russia, by means of a secret convention concluded in September, 1884, guaranteed to each other "a benevolent neutrality" in the event of hostilities between Russia and Great Britain. After the death of Bismarck this convention became known, and aroused considerable resentment in Austria-Hungary.

In order to secure the consent of Italy to a renewal, Germany made certain conciliations with regard to the commercial products of Italy. Thus the signature of Italy to the alliance insured European peace and guaranteed Germany security. Of recent years there has been quite a change of feeling on the part of Italy toward France, tending toward an amicable settlement of disputes.

Great Britain, noting the increase in the naval programmes of the several countries, and having adopted the two-power standard for her navy, entered into agreements with France and Russia to secure the balance of power and maintain the peace of Europe. The Anglo-French agreements were signed April 8, 1904, published April 12, 1904, and were ratified by France November 13, 1904. It defined the spheres of influence in regard to Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, West Africa, Siam, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides. The Anglo-Russian agreements were signed August 31, 1907, but the full terms were not published until September 24, 1907. The spheres of influence in Asia were defined in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Great Britain, maintaining a large fleet in the Mediterranean by reason of its interests, has always promoted and fostered a friendliness toward Italy. The conclusion of a commercial treaty by Italy with France, coupled with her friendliness toward Great Britain, in view of the Anglo-French and the Anglo-Russian agreements, have all tended to isolate Germany and Austria-Hungary in Europe.

The formation of the Balkan League, comprising Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Montenegro, and Albania, has introduced disquieting features into European politics, and the several states, by not acting in concert with each other, have caused the contracting parties to the alliance and the entente much concern as to whom will be the recipient of their aid.

The aims of the Triple Entente are said to be as follows: 1. To maintain a balance of power. 2. To preserve peace and the *status quo*. 3. To further the interests of peace by means of treaty laws. 4. The disarmament and the lessening of the expenditures for armaments.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE MILITARY FORCES AND AVAILABLES.

	Armed Forces.	Availables.		Armed Forces.	Availables.
Germany	5,400,000	8,162,400	Turkey	1,100,000	3,174,780
Austria-Hungary	3,600,000	6,376,466			
			Total	10,100,000	17,713,646

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE AND OTHERS AGAINST THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

	Armed Forces.	Availables.		Armed Forces.	Availables.
France	5,390,000	2,620,302	Serbia	355,455	554,143
Russia	5,400,000	29,419,920	Montenegro	35,000	68,200
Italy	3,380,000	3,739,357			
Great Britain	3,000,000	7,427,000	Total	17,820,455	44,995,199
Belgium	350,000	1,164,277			

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE NAVAL FORCES.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Personnel		Ships.	Tonnage.	Personnel.
Germany	335	1,252,630	78,366	Turkey	30	50,875	8,000
Austria-Hungary	110	261,041	22,133				
				Total	475	1,564,546	108,499

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Personnel.		Ships.	Tonnage.	Personnel.
Great Britain	661	3,466,323	276,482	Italy	202	473,910	40,064
France	367	914,608	65,688				
Japan	172	653,655	53,000	Total	1,544	6,147,365	485,102
Russia	142	638,869	49,868				

AERIAL FLEETS.

Owing to the secrecy with which the several belligerent nations guard data relating to their aircraft, no reliable statistics are available.

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THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF SCOUTING.

LIKE many other things showing permanence and power, the Scout movement can be traced back to widely separated sources where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. In America there were a number of originators of methods, plans, and principles that have proved effective. In Great Britain, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell became active in organization work based partly on the ideas and methods of American workers. He did this so successfully that the enrolment of British Boy Scouts soon grew into the hundred thousands, with the emphasis, not on the military note, but on peace virtues and learning practical trades. Then the movement spread to Germany, France, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand, to Canada and the United States; to South American republics; in short, almost the world over, since it is already established in twenty-seven different countries in addition to the numerous colonial possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities.

In Germany the boys have engaged in the work with such enthusiasm and in such numbers that the Prussian and Bavarian authorities are giving the movement financial aid. While the number of Boy Scouts enrolled throughout the world is estimated as not less than one million, one-fifth of the whole number are in the United States. The emphasis and ideals of the movement belong here also to the highest plane—that of efficient citizenship, service, and character-building.

"The Boy Scouts of America," the name under which the movement in the United States was incorporated February 8, 1910, has as its Honorary President the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Hon. William H. Taft and Col. Theodore Roosevelt as its Honorary Vice-Presidents. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are eminent citizens from all walks of public life, who are members of the National Council and of the local councils in the cities and towns of the whole country, and a host of others who earnestly co-operate in the work.

A group of men, representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work, are brought together as a local council for the promotion of Scout work. This local council receives a charter from the national organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all Scout Masters' applications. In many cases this council engages a Scout Executive to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the local council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the Scout Masters, and as such gives such instructions and help as may be necessary, arranges inter-troop meets, games, camps, and in general makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is chosen as the Patrol Leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. Already there are about 700 local councils in as many cities throughout the United States and under the direction of each there are from five to one hundred and fifty Scout Masters in charge of troops.

The Scout programme is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by Scout activities. The movement is adapting itself not only to the wealthy classes, but to the boys of the slums, to the newsboys and to foreign boys alike. Over six thousand Scout Masters are already registered with the national organization, representing about 300,000 boys that are being reached by the movement. Work to some extent has been started in practically every city in this country having a population of 4,000 or over, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy, of any class or creed, over 12 years of age, is eligible to become a Scout. The initial requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign and laws, and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements, he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-Class and First-Class Scout.

Scouting means outdoor life, and so health, strength, happiness and practical education. By combining wholesome, attractive outdoor activities with the influence of the Scout oath and law, the movement develops character and worth-while ability.

Scoutcraft includes instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft, chivalry and all the handicrafts.

It is one of the principal purposes of the Boy Scout movement, abroad, as well as in our own country, to teach boys that to create is better than to destroy, and that peace, not war, will make a great nation. This claim is amply borne out by the splendid first aid and other humanitarian services of the most practical nature rendered by the Scouts in the present European war.

The national organization is largely maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and Contributing Memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among boys.

National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Honorary President—Hon. Woodrow Wilson.
Honorary Vice-President—Hon. William H. Taft.
Honorary Vice-President—Col. Theodore Roosevelt.
President—Colin H. Livingstone, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President—B. L. Dulaney, Bristol, Tenn.
Vice-President—Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President—David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.
Vice-President—F. L. Seely, Asheville, N. C.
Vice-President—A. Stamford White, Chicago, Ill.
National Scout Commissioner—Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.
Treasurer—George D. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chief Scout Executive—James E. West, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Ernest P. Bicknell.
William D. Murray.
Frank Presbrey.
Charles P. Neill.
Edgar M. Robinson.
Mortimer L. Schiff.
G. Barrett Rich, Jr.
John Sherman Hoyt.
Robert Garrett.
Jeremiah W. Jenks.
George D. Porter.
Charles C. Jackson.
John H. Nicholson.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

THE National Association of Audubon Societies for the protection of wild birds and animals is an endowed membership institution, incorporated under the laws of New York.

The objects of the association are to arouse to a greater degree the public conscience on the important subject of preserving the wild birds and game animals of the country and to secure protection at all times for the valuable non-game bird life

President—William Dutcher. *Secretary*—T. Gilbert Pearson. *Treasurer*—Jonathan Dwight, Jr.
Headquarters, 1974 Broadway, New York City.

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Major-General George Barnett.

Adjutant and Inspector's Department—Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer. *Quartermaster's Department*—Col. Charles L. McCawley. *Paymaster's Department*—Col. George Richards. *Headquarters*—Navy Building, Washington D. C.

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the army, and on various occasions parts of the corps have so served.

Marines served on shore and on board vessels of the navy throughout the Revolutionary War, two battalions having been authorized by the Continental Congress November 10, 1775, but the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when an act of Congress was approved for establishing and organizing a marine corps to consist of 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drums and fifes, and 720 privates.

The authorized strength of the corps (September, 1915) was 346 officers and 9,921 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major-general commandant, 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors, 107 captains, 96 first lieutenants, 90 second lieutenants, 12 sergeant-majors, 79 quartermaster sergeants, 1 drum major, 114 first sergeants, 106 gunnery sergeants, 500 sergeants, 967 corporals, 124 drummers, 124 trumpeters, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader of the band, 30 first-class musicians, 30 second-class musicians, and 7,832 privates

SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Colonels.

Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector.
Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster.
George Richards, Paymaster.
Littleton W. T. Waller.
Lincoln Karmany.
Charles A. Doyen.
James E. Mahoney.
Constantine M. Perkins.
Joseph H. Pendleton.
John A. Lejeune.
Eli K. Cole.
Theodore P. Kane.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry C. Haines, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Rufus H. Lane, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Cyrus S. Radford, Asst. Quartermaster.
William B. Lemly, Asst. Quartermaster.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Continued.

Wm. C. Dawson, Asst. Paymaster.
Lewis C. Lucas.
Charles G. Long.
Ben H. Fuller.
Laurence H. Moses.
Wendell C. Neville.
Thomas C. Treadwell.
Dion Williams.

Majors.

Louis J. Magill, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Albert S. McLemore, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
David D. Porter, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Henry L. Roosevelt, Asst. Quartermaster.
Norman G. Burton, Asst. Quartermaster.
Hugh Matthews, Asst. Quartermaster.
William G. Powell, Asst. Paymaster.

Majors—Continued.

Harold C. Reisinger, Asst. Paymaster.
John T. Myers.
Albertus W. Catlin.
William N. McKelvy.
John H. Russell.
Melville J. Shaw.
Philip M. Bannon.
Newt H. Hall.
Smedley D. Butler.
George C. Thorpe.
Charles S. Hill.
George C. Reid.
Robert H. Dunlap.
Randolph C. Berkeley.
Carl Gamborg-Andresen.
Charles B. Hatch.
Harry Lee.
John F. McGill.
Louis M. Gulick.
Hiram I. Bearss.
Henry C. Davis.

The following duties are assigned to the marine corps: To garrison the different navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish the first line of the mobile defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To man such naval defences, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defences as may be erected for the defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace. To serve on board all battleships and armored cruisers of the navy, and such other vessels as may be directed, in detachments of not less than 8% of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on said vessels. In case of disturbances in foreign countries marines are landed to protect American interests.

The marine corps garrisons the following places:

Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
American Legation, Peking, China.
American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.
Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.

Navy Yards.

Boston, Mass.
Charleston, S. C.
Mare Island, Cal.
New York, N. Y.

Navy Yards—Continued.

Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Stations.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Guam, Mariana Islands.
Guantanamo, Cuba.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Key West, Fla.
Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md.

Naval Hospitals.

Boston, Mass.
Las Animas, Col.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Washington, D. C.

Naval [illegible]

Dover, N. J.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Hingham, Mass.
Iona Island, N. Y.
St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Naval Prisons.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Mare Island, Cal.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Also 41 vessels of the U. S. Navy.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants must be 21 years of age and not over 27, and must pass such mental, moral, and physical examinations as are prescribed by the President.

The term of enlistment in the marine corps is four years. Applicants must be 19 years of age and not over 35, able-bodied and of good character. Minors must have consent of parents or guardian. Apprentices to learn the drum and trumpet are enlisted between the ages of 15 and 17, with consent of parents or guardian, to serve during minority. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for three months to a recruit depot for instruction. Permanent marine corps recruiting stations as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., 29½ Marietta Street.
Baltimore, Md., 313 U. S. Custom House Bldg.
Boston, Mass., 22 Tremont Row.
Buffalo, N. Y., 215 Federal Building.
Chicago, Ill., 628 South State Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Pickering Building.
Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Building.
Denver, Col., 1605 Larimer Street.
Detroit, Mich., 22 Monroe Avenue.
Los Angeles, Cal., 106 West Third Street.
New York, N. Y., 24 East Twenty-third Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1409 Arch Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Smithfield and Water Streets.
Portland, Ore., Third and Alder Streets.
Salt Lake City, Utah, corner Main and Broadway.
San Francisco, Cal., 95 Market Street.
St. Louis, Mo., 122 North Seventh Street.
St. Paul, Minn., 216 Ryan Building.
Seattle, Wash., 101 First Avenue South.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses. Enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

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CHAPLAINS IN UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.*

ARMY.

With Rank of Major.

Bateman, Cephas C., 14 cav., Baptist, Jan. 17, 1908.
Groves, Leslie R., 14 inf., Presbyterian, March 25, 1908.
Gavitt, Halsey C., 1 cav., Methodist Episcopal, Oct. 27, 1908.
Randolph, John A., 6 inf., Methodist Episcopal, South, April 22, 1909.
Easterbrook, E. P., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 14, 1910.
Hillman, James W., 16 inf., Presbyterian, March 29, 1910.
Perry, Barton W., 3 f. a., Presbyterian, April 5, 1910.
Pruden, Aldred A., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, April 26, '11.
Rice, George D., 12 inf., Unitarian, May 27, 1911.
Stull, George C., 11 inf., Methodist Episcopal, July 19, 1911.
Dickson, Thomas J., 6 f. a., Christian, Aug. 12, 1911.
Newsom, Ernest P., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 14, 1912.
O'Keefe, Timothy P., 5 cav., Roman Catholic, March 22, 1912.
Doherty, Francis B., 3 cav., Roman Catholic, Nov. 6, 1914.
Smith, Samuel J., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, Sept. 17, 1915.

With Rank of Captain.

Marvine, Walter, c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, Dec. 6, 1890.
Freeland, Chas. W., 6 cav., Protestant Episcopal, July 18, '92.
Prioleau, George W., 9 cav., African Methodist Episcopal, April 25, 1895.
Griffes, James L., 7 inf., Presbyterian, Feb. 2, 1901.
Brander, William W., 8 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.
Clemens, Joseph, Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.
Moose, John M., 15 cav., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 2, 1901.
Ossewaarde, James, 21 inf., Dutch Reformed, March 13, 1902.
Yates, Julian E., c. a. c., Baptist, March 13, 1902.
Hunter, Joseph L., c. a. c., Presbyterian, July 7, 1902.
Axton, John T., 20 inf., Congregational, July 25, 1902.
Fleming, David L., 2 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 18, '03.
Waring, George J., 11 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 10, '12.
Joyce, Francis P., 4 f. a., Roman Catholic, March 21, 1912.
Lutz, Simon M., 13 cav., Lutheran, May 1, 1912.
Smith, Herbert S., 3 inf., Protestant Episcopal, June 19, '12.
Gladden, W. W. E., 24 inf., Colored Baptist, May 21, 1906.
Scott, Oscar J. W., 25 inf., African Methodist Episcopal, April 17, 1914.
Chenoweth, John F., 4 inf., Methodist Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1914.
Choulnard, Horace A., 23 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1914.
Lloyd, Walter K., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, June 9, 1915.
Wood, Stephen R., 29 inf., Congregational, June 29, 1915.
Ramsden, Stanley C., 28 inf., Baptist, Sept. 22, 1915.

With Rank of First Lieutenant.

Scott, Wm. R., 2 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 16, 1909.
Feinler, Franz J., Roman Catholic, Feb. 16, 1909.
Fleming, Robert R., Jr., 19 inf., Baptist, April 20, 1909.
Londahl, Marinius M., 30 inf., Lutheran, June 2, 1909.
Livingston, Thomas, 13 inf., Congregational, Aug. 12, 1909.
Kennedy, Joseph C., 12 cav., Roman Catholic, Nov. 15, 1909.
Houlihan, James F., 2 f. a., Roman Catholic, Jan. 10, '10.
Carter, Louis A., 10 cav., Colored Baptist, April 14, 1910.
Brophy, Edward F., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Feb. 20, '11.
Webb, James M. 27 inf., Presbyterian, April 15, 1912.
Watts, Wallace H., 15 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 23, 1912.
Kangley, Joseph M., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Nov. 4, 1912.
Lenehan, Jeremiah A., 4 cav., Roman Catholic, Dec. 12, 1912.
Brasted, Alva J., 8 inf., Baptist, Jan. 3, 1913.
Aiken, Wm. A., 1 inf., Congregational, Feb. 26, 1913.
Wood, Ernest W., unass'd, Protestant Episcopal, March 3, 1913.
Arnold, Wm c. a. c., Roman Catholic, April 8, 1913.
Sutherland, Alexander D., 5 f. a., Presbyterian, Oct. 28, 1913.
Rochford, John E., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Dec. 3, 1913.
Fealy, Ignacius, 1 f. a., Roman Catholic, Feb. 3, 1914.
Winter, Haywood L., 18 inf. Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 28, 1914.
Maddox, John L., 17 inf., Presbyterian, Oct. 21, 1914.
Kelley, Thomas L., P. R. inf., Roman Catholic, Dec. 29, 1914.
Schliesser, Adolf J., 22 inf., Lutheran, Jan. 8, 1915.
Miller, Clifford L., unass'd, Universalist, Jan. 28, 1915.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHAPLAIN.†

With Pay of Captain, Mounted.

Silver, Horace Porcy, Sept. 1, 1913.

SECTION 12 of the act of February 2, 1901, provides "That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Chaplains in the Army, at the rate of one for each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the United States service, * * * with the rank, pay and allowances of Captains of Infantry." By the act of June 12, 1906, one Chaplain is authorized for the Corps of Engineers. By the act of January 25, 1907, fourteen Chaplains are authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, and one for each regiment of Field Artillery.

f. a. field artillery. c. a. c. coast artillery corps. P. R. Porto Rico. * Revised to November 1915. † Appointed by Secretary of War for a period of four years at a time.

NAVY.

NAME AND RANK.	Present Duty or Station.
Rank of Captain.	
Frank Thompson	Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.
Carroll Quinn Wright	Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Walter Gilbert Isaacs	Receiving Ship at New York.
Wm. H. Ironsides Reaney	Sick.
John Brown Frazier	Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
Rank of Commander.	
Wm. Gilbert Cassard	Wyoming.
Curtis Hoyt Dickins	Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Chas. Magnus Charlton	Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
Bower Reynolds Patrick	North Dakota.
John Frank Fleming	Saratoga.
Eugene Ed. McDonald	New York.
Geo. Livingston Bayard	Texas.
Arthur William Stone	Navy Yard, Boston.
Matthew Carlin Gleeson	Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
Evan Walter Scott	Wisconsin.
Rank of Lt.-Commander.	
G. E. Traver Stevenson	Colorado.
Rank of Lieutenant.	
Sydney Key Evans	Naval Academy.
Rank of Lieut., junior grade.	
Hugh Miller T. Pearce	Virginia.
James Duncan MacNair	Maryland.
Edm. Alex. Brodman	Sick.
Le Roy Nelson Taylor	Regt. of Marines, San Diego, Cal.
Thos. Berthier Thompson	Vermont.
John Joseph Brady	Arkansas.
Acting-Chaplains. Rank of Lieut., junior grade.	
Irénée Joseph Boullard	South Carolina.
Robert DuBois Workman	Ohio.
William Earl Anderson	Brooklyn.
Milton O. Alexander	Nebraska.
Eugene Sebastian Burke, Jr.	Connecticut.
Allison J. Hayes	Southery.

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CHAPLAINS IN UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY—*Continued.*

An act of Congress approved June 30, 1914, provides that "Hereafter the total number of Chaplains and Acting-Chaplains in the Navy shall be one to each twelve hundred and fifty of the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps as fixed by law, including Midshipmen, apprentice seamen and naval prisoners, and of the total number of Chaplains and Acting-Chaplains herein authorized, ten per centum thereof shall have the rank of Captain in the Navy, twenty per centum the rank of Commander, twenty per centum the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and the remainder to have the rank of Lieutenant and Lieutenant (junior grade)." Acting-Chaplains have the rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant (junior grade), and, after serving as such at sea for three years, are appointed Chaplains. The act provides further that not more than seven Acting-Chaplains shall be commissioned Chaplains in any one year.

ARMY PAY TABLE.

YEARLY INITIAL OR BASE PAY(*a*) OF ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.

Grade.	Volunteer Armies.		Compulsory Service Armies.							
	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Japan.	Italy.	Spain.	Turkey.
General	....	$14,600	$5,558	$4,284	$1,272	$4,800	$3,750	....	$6,000	....
Lieutenant-General (*b*)	....	10,950	....	3,318	1,017	3,360	2,500	$2,850	4,500	$5,280
Major-General	$8,000	6,336	3,648	3,228	762	2,808	1,950	2,280	3,000	3,960
Brigadier-General	6,000	(*c*) 4,866	2,432	2,441	....	2,280	....	1,900	1,800	2,640
Colonel	4,000	2,096	1,744	2,162	398	1,440	1,470	1,520	1,450	1,584
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500	1,599	1,271	2,156	398	1,200	1,098	1,140	1,250	1,320
Major	3,000	1,421	1,063	1,580	398	802	774	960	1,080	1,056
Captain	2,400	1,029	676	1,096	350	600	450	760	700	528
First Lieutenant	2,000	577	496	450	274	408	276	436	500	422
Second Lieutenant	1,700	466	452	357	274	336	240	380	423	369
Sergeant	(*d*) 360	303	83	115	9	50	47	146	130	21
Corporal	(*d*) 252	146	31	86	5	22	28	77	72	16
Private	(*d*) 180	89	20	38	4	8	8	70	53	11

(*a*) Figures to the nearest dollar. The base pay in all armies is increased for length of service by percentages similar in all. In European armies officers receive extensive allowances in addition to their pay. The laws and regulations in the different countries about pay and allowances are so voluminous and cover so many varying conditions that a simple comparison of the amounts received either in pay or allowances is very difficult. The table gives, however, approximately the minimum pay for the grade.

(*b*) Grade of Lieut.-General discontinued in United States by act of Congress, March 2, 1907.

(*c*) In the British army and many others the grade of Brigadier-General is not a permanent grade, but is temporary and ex-officio only.

(*d*) In United States pay is increased with each enlistment to the seventh. Enlisted men may retire on thirty years' service with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances.

NOTE—The United States and Great Britain are the only countries having volunteer armies, and the United States the only one having a thoroughly democratic army in which both officers and men are drawn from all walks of life and which, therefore, has to offer monetary inducements in competition with the wages of labor.

In a memorandum for the Secretary of War on the subject of the pay and allowances of the different countries Brig.-Gen. M. M. Macomb, President of Army War College, made the following remarks:

"In order to make intelligent comparison of the figures given it is necessary to take into account—

1. The purchasing power of a dollar, or the cost of living in different countries.

2. That the United States and Great Britain are the only countries adhering to a volunteer system and hence having to offer monetary inducements for soldiers in competition with the wages of labor.

3. That as regards officers, the United States has the only *democratic* volunteer army. Its officers are drawn from all walks of life, and it is supposed that their salaries are sufficient to support them and their families.

In Great Britain officers are drawn almost entirely from the upper and wealthier classes, and it is not supposed that their salaries are sufficient to support them. For example, second sons and remittance men generally, if possible, become officers of the army or navy, enter the diplomatic service or the clergy.

In Germany an officer before receiving permission to marry must show that he or his wife has sufficient private income to maintain himself according to his position.

In the matter of pay a simple comparison of the figures in this table, without having in mind the preceding remarks, can only lead to erroneous conclusions.

ALLOWANCES.

In the matter of allowances, all soldiers in all armies receive quarters, clothing, and rations. All officers receive quarters or allowance in lieu thereof. All mounted officers receive allowances for horse and equipment. Beyond these the allowances in different armies are impossible of comparison. In the United States officers receive allowances for fuel and light, extra pay when on aviation duty, and both officers and soldiers receive additional pay for tropical service.

In European armies the pay for different duties and the allowances for different circumstances are so many that books are required to cover them. In Russia, for example, the subject of pay is covered in four volumes.

In England additional pay is given for foreign service, for command, for armament pay, for engineer pay, for corps pay, and allowances for fuel, light, servants, mess, official entertainments, etc.

In France additional pay is given for children, for belonging to the Legion of Honor, for prison duty, for marches and manœuvres, for being stationed in Paris (on account of the high cost of living), etc., and allowances for service expenses incident to commands, office expenses, etc.

In general, the allowances in Europe for officers are relatively greater than in the United States and the pay less. But the allowances are so varied, not only between different grades but between officers and soldiers of the same grades, and the whole subject so comprehensive that any attempt to reduce the allowances of the armies of the world to a uniform basis so that they can be compared in a table is an impossibility.

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CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The Naval Appropriation act, approved March 4, 1915, provides that "There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations, who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the line of the Navy not below the grade of Captain, for a period of four years, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged with the operations of the fleet, and with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war; provided, that if an officer of the grade of Captain be appointed Chief of Naval Operations, he shall have the rank, title, and emoluments of a Rear-Admiral while holding that position." Capt. William S. Benson, formerly Commandant of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., has been selected for duty as Chief of Naval Operations and holds the rank of Rear-Admiral while so serving.

NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK.

Brig.-Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant-General, 158 State Street, Albany, N. Y. *Assistants*—Lieut.-Col. Edward V. Howard, Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Bostwick, Second Lieut. Edward Westcott.

Headquarters Division, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan, *Commanding.*

Adjutants-General—Col. Chauncey P. Williams, Lieut.-Col. Edward Olmsted, and Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward.
Inspectors-General—Lieut.-Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Major Allan L. Reagan.
Judge-Advocate—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ladd.
Ordnance Officers—Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major Frederick M. Waterbury.
Quartermaster Corps—Col. Arthur F. Townsend and Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Sternberger.
Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Terriberry.
Engineer—Lieut.-Col. Eugene W. V. C. Lucas.
Signal Officer—Major William L Hallahan.
Coast Defence Officer—Lieut.-Col. W. Irving Taylor.
Aides—Capt. Thomas M. Sherman, Capt. Alfred Wendt, 1st Lieut. Joseph H. de Rivera.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Off'rs	Men	Commander.	Adjutant.
1st Bat. Sig. Corps *a*	Park Av. & 34th St. N. Y. C.	8	134	Maj. Wm. L. Hallahan	Capt. A. L. Howe.
Corps of Eng'rs *b*	216 Ft. Wash'n Av., N. Y. C.	37	571	Lt.-Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas	
1st Cavalry *b*	1579 Bedford Av., Brooklyn	58	692	Col. Chas. I. De Bevoise	Capt. Chas. Curie.
Squad. A, Cav. *b*	1339 Madison Av., N. Y. C.	14	216	Maj. Wm. R. Wright	1st Lt. Wm. R. Mahoney
Mach G'n Tr., Cav. *c*	1339 Madison Av., N. Y. C.	3	47	Capt. Henry Sheldon	
1st Field Artillery *d*	66th St. & Broadway	40	739	Col. Henry H. Rogers	Capt. Dawson Olmstead
2d Field Artillery *a*	171 Clermont Av., Brooklyn	38	685	Col. Geo. A. Wingate	Capt. De W. C. Weld.
8th Coast Def Com. *c*	75 E. 94th St., N. Y. C.	36	854	Col. E. F. Austin	Capt. E. E. Acker.
9th Coast Def Com. *e*	125 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.	30	708	Lt.-Col. J. J. Byrne	
13th Coast Def. Com. *d*	357 Sumner Av., Brooklyn	42	1,009	Col. N. B. Thurston	Capt. Wm. D. Finke
1st Field Hospital *d*	56 W. 66th St., N. Y. C.	4	52	Maj. J. F. Dunseith	
2d Field Hospital *d*	Albany, N. Y.	3	49	Maj. Louis H. Gaus	
1st Ambul'ce Co. *b*	Binghamton, N. Y.	4	52	Capt. Frank W. Sears	
2d Ambul'ce Co. *a*	Rochester, N. Y.	4	53	Capt. Chas. O. Boswell	
3d Ambul'ce Co. *d*	56 W. 66th St., N. Y. C.	5	56	Capt. L. H. Shearer	
4th Ambul'ce Co. *a*	Syracuse, N. Y.	1	8	Capt. J. B. Latta	

Headquarters Night—*a* Thursday; *b* Monday; *c* Friday; *d* Tuesday; *e* Monday and Tuesday.
Total, city of New York, attached to Headquarters, last report: Officers and men, 6,233.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, *Commanding; Adjutant-General*, Major F. L. V. Hoppin. Headquarters Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers	Men	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarters Night.
Seventh	Park Av. & 67th St.	51	898	Col. D. Appleton	Capt. D. W. C. Falls	Thursday
Twelfth	Columbus Av. & 62d St.	42	723	Col. C. S. Wadsworth	Capt. Jay Zorn	Daily
Sixty-ninth	Lexington Av. & 26th St.	44	762	Col. L. D. Conley	Capt. F. A. Donnelly	Monday
Seventy-first	Park Av. & 34th St.	50	874	Col. W. G. Bates	Capt. Geo. Perrine	Tue & Fri

First Brigade, September 30, 1915: Officers and men, 3,566.

SECOND BRIGADE—BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, Armory, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, Brig.-Gen. John G. Eddy, *Commanding; Adjutant-General*, Major Walter F. Barnes. Headquarters Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers	Men	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarters Night.
Fourteenth	8th Av. & 15th St.	45	678	Col. John H. Foote	Capt. Wm. R. Jackson	Monday
Twenty-third	1322 Bedford Av.	48	670	Col. Frank H. Norton	Capt. C. H. Newman	Monday
Forty-seventh	Marcy Av. & Heyward St.	50	755	Col. E. E. Jannicky	Capt. H. McCutcheon	Monday

Second Brigade, September 30, 1915: Officers and men, including headquarters, 2,352.

National Guard, city of New York, last report, 17,028; for National Guard, New York State, see Index for "Militia of the States" and "New York State Government."

The Naval Militia of New York, on June 30, 1915, comprised 1,438 officers and men. 1st Battalion, foot West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City, with separate divisions attached at Ossining and New Rochelle; 2d Battalion, foot Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3d Battalion, located at Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Watertown, N. Y.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, 2712 Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Commander-in-Chief—Elias R. Monfort, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Senior Vice-Commander*—George H. Slaybaugh, Washington, D. C. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Le Vant Dodge, Berea, Ky. *Surgeon-General*—Reuben A. Adams, Rochester, N. Y. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. B. F. Clarkson, Baltimore, Md.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—John M. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Quartermaster-General*—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. *Judge Advocate-General*—William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind. *Inspector-General*—Patrick A. Coney, Topeka, Kan. *National Patriotic Instructor*—Uriah Seeley, Newark, N. J. *Chief of Staff*—William M. Hahn, Mansfield, Ohio. *Senior Aide-de-Camp*—George C. Humphrey, Grand Island, Neb. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—John M. Woods, Somerville, Mass. *Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian*—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chief Signal Officer*—James W. Whittlesey, Chicago, Ill.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department having one member.

Departments (44)	Department Commanders.	Assistant Adjutants-General.	Members.
Alabama	Chas. A. Mange, Anniston	Chas. C. Chapin, Birmingham	97
Arizona	W. M. Grier, Phœnix	A. J. Sampson, Phœnix	107
Arkansas	Chas. S. Warn, Fort Smith	Geo. W. Clark, Little Rock	404
Cal. & Nevada	Hiram P. Thompson, San Diego	John H. Roberts, San Francisco	5,760
Colorado & Wyo.	Dr. F. O. Burdick, Boulder, Col.	W. H. Comstock, Denver	1,907
Connecticut	Chas. Griswold, Guilford	Albert A. May, Meriden	2,401
Delaware	John P. Riley, Wilmington	J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington	387
Florida	James F. Bullard, St. Cloud	J. I. Cummings, St. Cloud	812
Georgia & S. Car.	W. B. Todd, Fitzgerald	E. L. Mason, Fitzgerald	182
Idaho	W. H. Cable, Spokane Bridge	Edwin P. Durell, Boisé	417
Illinois	John M. Snyder, Canton	Lewis B. Ind, Chicago	12,115
Indiana	Lewis King, Franklin	J. R. Fesler, Indianapolis	9,729
Iowa	John F. Merry, Manchester	Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines	8,207
Kansas	Corwin A. Meek, Wichita	G. M. Brassfield, Topeka	8,002
Kentucky	John T. Gunn, Lexington	Le Vant Dodge, Berea	996
La. & Miss.	E. K. Russ, New Orleans	F. C. Antoine, New Orleans	584
Maine	Simon S. Andrews, Biddeford	Fred. A. Motley, Portland	3,186
Maryland	Joseph Brooks, Baltimore	Robert C. Sunstrom, Baltimore	1,352
Massachusetts	Alfred H. Knowles, Arlington	Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Boston	9,810
Michigan	Eli Strong, Kalamazoo	Henry Spaulding, Lansing	7,452
Minnesota	Watson W. Hall, St. Paul	Orton S. Clark, St. Paul	3,165
Missouri	James B. Dobyne, St. Louis	Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis	4,684
Montana	James R. Goss, Billings	G. I. Reiche, Helena	326
Nebraska	George C. Humphrey, Grand Island	A. M. Trimble, Lincoln	3,454
New Hampshire	Martin B. Plummer, Laconia	Frank Battles, Concord	1,645
New Jersey	W. F. Washington, Atlantic City	Enos F. Hann, Atlantic City	2,948
New Mexico	Z. H. Bliss, Albuquerque	J. G. Caldwell, Albuquerque	131
New York	Zan L. Tidball, Buffalo	Charles A. Orr, Albany	16,933
North Dakota	J. L. Smith, Leonard	B. F. Bigelow, Jamestown	218
Ohio	Seeley P. Mount, Cleveland	Wm. S. Matthews, Columbus	16,340
Oklahoma	A. A. Beasler, Chandler	T. H. Soward, Guthrie	1,527
Oregon	George A. Harding, Oregon City	C. A. Williams, Portland	1,942
Pennsylvania	C. F. Gramlich, Philadelphia	Samuel P. Town, Philadelphia	16,786
Potomac	L. H. Patterson, Washington, D. C.	O. H. Oldroyd, Washington, D. C.	1,292
Rhode Island	Henry J. Pickersgill, East Providence	Philip S. Chase, Providence	1,065
South Dakota	C. S. Blodgett, Rapid City	P. V. Fitzpatrick, Rapid City	916
Tennessee	F. M. Underwood, Knoxville	B. F. Bashor, Knoxville	905
Texas	C. S. Brodbent, San Antonio	Joseph S. Ewing, San Antonio	347
Utah	H. G. Rollins, Salt Lake City	William Crome, Salt Lake City	228
Vermont	George P. Martin, Burlington	Carlos D. Williams, Burlington	1,806
Va. & N. Car.	Chas. H. Haber, Nat'l Soldiers' Home, Va.	Geo. W. Burchfield, Sold's' Home, Va.	389
Wash'n & Alaska	H. W. North, Everett, Wash	Allen Gerrish, Everett, Wash	2,754
West Virginia	C. T. Reed, Wheeling	Thomas V. Salsbury, Wheeling	1,018
Wisconsin	W. J. McKay, Madison	F. A. Bird, Madison	5,137
Total			159,863

The number of Grand Army Posts December 31, 1914, was 5,452. Losses by death during the year ended December 31, 1914, were 11,434. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, 1901-1915.

1901—Cleveland	Eli Torrance, Minn.	1908—Toledo	*Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1902—Washington, D. C.	Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.	1909—Salt Lake City	Sam'l R. Van Sant, Minn.
1903—San Francisco	John C. Black, Ill.	1910—Atlantic City	John E. Gilman, Mass.
1904—Boston	*W. W. Blackmar, Mass.	1911—Rochester	Harvey M. Trimble, Ill.
1905—Boston	†John R. King, D. C.	1912—Los Angeles	Alfred B. Beers, Ct.
1905—Denver	James Tanner, New York.	1913—Chattanooga	Wash'n Gardner, Mich.
1906—Minneapolis	R. B. Brown, Ohio.	1914—Detroit	David J. Palmer, Ia.
1907—Saratoga	Charles G. Burton, Mo.	1915—Washington, D. C.	Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.

* Deceased. † After the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters, 156 5th Ave., New York City. Officers: *President*—Mrs. A. H. Evans. *General Secretary*—Miss Clara Morehouse. *Treasurer*—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth.

The order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, National, State and Provincial organizations. Branches are established in thirty-two States and in eight Canadian provinces.

The objects of the order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." It has a paid membership in all countries of 52,000. The order has established and is supporting several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. Its members are engaged in every form of helpful work, religious, educational and philanthropic. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society. A monthly magazine, *The Silver Cross*, is the official organ of the order.

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The Navy.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Admiral	George Dewey	President General Board	Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Rear-Admiral	Thomas B. Howard	Pres. Exam. and Ret. Boards	Washington, D. C.
"	Austin M. Knight	Commandant Naval Station	Narragansett Bay, R. I.
"	Bradley A. Fiske	Naval War College	Newport, R. I.
"	James M. Helm	Comdg. Atlantic Reserve Fleet	Flagship Alabama.
"	C. McR. Winslow*	Comdg. Pacific Fleet	Flagship San Diego.
"	Nathaniel R. Usher	Commandant Navy Yard	New York, N. Y.
"	Frank F. Fletcher*	Comdg. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Wyoming.
"	Wythe M. Parks	Gen'l Inspector Machinery for Navy	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	William B. Caperton	Comdg. Cruiser Squad., Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Washington.
"	Walter F. Worthington	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Clifford J. Boush	Commandant Naval Station	Ha ail, T. H.
"	Henry T. Mayo†	Comdg. 1st Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Arkansas.
"	Benjamin Tappan	Commandant Naval Station	Olongapo, P. I.
"	Charles F. Pond	Commandant Navy Yard	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Walter McLean	Commandant Navy Yard	Norfolk, Va.
"	De Witt Coffman	Comdg. 3d Div., Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Virginia.
"	Reynold T. Hall	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	William F. Fullam	Comdg. Pacific Reserve Fleet	Flagship South Dakota.
"	Albert G. Winterhalter*	Comdg. Asiatic Fleet	Flagship Saratoga.
"	Augustus F. Fechteler	Comdg. 2d Div., Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Florida.
"	Albert Gleaves	Comdg. Torp. Flot., Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Birmingham.
"	Herbert O. Dunn	Comdg. 4th Div., Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Louisiana.
"	Albert W. Grant	Comdg. Sub. Flot., Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Columbia.
"	William S. Benson	Chief of Naval Operations	Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS—RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	James D. Adams	Washington, D. C.
"	Conway H. Arnold	New York, N. Y.
"	Charles J. Badger	Washington, D. C.
"	Frank H. Bailey	Gowanda, N. Y.
"	George W. Baird	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert S. Barker	Washington, D. C
"	Alexander B. Bates	Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Warner B. Bayley	Washington, D. C.
"	Frank E. Beatty	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert G. Berry	Forest Hills, N. Y.
"	Robert M. Berry	Birmingham, Mich.
"	George A. Bicknell	New Albany, Ind.
"	John V. B. Bleecker	Morristown, N. J.
"	Gottfried Blocklinger	Dubuque, Ia.
"	George M. Book	New Castle, Pa.
"	Willard H. Brownson	Washington, D. C.
"	William G. Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	French E. Chadwick	Newport, R. I.
"	Colby M. Chester	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles E. Clark	Washington, D. C.
"	Richardson Clover	Washington, D. C.
"	H. G. O. Colby	Boston, Mass.
"	Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Litchfield, Ct
"	Samuel P. Comly	Woodbury, N. J.
"	Francis A. Cook	Northampton, Mass.
"	Vinc'don L. Cottman	Seattle, Wash.
"	Albert R. Couden	Michigan City, Ind.
"	Walter C. Cowles	Washington, D. C.
"	William S. Cowles	Farmington, Ct.
"	Joseph E. Craig	Washington, D. C.
"	Bartlett J. Cromwell	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles H. Davis	Washington, D. C.
"	Benjamin F. Day	Glasgow, Va.
"	William P. Day	Leave abroad.
"	James H. Dayton	South Bend, Ind.
"	Francis H. Delano	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Albert C. Dillingham	Norfolk, Va.
"	Robert M. Doyle	Washington, D. C.
"	Franklin J. Drake	Washington, D. C.
"	John R. Edwards	Bristol, R. I.
"	William H. Emory	Washington, D. C.
"	Oscar W. Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William M. Folger	Windsor, Vt.
"	John D. Ford	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles T. Forse	Pittsburgh, Pa.
"	Charles E. Fox	Washington, D. C.
"	Perry Garst	Washington, D. C.
"	Edward H. Gheen	Washington, D. C.
"	Caspar F. Goodrich	Pomfret, Ct.
"	Charles A. Gove	Hanford, Cal.
"	Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.
"	Giles B. Harber	Washington, D. C.
"	D. B. Harmony	Washington, D. C.
"	P. F. Harrington	Yonkers, N. Y.
Rear-Ad.	U. R. Harris	Washington, D. C.
"	John M. Hawley	Washington, D. C.
"	Joseph N. Hemphill	Washington, D. C.
"	Francis J. Higginson	Cold Springs, N. Y.
"	John A. Howell	Plains, Va.
"	John Hubbard	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Hunker	Put in Bay, Ohio.
"	Charles T. Hutchins	Washington, D. C.
"	George E. Ide	New York, N. Y.
"	Royal R. Ingersoll	La Porte, Ind.
"	Theodore F. Jewell	Washington, D. C.
"	Louis Kempff	Santa Barbara, Cal.
"	William W. Kimball	Washington, D. C.
"	Harry Knox	Annapolis, Md.
"	Eugene H C. Leutze	Washington, D. C.
"	William N. Little	New York, N. Y.
"	Leavitt C. Logan	Washington, D. C.
"	Edwin Longnecker	Wernersville, Pa.
"	John Lowe	Washington, D. C.
"	Stephen B. Luce	Newport, R. I.
"	Nicoll Ludlow	New York, N. Y.
"	Henry W. Lyon	Paris, Me.
"	Henry B. Manafield	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Adolph Marix	New York, N. Y.
"	W. A. Marshall	Jamestown, R. I.
"	Newton E. Mason	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas C. McLean	New Hartford, N. Y.
"	William W. Mead	Wayne, Pa.
"	John P. Merrell	Washington, D. C.
"	John F. Merry	Somerville, Mass.
"	Albert Merts	Greenwich, Ct.
"	John B. Milton	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Charles B. T. Moore	Decatur, Ill.
"	Edwin K. Moore	Leave abroad.
"	Joseph B. Murdock	Danbury, N. H.
"	Regin'd F. Nicholson	Washington, D. C.
"	Nathan E. Niles	Leave abroad.
"	Charles O'Neil	Washington, D. C.
"	Hugo Osterhaus	Washington, D. C.
"	Edwin C. Pendleton	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.
"	Thomas S. Phelps	Oakland, Cal.
"	George W. Pigman	Annapolis, Md.
"	J. E. Pillsbury	Washington, D. C.
"	William P. Potter	Whitehall, N. Y.
"	George B. Ransom	Plattsburg, N. Y.
"	Allen V. Reed	Washington, D. C.
"	Corwin P. Rees	Erie, Pa.
"	George C. Reiter	New York, N. Y.
"	George C. Remey	Washington, D. C.
"	Alfred Reynolds	Washington, D. C.
"	Frederick Rodgers	St. James, L. I., N. Y.
"	John A. Rodgers	Havre-de-Grace, Md.
"	R. P. Rodgers	Leave abroad.

* Holds the rank of Admiral while serving as Commander-in-Chief.
† Serving as second in command of Atlantic Fleet, and holds the rank of Vice-Admiral while so serving.

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Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Rear-Ad.	Charles C. Rogers	Winchester, Va.
"	Albert Ross	Clarion, Pa.
"	John Schouler	Catskill, N. Y.
"	Seaton Schroeder	Washington, D. C.
"	Uriel Sebree	Coronado, Cal.
"	Thos. O. Selfridge	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles D. Sigsbee	New York, N. Y.
"	Frederic Singer	New Orleans, La.
"	John A. B. Smith	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	Albert S. Snow	Brookline, Mass.
"	W. H. H. Southerland	Washington, D. C.
"	Arthur B. Speyers	New York, N. Y.
"	Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
"	Sidney A. Staunton	Washington, D. C.
"	Yates Stirling	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles H. Stockton	Washington, D. C.
"	Daniel D. V. Stuart	Baltimore, Md.
"	George W. Sumner	Patchogue, L. I.
"	William Swift	Richfield Spgs., N. Y.
"	Wm. T. Swinburne	Newport, R. I.
Rear-Ad.	Fred'k M. Symonds	Galesville, Wis.
"	Edward D. Taussig	Jamestown, R. I.
"	Chauncey Thomas	Pacific Grove, Cal.
"	Chapman C. Todd	Washington, D. C.
"	John H. Upshur	Washington, D. C.
"	Samuel W. Very	N'ton Cent., Mass.
"	Charles E. Vreeland	Washington, D. C.
"	George H. Wadleigh	Lexington, Mass.
"	R. Wainwright	Washington, D. C.
"	Asa Walker	Annapolis, Md.
"	Aaron Ward	Roslyn, N. Y.
"	John C. Watson	Washington, D. C.
"	Aaron W. Weaver	Bella Vista, Va.
"	Harrie Webster	Richmond, Va.
"	William H. Whiting	Berkeley, Cal.
"	Albert B. Willits	Berkeley, Cal.
"	George S. Willits	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	William C. Wise	Fort Monroe, Va.
"	Abraham V. Zane	Washington, D. C.

For dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals, see Index.

*COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Com'dore	Reuben O. Bitler	Brookline, Mass.
"	Frank M. Bostwick	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Chas. G. Bowman	Delphi, Ind.
"	Wilson W. Buchanan	Zanesville, Ohio.
"	James H. Bull	San Francisco, Cal.
"	John B. Collins	Annapolis, Md.
"	John E. Craven	Jamestown, R. I.
"	R. G. Davenport	Washington, D. C.
"	Robert G. Denig	Sandusky, Ohio.
"	William C. Eaton	Hamilton, N. Y.
"	Frank H. Eldridge	Hartford, Ct.
"	Charles M. Fahs	York, Pa.
"	James C. Gilmore	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas D. Griffin	Annapolis, Md.
"	William S. Hogg	Washington, D. C.
"	Richard M. Hughes	Pittston, Pa.
"	Albert L. Key	Chattanooga, Tenn.
"	Edward Lloyd	Annapolis, Md.
"	Robert F. Lopez	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Dennis H. Mahan	Honolulu, T. H.
"	Henry Morrell	New York, N. Y.
Com'dore	R. T. Mulligan	Elizabeth, N. J.
"	Val. S. Nelson	Knoxville, Tenn.
"	John T. Newton	New York, N. Y.
"	John M. Orchard	Boston, Mass.
"	James P. Parker	Jamestown, R. I.
"	George H. Peters	Washington, D. C.
"	Harry Phelps	Southport, N. C.
"	R. L. Phythian	Annapolis, Md.
"	Theodoric Porter	Annapolis, Md.
"	Stacy Potts	Washington, D. C.
"	I. S. K. Reeves	Washington, D. C.
"	Geo. R. Salisbury	Independence, Mo.
"	Jas. H. Sears	Leave abroad.
"	Jas. T. Smith	Washington, D. C.
"	William H. Turner	Cincinnati, Ohio.
"	E. B. Underwood	Oswego, N. Y.
"	T. E. D. W. Veeder	Washington, D. C.
"	A. V. Wadhams	Wadhams, N. Y.
"	Burns T. Walling	Orange, N. J.
"	Moses L. Wood	New York, N. Y.
"	Edw. E. Wright	Wayland, Mass.

* The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission.
Wm. S. Benson	Ch. Nav. Operations	July 24, 1909
Thos. S. Rodgers	Waiting orders	Sept. 15, 1909
Jas. H. Glennon	Com. Navy Yard, Washington	Oct. 25, 1909
William R. Rush	Com. Navy Yard, Boston	Nov. 16, 1909
Harry S. Knapp	Mem. General Bd	Nov. 20, 1909
Wm. L. Rodgers	Mem. General Bd	Dec. 4, 1909
H. McL. P. Huse	Ch. of Staff, Atlantic Fleet	Dec. 4, 1909
Geo. W. McElroy	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Dec. 27, 1909
Robt. S. Griffin	Ch. Bu. St. Eng	Jan. 9, 1910
Frank W. Bartlett	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 17, 1910
George R. Clark	Mem. Ex. and Ret. Bds	May 4, 1910
Geo. E. Burd	Navy Yard, New York	July 1, 1910
James H. Oliver	Dir. Naval Intelligence	July 1, 1910
John Hood	Com. Texas	July 1, 1910
Ed. E. Hayden	Com. Nav. Sta., Key West	July 1, 1910
Benj. C. Bryan	Com. Navy Yard, Charleston	July 1, 1910
Roy C. Smith	Sup. New York Harbor	Dec. 27, 1909
Clarence A. Carr	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1910
William A. Gill	Com. Delaware	July 1, 1910
Harold P. Norton	Mem. Nav. Ex. Bd	Sept. 16, 1910
Frank M. Bennett	Com. Navy Yard, Mare Island	Sept. 22, 1910
Thomas Snowden	Com. Wyoming	Nov. 7, 1910
Edward Simpson	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
Thos. W. Kinkaid	Naval Academy	Mar. 4, 1911
William S. Sims	Com. Nevada	Mar. 4, 1911
Wm. J. Maxwell	Com. Nav. Sta., Guam	Mar. 4, 1911
William S. Smith	Navy Yard, Philadelphia	Mar. 4, 1911
Albert P. Niblack	Com. Michigan	Mar. 4, 1911
Hugh Rodman	Com. New York	Mar. 4, 1911
J. A. Hoogewerff	Supt. Naval Observatory	Mar. 4, 1911
Ed. E. Capehart	Waiting orders	Mar. 4, 1911
Henry B. Wilson	Pres. Bd. Ins. & Sur. Ships	Mar. 4, 1911
G. Kaemmerling	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 4, 1911
K. McAlpine	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 4, 1911
Emil Theiss	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships	Mar. 4, 1911
Spencer S. Wood	Mem. General Bd	Mar. 4, 1911
Wm. B. Fletcher	Nav. War Col., Newport	May 19, 1911
M. Johnston	Com. Navy Yard, New Orleans	June 14, 1911
E. A. Anderson	Com. New Hampshire	June 14, 1911
Joseph L. Jayne	Com. New Jersey	July 1, 1911
Wm. L. Howard	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Robt. B. Higgins	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1911
Chas. W. Dyson	Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1911
Alex. S. Halstead	Com. Utah	July 1, 1911
C. S. Williams	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Roger Welles	Com. Oklahoma	Aug. 3, 1911
J. D. McDonald	Nav. War Col., Newport	Sept. 14, 1911
Hilary P. Jones	Com. Florida	Oct. 17, 1911
Harry A. Field	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
W. R. Shoemaker	Com. Arkansas	Oct. 26, 1911
Chas. P. Plunkett	Nav. War Col., Newport	April 27, 1912
Volney O. Chase	Navy Dept	June 7, 1912

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Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission.
George W. Kline	Mem. Ex. and Ret. Bds	July 1, 1912
Joseph Strauss	Ch. Bu. Ordnance	July 1, 1912
Robt. L. Russell	Waiting orders	July 1, 1912
E. W. Eberle	Supt. Naval Academy	July 1, 1912
Wm. W. Gilmer	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1912
Robert E. Coonts	Com. Navy Yard, Puget Sound	July 1, 1912
W. H. G. Bullard	Sup. Radio Sta., Radio, Va	July 1, 1912
Joseph W. Oman	Com. Georgia	Feb. 13, 1913
Philip Andrews	Com. Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco	Mar. 26, 1913
George F. Cooper	Com. Louisiana	June 15, 1913
Josiah S. McKean	Navy Dept	July 1, 1913
Benton C. Decker	Com. Tennessee	July 1, 1913
Mark L. Bristol	Dir. Naval Aeronau's	July 1, 1913
N. A. McCully	Nav. Att., Petrograd	July 1, 1913
Henry F. Bryan	Com. Kansas	July 1, 1913
Andrew T. Long	Sup. Nav. Auxiliaries	Dec. 20, 1913
Edward H. Durell	Com. Connecticut	Feb. 13, 1914
A. H. Scales	Com. Rec. Ship, Norfolk	Mar. 10, 1914
Victor Blue	Ch. Bu. Navigation	Mar. 10, 1914
Thos. Washington	Hydrographer	April 9, 1914
Guy H. Burrage	Com. Nebraska	April 28, 1914
A. H. Robertson	Com. San Diego	July 1, 1914
Carlo B. Brittain	Bu. Navigation	July 1, 1914
Casey B. Morgan	Com. Minnesota	July 1, 1914
William M. Crose	Com. Rhode Island	July 1, 1914
L. H. Chandler	Mem. General Bd	July 1, 1914
S. S. Robison	Com. South Carolina	July 1, 1914
Chas. F. Hughes	Mem. General Bd	July 10, 1914
Edward L. Beach	Com. Rec. Ship, New York	Dec. 12, 1914
H. O. Stickney	Nav. War Col., Newport	Dec. 15, 1914
Henry A. Wiley	Bd. Insp. & Sur. Ships	April 23, 1915
F. B. Bassett, Jr.	Navy Dept	May 5, 1915
R. H. Jackson	Com. Virginia	July 11, 1915
N. C. Twining	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 29, 1915
B. F. Hutchison	Nav. War Col., Newport	Aug. 6, 1915
T. P. Magruder	Nav. War Col., Newport	Aug. 6, 1915
S. E. W. Kittelle	Com. Maryland	Sept. 7, 1915
William V. Pratt	Atlantic Torp. Flot	Sept. 29, 1915

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

Commanders.	Present Duty.	Commission.
Louis M. Nulton	Naval Academy	July 1, 1910
Geo. R. Marvell	Bureau of Ordnance	July 1, 1910
W. D. MacDougall	Nav War Col., Newport	July 1, 1910
Geo. B. Bradshaw	Com. Charleston	July 1, 1910
Cleland N. Offley	Navy Yard, Mare Isl	July 1, 1910
L. R. de Steiguer	Com. Kearsarge	July 1, 1910
Wm. W. Phelps	Nav. War Col., Newport	Sept. 16, 1910
Louis A. Kaiser	Nav. War Col., Newport	Sept. 22, 1910
William C. Cole	Nav. War Col., Newport	Oct. 20, 1910
Philip Williams	Leave of absence	Nov. 14, 1910
W. J. Terhune	Under treatment	Jan. 7, 1911
Cleland Davis	Ch. Radio Sta., San Diego	Jan. 9, 1911
Wm. K. Harrison	Nav. War Col., Newport	Jan. 14, 1911
F. H. Schofield	Com. Chester	Jan. 29, 1911
Urban T. Holmes	Under treatment	Feb. 15, 1911
Jehu V. Chase	Mem. Board on Ordnance	Feb. 18, 1911
H. J. Ziegemeier	Secty. General Board	Mar. 4, 1911
Geo. W. Williams	Com. Cleveland	Mar. 4, 1911
Claude B. Price	Navy Yard, Philadelphia	Mar. 4, 1911
M. M. Taylor	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
C. T. Vogelgesang	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
Chas. B. McVay	Bureau of Ordnance	Mar. 4, 1911
John H. Dayton	Bureau Nav'n	Mar. 4, 1911
L. A. Bostwick	Duty General Board	Mar. 4, 1911
Wm. A. Moffett	Com. Train. Sta., Gt. Lakes	Mar. 4, 1911
Julian L. Latimer	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	Mar. 4, 1911
D. E. Dismukes	Com. Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1911
R. R. Belknap	Com. San Francisco	Mar. 4, 1911
De Witt Blamer	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
John K. Robison	Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
A. L. Willard	Navy Yard, Washington	Mar. 4, 1911
Edwin T. Pollock	Naval Observatory	Mar. 4, 1911
Clark D. Stearns	Com. Raleigh	Mar. 4, 1911
Henry H. Hough	Naval Academy	May 19, 1911
Milton E. Reed	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng	June 14, 1911
H. C. Christy	Com. Reina Mercedes	July 1, 1911
Noble E. Irwin	General Board	July 1, 1911
Waldo Evans	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911
Thomas J. Senn	Com. Chattanooga	July 1, 1911
Jay H. Sypher	Ch. of Staff, Asiatic Fleet	July 1, 1911
Bion B. Bierer	Insp. duty, Bu. Ordnance	July 1, 1911
Chas. F. Preston	Com. Missouri	July 1, 1911
Richard H. Leigh	Bu. Steam Eng	July 1, 1911
Adelbert Althouse	Duty General Board	July 1, 1911
W. D. Brotherton	Com. Helena	July 1, 1911
James F. Carter	Com. Castine	July 1, 1911
George W. Laws	Naval Academy	July 1, 1911
George C. Day	Com. Brooklyn	July 1, 1911
Luke McNamee	Waiting orders	July 1, 1911
Chas. L. Hussey	Duty General Board	Aug. 3, 1911
J. R. Y. Blakely	Com. Des Moines	Sept. 14, 1911
F. A. Traut	Com. Illinois	Oct. 26, 1911
John F. Hines	Naval Academy	Dec. 14, 1911
Robt. K. Crank	Chg. Navy Rectg. Sta., New York	Jan. 25, 1912
Stanford E. Moses	Com. Saratoga	April 27, 1912
Powers Symington	Nav. Att., London	May 10, 1912
Yates Stirling, Jr.	Sub. Flot., At. Fleet	June 7, 1912
R. D. Hasbrouck	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1, 1912
Joel R. P. Pringle	Naval Academy	July 1, 1912
E. S. Kellogg	Com. Galveston	July 1, 1912
Frank H. Clark	Com. Baltimore	July 1, 1912
E. H. Campbell	Com. New Orleans	July 1, 1912
Walter S. Crosley	Com. Prairie	July 1, 1912
Charles J. Lang	Com. Wheeling	July 1, 1912
Henry B. Price	Com. Melville	July 1, 1912
Martin E. Trench	Com. Denver	July 1, 1912
Orton P. Jackson	Chf. of Staff, 2d in Com., At. Fleet	July 1, 1912
F. L. Chadwick	N. Mag., St. Julien's Creek, Va	July 1, 1912
P. N. Olmsted	Com. Nashville	Jan. 16, 1913
John R. Brady	Sick leave	Feb. 12, 1913
C. C. Fewel	Com. Cincinnati	Mar 26, 1913
Frank B. Upham	Navy Yard, New York	June 15, 1913
Andre M. Proctor	Insp. duty, Bu. Ord	June 15, 1913
Chester Wells	Com. Montana	July 1, 1913
Ridley McLean	Judge Advocate Gen	July 1, 1913
David F. Sellers	Com. Salem	July 1, 1913
J. T. Tompkins	Com. Nevada	July 1, 1913
S. V. Graham	Nav. Att., Vienna	July 1, 1913
Alfred W. Hinds	Ex. Off. Oklahoma	July 1, 1913
E. L. Bennett	Com. Vestal	July 1, 1913
William P. Scott	Com. Marietta	July 1, 1913
Jos. M. Reeves	Com. Oregon	July 1, 1913
Roscoe C. Moody	Naval Academy	July 1, 1913
Frank Lyon	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1, 1913
John M. Luby	Com. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo	July 1, 1913
A. G. Kavanagh	Com. Annapolis	July 1, 1913
Hutch I. Cone	Marine Supt., Canal Zone	July 1, 1913
Roscoe C. Bulmer	Com. Sacramento	July 1, 1913
G. S. Galbraith	Insp. duty, Bu. Ord	July 1, 1913
R. W. McNeely	Bu. of Navigation	July 1, 1913
Walter S. Turpin	Nav. War Col., Newport	Dec. 20, 1913
George E. Gelm	Bd. Insp. & Sur. Ships	Feb. 13, 1914
Frank H. Brumby	Ex. Off. Delaware	April 9, 1914
James P Morton	Com. Scorpion	April 9, 1914
Geo. L. P. Stone	Ex. Off. Vermont	April 28, 1914
Harris Laning	Com. Res. Torp. Flot., At. Fleet	July 1, 1914

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

Commanders.	Present Duty.	Commission.	Commanders.	Present Duty.	Commission.
F. D. Karns	Com. Prometheus	July 1, 1914	D. W. Wurtsbaugh	Aide to Secty. of Navy	July 1, 1914
David W. Todd	Com. Dixie	July 1, 1914	Ralph Earle	Naval Academy	July 1, 1914
John V. Klemann	Navy Yd, Portsmouth	July 1, 1914	G. S. Lincoln	Naval Academy	July 10, 1914
Henry V. Butler	Navy Department	July 1, 1914	Ivan C. Wettengel	Nav. Arkansas	Dec. 12, 1914
W. R. Gherardi	Nav. Att., Berlin	July 1, 1914	Chas. M. Toner	Com. South Dakota	Dec. 15, 1914
James J. Raby	Naval Academy	July 1, 1914	Wat T. Cluverius	Naval Academy	April 23, 1915
F. N. Freeman	Com. Torp. Flot., Pacific Fleet	July 1, 1914	Duncan M. Wood	Navy Yard, Norfolk	May 5, 1915
Wm. H. Standley	Com. Yorktown	July 1, 1914	Leigh C. Palmer	Ex. Off. New York	July 11, 1915
K. M. Bennett	Ex. Off. Virginia	July 1, 1914	A. W. Marshall	Com. Machias	July 29, 1915
E. H. Watson	Ex. Off. Utah	July 1, 1914	T. A. Kearney	Flt. Gunnery Off., Atlantic Fleet	Aug. 6, 1915
Rufus Z. Johnston	Com. Naval Training Station, Newport	July 1, 1914	A. MacArthur	Ex. Off. Nebraska	Aug. 17, 1915
Thos. T. Craven	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1914	Frank E. Ridgely	Ex. Off. Kansas	Sept. 7, 1915
			Dudley W. Knox	Off. Nav. Intelligence	Sept. 29, 1915

Abbreviations: Att.—Attache; Bd.—Board; Bu.—Bureau; Ch.—Chief; Col.—College; Com.—Commanding; Eng.—Engineer or Engineering; Ex.—Executive; Insp.—Inspector or Inspection; Nav.—Naval; Off.—Officer; Sta.—Station; St.—Steam; Sub.—Submarine; Sup.—Supervisor.

POINTS CONCERNING UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

To provide for the welfare and comfort of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy during the fiscal year of 1916, it is going to cost Uncle Sam just $41,370,563. Of this amount $11,605,153 is required to pay the officers on the active list, while the retired officers receive the sum of $3,070,230.

The perquisites allowed officers of the Navy will aggregate about three-quarters of a million dollars in 1916. Of this amount $550,000 will be spent in providing quarters for those officers who cannot be accommodated in buildings or houses maintained by the Government, and $200,000 for the item of heat and light for officers using other than Government quarters and in Government quarters where no heating and lighting plant is maintained by the Government; also the item of rations, for enlisted men and certain officers, which figured at 30 cents a day amounts to nearly $5,500,000. The sum of $540,000 is required to pay the midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is divided into the following items. Pay of 48,000 petty officers, seaman, etc., $23,616,000; 3,500 apprentices under training, $742,560; 435 retired enlisted men, $340,000, and 1,000 enlisted men in prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial, etc., $200,000.

Each man in the Navy holding an honorable discharge receives a bounty. This item will cost the Government $927,000 in 1916. There is also required the sum of $15,520 for interest on the deposits held by Uncle Sam for the enlisted men of the Navy. One hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty dollars is required to pay the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy and $15,480 is allowed them for commutation of quarters.

Each officer or enlisted man in the Navy who dies from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty is entitled to have paid to his beneficiary a sum equal to one-half of his annual pay. For this purpose the sum of $75,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1916.

MORTALITY OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

For comparison with civil mortality statistics, the following data concerning the mortality of the United States Navy and Marine Corps were supplied by the Surgeon-General of the Navy:

The low rates as compared with those of the registration area are, of course, dependent upon the special age distribution of the naval force, which is for the most part composed of men in the most favorable periods of life. The marked reduction in the mortality of the entire service from 8.88 in 1900 to 3.82 in 1913 is notable. Comparative figures for the English Navy, 1911, are as follows: Average strength of service afloat, 117,100; total deaths, 366, or 3.12 per 1,000; deaths from diseases, 260, or 2.22 per 1,000; deaths from violence, 106, or 0.90 per 1,000.

Year*	Average Strength.		Deaths.						Death Rate Per 1,000 of Average Strength.					
			Entire Service.			Force Afloat.			Entire Service.			Force Afloat.		
	Entire Service	Force Afloat	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases.	Deaths from Injuries.
1913	65,926	42,719	252	146	106	85	27	58	3.82	2.21	1.45	1.28	0.40	0.87
1912	61,897	41,842	253	128	125	99	26	73	4.08	2.06	2.01	2.36	0.62	1.74
1911	61,399	42,911	253	130	123	92	25	67	4.12	2.11	2.00	2.14	0.58	1.56
1910	58,340	35,567	330	159	171	125	31	94	5.66	2.73	2.93	3.15	0.87	2.64
1909	57,172	34,688	286	135	109	88	25	63	5.00	2.36	1.90	2.53	0.72	1.81
1908	52,913	32,181	305	187	111	87	17	60	5.76	3.53	2.09	2.70	0.52	1.86
1907	46,336	38,369	263	162	101	102	31	71	5.67	3.94	2.17	2.65	0.80	1.85
1906	42,529	30,846	241	144	97	87	30	57	5.66	3.38	2.28	2.81	0.97	1.84
1905	41,313	34,820	268	129	139	138	31	107	6.48	3.12	3.36	3.96	0.89	3.07
1904	40,555	33,914	246	130	116	107	25	82	6.06	3.21	2.85	3.15	0.73	2.41
1903	37,248	27,556	224	164	60	72	37	35	6.01	4.40	1.60	2.61	1.37	1.27
1902	31,240	.....	211	129	82	65	27	38	6.75	4.13	2.62	.....	.....	.....
1901	26,873	.....	166	115	51	58	30	28	6.18	4.28	1.90	.....	.....	.....

* Years given as far back as comparable data are available.

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903, its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the league is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is two ($2) dollars annually. The headquarters of the league is at the Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

The General Officers are: *President*—Col. Robert M. Thompson. *Secretary*—Arthur H. Dadmun. *Treasurer*—Lewis L. Clarke.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost. (1)	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Armored Vessels. Seagoing Battleships.								
Alabama	BS	1896	11,552	17.01	11,207	$4,665,820	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Arizona*	BS	1914	31,400	21	....	†7,425,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Arkansas	BS	1910	26,000	21.05	28,697	†4,675,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
California*	BS	...	32,000	21	....	†7,800,000	12 14-in. B L R, 25 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Connecticut	BS	1903	16,000	18.78	19,819	7,911,175	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Delaware	BS	1907	20,000	21.56	29,043	5,702,757	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Florida	BS	1909	21,825	22.06	41,240	†6,400,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Georgia	BS	1901	14,948	19.26	25,088	6,543,531	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Idaho*	BS	1915	32,000	21	....	†7,250,000	12 14-in. B L R, 25 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Illinois	BS	1897	11,552	17.45	12,757	4,621,408	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Indiana	BS	1891	10,288	15.55	9,607	5,983,371	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Iowa	BS	1893	11,346	17.09	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	10 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Kansas	BS	1904	16,000	18.09	19,545	7,565,620	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Kearsarge	BS	1896	11,520	16.82	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 18 5-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. S A, 1 18-in. torp. tube.
Kentucky	BS	1896	11,520	16.90	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 18 5-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Louisiana	BS	1903	16,000	18.82	20,746	7,425,613	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Maine	BS	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Massachusetts	BS	1891	10,288	16.21	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Michigan	BS	1906	16,000	18.79	16,313	†3,585,000	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Minnesota	BS	1903	16,000	18.85	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Mississippi*	BS	1915	32,000	21	....	†7,115,000	12 14-in. B L R, 25 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Missouri	BS	1900	12,500	18.15	15,845	5,258,260	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Nebraska	BS	1902	14,948	19.06	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Nevada	BS	1912	27,500	20.50	26,500	†5,895,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New Hampshire	BS	1905	16,000	18.16	17,820	6,354,139	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New Jersey	BS	1902	14,948	19.18	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 3 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
New York	BS	1911	27,000	21	28,100	†6,400,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
North Dakota	BS	1907	20,000	21.01	31,635	5,971,122	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Ohio	BS	1899	12,500	17.82	16,220	5,265,504	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Oklahoma	BS	1912	27,500	20.50	24,800	†5,926,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Oregon	BS	1891	10,288	16.79	11,037	6,575,032	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Pennsylvania*	BS	1913	31,400	21	31,500	†7,260,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Rhode Island	BS	1902	14,948	19.01	20,310	6,536,568	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
South Carolina	BS	1906	16,000	18.86	18,087	5,097,355	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in R F, 2 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Texas	BS	1911	27,000	21.05	28,100	†5,830,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Utah	BS	1909	21,825	21.04	27,445	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Vermont	BS	1904	16,000	18.33	17,741	7,563,963	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Virginia	BS	1902	14,948	19.01	22,841	6,703,614	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Wisconsin	BS	1897	11,552	17.17	12,452	4,723,894	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A.
Wyoming	BS	1910	26,000	21.22	31,601	†4,450,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
No. 43* ‡	BS	...	....	....	....	†7,800,000	.....	.....
No. 44* ‡	BS	...	....	....	....	†7,800,000	.....	.....

(1) Figures showing complete cost are given as far as possible. † Contract price of hull and machinery.
* Under construction or contracted for. ‡ Design in course of preparation.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Armored Cruisers.								
Colorado	AC	1901	13,680	22.24	26,837	$5,692,142	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Maryland	AC	1901	13,680	22.41	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Montana	AC	1905	14,500	22.26	27,938	5,707,579	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
North Carolina	AC	1905	14,500	21.91	25,598	5,062,592	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Pittsburgh (6)	AC	1901	13,680	22.44	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
San Diego (7)	AC	1902	13,680	22.20	29,658	5,341,754	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
South Dakota	AC	1902	13,680	22.24	28,543	4,735,160	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
Tennessee	AC	1903	14,500	22.16	29,963	6,144,802	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
Washington	AC	1903	14,500	22.27	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. B L R.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 4 21-in. torp. tubes.
West Virginia	AC	1901	13,680	22.15	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
First-Class Cruisers.								
Brooklyn	1CC	1893	9,215	21.91	18,425	4,423,790	8 8-in. B L R, 12 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Charleston	1CC	1902	9,700	22.04	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A
Milwaukee	1CC	1902	9,700	22.22	24,186	3,965,225	14 6-in. B L R	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
Saratoga (5)	1CC	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. B L R	8 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
St. Louis	1CC	1902	9,700	22.13	27,264	3,818,177	14 6-in. B L R.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
Second-Class Cruisers.								
Chicago	2CC	1888	4,500	18	9,000	†889,000	14 5-in. R F.	9 6-pdr. R F.
Columbia	2CC	1890	7,350	22.80	18,269	3,909,011	3 6-in. R F.	8 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. S A.
Minneapolis	2CC	1891	7,350	23.07	20,344	3,849,996	3 6-in. R F.	8 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. S A.
Olympia	2CC	1891	5,865	21.69	17,080	2,979,283	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F.
Third-Class Cruisers.								
Albany	3CC		3,400	20.52	7,400	1,205,000	10 5-in. B L R.	2 3-pdr. R F.
Birmingham	3CC	1905	3,750	24.33	15,670	1,778,212	2 5-in. B L R.	8 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Boston	3CC	1883	3,000	15.00	4,300	†619,000	2 8-in. B L R, 3 6-in. R F.	1 4-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Chattanooga	3CC	1900	3,200	16.65	5,900	1,686,504	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Chester	3CC	1905	3,750	26.52	25,400	1,950,480	2 5-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Cincinnati	3CC	1890	3,183	19.91	7,070	2,371,901	11 5-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F.
Cleveland	3CC	1900	3,200	16.45	4,640	1,374,809	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Denver	3CC	1900	3,200	16.75	6,145	1,415,060	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Des Moines	3CC	1903	3,200	16.64	5,340	1,426,104	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Galveston	3CC	1901	3,200	16.41	5,073	1,796,774	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Marblehead	3CC	1890	2,072	18.44	4,947	1,291,162	8 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F.
Montgomery	3CC	1899	2,072	19.06	5,544	1,267,109	.....	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes, 2 18-in. torp. tubes.
New Orleans	3CC		3,430	20	7,500‖	1,429,215	10 5-in. B L R.	2 3-pdr. R F.
Raleigh	3CC	1889	2,185	21.12	8,149	2,199,729	11 5-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F.
Salem	3CC	1905	3,750	25.06	19,578	1,541,571	12 5-in. B L R.	6 3-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 21-in. torp. tubes.
Tacoma	3CC	1900	3,200	16.78	5,288	1,398,781	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.
Torpedo Boats.								
Bagley	TB	1900	175	29.15	3,920	†161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey	TB	1898	280	30.26	5,000	†210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Barney	TB	1900	175	29.04	3,920	†161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle	TB	1900	175	28.57	3,940	†161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakely	TB	1899	196	26.28	3,000	†159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dahlgren	TB	1897	146	30	4,200	†194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
De Long	TB	1899	196	25.52	3,000	†159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dupont	TB	1896	165	28.58	3,800	†144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut	TB	1897	274	30.13	5,000	†227,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Foote	TB	1896	142	24.58	2,000	†97,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Fox	TB	1897	154	29.13	1,700	†81,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough	TB	1898	255	27.40	5,800	†244,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Mackenzie	TB	1897	65	29.11	1,192	†48,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris	TB	1897	165	24	1,700	†85,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rodgers	TB	1896	142	24.49	2,200	†97,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Shubrick	TB	1899	200	26.07	1,000	†129,700	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers	TB		150	15	1,000	†72,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Thornton	TB	1899	200	24.88	1,000	†129,700	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey	TB	1899	165	24.04	1,000	†168,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.

(5) Formerly named New York. (6) Formerly named Pennsylvania. (7) Formerly named California.
† Contract price of hull and machinery. ‖ Purchased during Spanish war.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Double Turret Monitors.								
Amphitrite	CD	1874	3,990	10.50	1,600	$2,195,980	4 10-in. B L R.	2 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F.
Miantonomoh	CD	1874	3,990	10.50	1,426	2,540,136	4 10-in. B L R.	2 6-pdr. R F.
Monadnock	CD	1875	3,990	11.63	2,163	2,756,760	4 10-in. B L R.	2 4-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Monterey	CD	1889	4,084	13.60	5,104	2,764,371	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F.
Terror	CD	1874	3,990	10.50	1,600	2,217,102	4 10-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Single Turret Monitors.								
Cheyenne (1)	CD	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	1,590,380	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Ozark (2)	CD	1899	1,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,879	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Tallahassee (3)	CD	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 3 6-pdr. R F.
Tonopah (4)	CD	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B L R.	4 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F.
Gunboats.								
Callao	GB	1887	243	10	250			1 3-pdr. R F.
Castine	GB	1891	1,177	16.04	2,180	†318,500		2 4-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Concord	GB	1888	1,710	16.80	2,359	†490,000	3 6-in. R F.	1 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
Dolphin	GB	1883	1,486	15.50	2,253	†315,000		6 6-pdr. R F.
Don Juan de Austria**	GB		1,130	12.20	941	†180,000		2 4-in. R F, 8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F
Elcano	GB		620	11	600			4 4-in R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
Helena	GB	1894	1,392	15.50	1,959	539,042		8 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F
Isla de Luzon**	GB		1,030	11.25	516	215,000		4 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Machias	GB	1891	1,177	15.46	1,848	657,761		8 4-in. R F, 2 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Monocacy	GB	1913	190	13.25	800	†215,000		2 6-pdr. R F, 6 auto. mach.
Nashville	GB	1894	1,371	16.39	2,524	586,968		8 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr R F.
Palos	GB	1913	190	13.25	800	†260,000		2 6-pdr. R F, 6 auto. mach.
Pampanga	GB	1887	24	10	250			4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Petrel	GB	1887	890	11.40	1,008	464,035		4 4-in R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Quiros	GB	1894	350	11	550			4 3-pdr. R F.
Ranger	GB	1873	1,261	10	500			
Sacramento	GB	1913	1,423	12.78	950	†452,500		3 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F.
Samar	GB	1887	243	10.5	250			4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Sandoval	GB		190	8	666			2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Villalobos	GB	1895	370	11	450			4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Wilmington	GB	1894	1,392	15.08	1,868	531,192		8 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
Yorktown	GB	1887	1,710	16.14	3,341	†455,000	6 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F.
Converted Gunboats.								
Annapolis	CGB	1896	1,010	13.17	1,223	375,417		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Dubuque	CGB	1903	1,085	12.93	1,193	442,463		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr R F, 2 1-pdr. R F
Marietta	CGB	1896	990	13.02	1,036	251,424		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Newport	CGB	1896	1,010	12.29	998	403,956		
Paducah	CGB	1903	1,085	12.85	1,247	506,932		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F
Princeton	CGB	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Vicksburg	CGB	1896	1,010	12.71	1,111	388,750		6 4-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Wheeling	CGB	1896	990	12.88	1,063	348,515		6 4-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F
Special Type.								
Baltimore	MDS	1887	4,413	20.10	8,777	†1,325,000	4 6-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Lebanon	AS	...	3,285	10	1,000	†225,000		4 4-in. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Panther	Tend	1889	3,380	13.5	3,200	†375,000		2 6-pdr. R F.
Prometheus	RS	1907	12,585	16	7,500	†1,550,000	4 5-in. R F.	
San Francisco	MDS	1888	4,083	19.52	9,913	2,135,303	8 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Solace	HS		5,700	15	3,200	†600,000		
Vestal	RS	1907	12,585	16	7,500	†1,550,000	4 5-in. R F.	
Vesuvius	TPS	1887	930	21.65	4,295	†350,000		1 3-pdr. S A. 1 21-in. torp. tube, 3 18-in. torp. tubes.
Destroyers.								
Allen*	Des	1915	1,075	30	..	800,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Ammen	Des	1910	742	30.48	14,001	†648,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in R F.
Aylwin	Des	1912	1,036	29.60	16,000	†756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Bainbridge	Des	1899	420	28.45	8,000	†283,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.

(1) Formerly named Wyoming. (2) Formerly named Arkansas. (3) Formerly named Florida. (4) Formerly named Nevada. **Captured from Spain. † Contract price of hull and machinery.

The following vessels are serving as tenders to torpedo vessels: Alert, Bushnell, Dixie, Fulton, Iris, Melville, Mohican, Pompey, and Severn.

The following are used as transports: Buffalo, General Alava, Hancock, Prairie, and Rainbow, and No. 1, the latter being in course of construction.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.†	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Balch	Des	1912	1,036	29.62	16,000	$756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Barry	Des	1899	420	28.13	8,000	283,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Beale	Des	1911	742	29.65	11,800	654,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Benham	Des	1912	1,036	29.59	16,000	756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Burrows	Des	1909	742	30.67	13,254	665,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Cassin	Des	1912	1,020	30.14	15,307	761,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Chauncey	Des	1899	420	28.64	8,000	283,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Conyngham	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	....	881,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cummings	Des	1912	1,020	30.57	16,335	761,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cushing	Des	1911	1,050	29	....	854,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Dale	Des	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Davis*	Des	1915	1,075	30	....	800,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Decatur	Des	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Downes	Des	1912	1,072	29	16,000	777,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Drayton	Des	1909	742	31.83	15,524	644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Duncan	Des	1912	1,014	29.14	16,000	779,450		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Ericsson	Des	1913	1,090	29	....	873,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Fanning	Des	1911	742	29.99	12,600	600,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Flusser	Des	1908	700	30.41	11,541	624,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Henley	Des	1911	742	30.41	13,472	648,700		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Hopkins	Des	1899	408	29.02	8,456	291,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Hull	Des	1899	408	28.04	9,119	291,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Jacob Jones	Des	1914	1,150	29.50	....	825,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Jarvis	Des	1911	742	30.01	10,584	640,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Jenkins	Des	1911	742	31.27	12,449	654,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Jouett	Des	1911	742	32.27	12,340	654,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Lamson	Des	1908	700	28.61	10,769	585,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Lawrence	Des	1899	400	28.41	8,400	281,000		2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. R F.
Mayrant	Des	1908	742	30.22	13,100	664,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
McCall	Des	1909	742	30.66	13,072	665,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
McDougal	Des	1913	1,020	29	16,000	840,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Macdonough	Des	1899	400	28.08	8,400	281,000		2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. R F.
Monaghan	Des	1910	742	30.45	12,410	629,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Nicholson	Des	1913	1,090	29	....	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
O'Brien	Des	1913	1,090	29	....	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Parker	Des	1912	1,036	29.55	16,000	756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Patterson	Des	1910	742	29.60	12,622	647,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Paulding	Des	1910	742	32.80	17,392	644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Paul Jones	Des	1899	420	28.94	8,000	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Perkins	Des	1909	742	29.76	11,668	610,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Perry	Des	1899	420	28.32	7,950	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Porter	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	....	881,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Preble	Des	1899	420	28.03	7,310	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preston	Des	1908	700	29.18	10,918	645,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Reid	Des	1908	700	31.82	12,121	624,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Roe	Des	1909	742	29.60	11,789	620,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Rowan*	Des	1915	1,110	29.5	....	795,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Sampson*	Des	1915	1,126	29.5	....	795,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Shaw*	Des	1915	1,110	29.5	....	925,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Smith	Des	1908	700	28.35	9,946	585,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Sterett	Des	1909	742	30.37	12,780	610,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Stewart	Des	1900	420	29.60	8,000	282,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F.
Terry	Des	1909	742	30.21	13,350	620,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Trippe	Des	1910	742	30.89	14,978	620,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Truxton	Des	1899	433	29.38	8,300	286,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Tucker	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	....	881,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Wadsworth	Des	1914	1,090	29	....	884,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Wainwright	Des	1914	1,150	29.50	....	825,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Walke	Des	1910	742	29.75	12,573	644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Warrington	Des	1909	742	30.12	12,186	664,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Whipple	Des	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.
Wilkes*	Des	1915	1,110	29.5	....	812,000		4 21-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Winslow	Des	1913	1,090	29	....	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Worden	Des	1899	433	28.85	8,300	286,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.

* Under construction or contracted for. † Contract price of hull and machinery.

NOTE—Destroyers Nos. 69 to 74, inclusive, have been authorized. Design in course of preparation.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

SUBMARINES designated as follows: A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, L-8, L-9, L-10, L-11, M-1, N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, N-6, N-7, and Schley. Nos. 60 to 77 have been authorized.

DATES OF FUTURE RETIREMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list for age limit under the law: Thomas B. Howard, August 10, 1916; Austin M. Knight, December 16, 1916; Bradley A. Fiske, June 13, 1916; James M. Helm, December 16, 1917; Cameron McR. Winslow, July 29, 1916; Nathaniel R. Usher, April 7, 1917; Frank F. Fletcher, November 23, 1917; Wythe M. Parks, September 8, 1918; William B. Caperton, June 30, 1917; Walter F. Worthington, March 8, 1917; Clifford J. Boush, August 13, 1916; Henry T. Mayo, December 8, 1918; Benjamin Tappan, April 12, 1918; Charles F. Pond, October 26, 1918; Walter McLean, July 30, 1917; De Witt Coffman, November 28, 1916; Reynold T. Hall, November 5, 1920; William F. Fullam, October 20, 1917; Albert G. Winterhalter, October 5, 1918; Augustus F. Fechteler, September 1, 1919; Albert Gleaves, January 1, 1920; Herbert O. Dunn, May 29, 1919; Albert W. Grant, April 14, 1918; William S. Benson September 25, 1917.

The active list of the Navy comprises 3,421 commissioned and 408 warrant officers, not including 876 at the Naval Academy. There are 854 commissioned and 134 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 51,500 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS. For details see Index for "United States Marine Corps."

VESSELS OF UNITED STATES NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

Wyoming, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher). Capt. Thos. Snowden.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice-Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

Arkansas, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Vice-Admiral Mayo). Capt. W. R. Shoemaker.
Delaware, B. 1st L. Capt. W. A. Gill.
New York, B. 1st L. Capt. H. Rodman.
Texas, B. 1st L. Capt. John Hood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

Florida, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fechteler). Capt. H. P. Jones.
Kansas, B. 2d L. Capt. H. F. Bryan.
Michigan, B. 2d L. Capt. A. P. Niblack.
South Carolina, B. 2d L. Capt. S. S. Robison.
Utah, B. 1st L. Capt. A. S. Halstead.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

Virginia, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Coffman). Capt. R. H. Jackson.
Georgia, B. 2d L. Capt. J. W. Oman.
Nebraska, B. 2d L. Capt. G. H. Burrage.
New Jersey, B. 2d L. Capt. J. L. Jayne.
Rhode Island, B. 2d L. Capt. W. M. Crose.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

Louisiana, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Dunn). Capt. G. F. Cooper.
Connecticut, B. 2d L. Capt. E. H. Durell.
Minnesota, B. 2d L. Capt. C. B. Morgan.
New Hampshire, B. 2d L. Capt. E. A. Anderson.
Vermont, B. 2d L. Comdr. G. L. P. Stone.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

Washington, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Caperton). Lieut. Comdr. W. McDowell.
Castine, Tender. Comdr. J. F. Carter.
Des Moines, C. 3d C. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely.
Kearsage, B. 2d L. Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer.
Kentucky, B. 2d L. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes.
Machias, G. B. Comdr. A. W. Marshall.
Marietta, G. B. Comdr. W. P. Scott.
Montana, A. C. Comdr. C. Wells.
Nashville, G. B. Comdr. P. N. Olmstead.
North Carolina, A. C. Lieut.-Comdr. J. J. Hyland.
Petrel, G. B. Lieut. H. F. Emerson.
Sacramento, G. B. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer.
Tennessee, A. C. Capt. B. C. Decker.
Wheeling, G. B. Comdr. C. J. Lang.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, Flotilla Commander.

Ammen	Burrows	Fanning	Jouett	Nicholson	Perkins	Sterett
Aylwin	Cassin	Flusser	Lamson	O'Brien	Preston	Terry
Balch	Cummings	Henley	McCall	Parker	Reid	Trippe
Beale	Downes	Jarvis	McDougal	Patterson	Roe	Walke
Benham	Drayton	Jenkins	Monaghan	Paulding	Smith	Warrington

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

San Francisco, M. D. S. Comdr. R. R. Belknap.
Baltimore, Mine Planter. Comdr. F. H. Clark.
Dubuque, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. L. R. Sargent.
Ontario, Tug. Chf. Bosn. E. V. Sanstrom
Patapsco, Tug. Chf. Bosn. R. Rohange.
Patuxent, Tug. Chf. Bosn. F. Muller.
Sonoma, Tug. Chf. Bosn. K. Rundquist.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Vestal (repair ship)
Brutus (collier)
Celtic (supply ship)
Culgoa (supply ship)
Hector (collier)
Jupiter (fuel ship)
Lebanon (ammunition ship)
Mars (collier)
Solace (hospital ship)
Vulcan (collier)
Yankton (tender)

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear-Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Alabama, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Helm). Lieut. J. J. McCracken.
Illinois, B. 2d L. Comdr. F. A. Traut.
Missouri, B. 2d L. Comdr. C. F. Preston.
North Dakota, B. 1st L. Lieut. I. F. Dortch.
Ohio, B. 2d L. Comdr. Lieut. J. A. Fletcher.
Wisconsin, B. 2d L. Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

San Diego, A. C. (Flagship of Admiral Winslow). Capt. A. H. Robertson.
Annapolis, G. B. Comdr. A. G. Kavanagh.
Chattanooga, C. 3d C. Comdr. T. J. Senn.
Cleveland, C. 3d C. Comdr. G. W. Williams.
Denver, C. 3d C. Comdr. M. E. Trench.
Maryland, A. C. Capt. S. E. W. Kittelle.
New Orleans, C. 3d C. Comdr. E. H. Campbell.
Raleigh, C. 3d C. Comdr. C. D. Stearns.
Yorktown, G. B. Comdr. W. H. Standley.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Commander Frederic N. Freeman, Flotilla Commander.

Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxton, Whipple

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Glacier (supply ship), Iroquois (tug), Justin (collier), Saturn (collier)

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear-Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

South Dakota, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fullam). Comdr. C. M. Toter.
Albany, C. 3d C. Lieut. G. A. Alexander.
Charleston, C. 1st C. Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw.
Colorado, A. C. Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold.
Milwaukee, C. 1st C. Lieut.-Comdr. M. H. Simons.
Pittsburgh, A. C. Lieut. A. K. Atkins.
West Virginia, A. C. Lieut. S. C. Loomis.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

Saratoga, C. 1st C. (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter). Comdr. S. E. Moses.
Cincinnati, C. 3d C. Comdr. C. C. Fewel.
Galveston, C. 3d C. Comdr. E. S. Kellogg.

SECOND DIVISION.

Elcano, G. B. Lieut.-Comdr. L. Coxe.
Helena, G. B. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton.
Monocacy, G. B. Lieut. A. F. Carter.
Palos, G. B. Lieut. S. W. Cake.
Quiros, G. B. Lieut. (J. G.) B. A. Strait.
Samar, G. B. Lieut. (J. G.) S. W. King.
Villalobos, G. B. Lieut. N. H. Goss.

THIRD DIVISION.

Callao, G. B. Ensign J. B. Timberlake.
Wilmington, G. B. Lieut. R. R. Mann.

VESSELS OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Dale, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Decatur

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Monterey (monitor), Piscataqua (tug), Nanshan (collier), Wompatuck (tug)

For complete list and stations of United States Naval Vessels see "Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory," which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

Abbreviations: A. C.—Armored Cruiser. B. 1st L.—Battleship, first line. B. 2d L.—Battleship, second line. C. 1st C.—Cruiser, first class. C. 2d C.—Cruiser, second class. C. 3d C.—Cruiser, third class. C. G. B.—Converted gunboat. Des.—Destroyer. G. B.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Sta. Ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

NAVAL MILITIA.

THE Naval Militia is now organized in twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, as follows:

STATE.	Commis'd Offs.	Warrant Offs.	Petty Offs.	Men.	Total.	Commanding Officer.
California	56	9	144	582	791	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.
Connecticut	18	3	70	234	325	Com. E. Hill, Jr.
D. of Columbia	10	0	102	140	252	Com. J. A. Dempf.
Florida	11	1	29	33	74	Lieut.-Com. G. B. Graham.
Illinois	41	0	137	444	622	Capt. E. A. Evers.
Louisiana	24	1	80	274	379	Com. J. W. Bostick.
Maine	10	0	35	149	194	Lieut.-Com. R. K. Dyer.
Maryland	16	2	39	112	169	Com. R. Robinson.
Massachusetts	44	0	177	417	638	Capt. D. M. Goodridge.
Michigan	34	0	94	305	433	Com. J. T. Lewis, 1st Bat.; Com. G. T. Stephenson, 2d Bat.
Minnesota	16	0	60	149	225	Com. Guy A. Eaton.
Missouri	15	0	50	184	249	Com. G. F. Schwartz.
New Jersey	23	1	72	347	443	Com. E. M. Peters, 1st Bat.; Com. A. De Unger, 2d Bat.
New York	81	0	200	1,181	1,462	Com. R. P. Forshew.
North Carolina	32	6	92	240	370	Capt. C. D. Bradham.
Ohio	18	0	67	171	256	Com. A. F. Nicklett, 1st Bat.; Com. E. J. Kelly, 2d Bat.
Oregon	15	1	56	141	213	Lieut.-Com. G. F. Blair.
Pennsylvania	11	0	45	125	181	Com. T. T. Nelson, Jr.
Rhode Island	13	2	36	176	227	Com. W. C. Bliss.
South Carolina	8	0	14	89	111	Lieut.-Com. H. W. Crouch.
Washington	14	0	53	261	328	Capt. W. F. Andrews.
Wisconsin	13	0	21	92	126	Lieut.-Com. Theo. W. Werder.
Total	523	26	1,673	5,846	8,068	

The following vessels have been assigned to the various Naval Militia: Adams, Aileen, Amphitrite, Boston, Chicago, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Dupont, Elfrida, Essex, Farragut, Foote, Fox, Gloucester, Goldsborough, Gopher, Granite State, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Luzon, Mackenzie, Marblehead, Montgomery, Rodgers, Sandoval, Somers, Stranger, Sylvia, Vicksburg, Vixen, Wasp, Wolverine, Yantic.

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington having charge of Naval Militia matters is Capt. F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
									Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidships.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Alabama	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,447	....	16.5	14	15	3 to 4	2½	34	602	T. S., V. T. E.
Albany	346	0	43	9	16	10	747	....	....	7½	....	....	3	19	333	T. S., V. T. E.
Alert	177	4	32	0	13	0	197	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	109	S. S., H. C.
Amphitrite	259	3	55	4	14	6	271	....	9	7	11.5	....	1¾	23	172	T. S., I. C.
Annapolis	168	0	36	0	12	5	225	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	136	S. S., V. T. E.
Arizona*	600	0	97	0	28	10	†2,322	4-21	....	....	....	....	....	55	850	4-Screw Turbine.
Arkansas	554	0	93	2	28	6	2,691	2-21	....	....	....	....	....	68	981	4-Screw Turbine.
Baltimore	327	6	48	7	20	0	1,064	....	....	....	....	4	2.5	30	353	T. S., H. T. E.
Birmingham	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2-21	....	....	....	....	....	16	340	T. S., V. T. E.
Boston	277	5	42	2	16	10	428	....	....	....	....	....	3½	17	328	T. S., V. T. E.
Brooklyn	400	6	64	8	24	0	1,350	....	....	5½	8	2½	3.6	41	540	T. S., V. T. E.
Buffalo	391	1	48	3	19	5	1,375	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	171	S. S., V. T. E.
Bushnell	300	0	45	8	15	0	†660	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	165	S. S., Turbine.
California*	600	0	97	4	30	0	†2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	1,000	4-Screw Turbine.
Callao	115	5	17	10	6	6	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	29	T. S., C. I.
Castine	204	0	32	1	12	0	280	....	....	....	....	⅜	5-16	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,500	....	....	....	....	3	2	30	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chester	420	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2-21	....	....	....	....	....	16	340	4-Screw Turbine.
Cheyenne (1)	252	0	50	0	12	6	381	....	11	10	11	1.5	....	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	325	0	48	2	19	0	890	....	....	....	....	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300	0	42	0	18	0	577	....	....	....	....	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502	0	69	6	24	1	1,828	2-18	5 to 6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412	0	58	2	22	6	1,525	....	....	....	....	4	2.5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Concord	230	0	36	0	14	0	354	....	....	....	....	....	⅜	8	177	T. S., H. T. E.
Connecticut	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,452	4-21	11	12	15	3	3	57	962	T. S., V. T. E.
Delaware	510	0	85	2	26	11	2,668	2-21	....	....	....	....	....	52	822	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Dixie	391	1	48	3	19	11	1,075	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	349	S. S., V. T. E.
Dolphin	240	0	32	0	14	0	265	1-18 1-21	....	....	....	....	....	7	129	S. S., V. C.
Don Juan de Austria	210	0	32	0	12	6	210	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	129	S. S., H. C.
Dubuque	174	0	35	0	12	3	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Eleano	157	11	26	0	10	0	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	97	....
Florida	510	0	88	2	28	6	2,500	2-21	....	....	....	....	....	52	890	4-Screw Turbine.
Fulton	216	0	35	0	13	9	†234	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	165	S. S., Diesel.
Galveston	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	....	....	....	....	2 & 1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
General Alava	212	6	29	9	11	0	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	88	S. S., V. T. E.
Georgia	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,967	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	52	888	T. S., V. T. E.
Hancock	450	2	45	4	24	3	2,428	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	215	S. S., V. T. E.
Helena	250	0	40	0	9	0	300	....	....	....	....	⅜	5-16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Idaho*	600	0	97	4	30	0	†2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	1,000	4-Screw Turbine.
Illinois	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,275	1-18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,500	1-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	619	T. S., V. T. E.
Iowa	360	0	72	2	24	0	1,643	4-14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Iris	310	6	39	0	24	0	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	127	S. S., V. C.
Isla de Luzon	192	0	30	0	12	3	195	....	....	....	....	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E.
Kansas	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,388	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Kearsarge	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,640	1-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	39	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,620	1-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	35	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Lebanon	249	0	37	4	17	3	188	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	S. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,389	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204	0	32	1	12	0	280	....	....	....	....	⅜	5-16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388	0	72	2	23	10	1,860	2-18	11	12	12	4	2	41	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257	0	37	0	14	6	335	....	....	....	....	7-16	5-16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174	0	34	0	12	2	241	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348	0	69	3	24	0	1,487	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	34	671	T. S., V. T. E.
Melville	400	0	54	5	20	0	†900	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	277	S. S., Turbine.
Miantonomoh	260	3	55	4	14	6	260	....	7	11.5	....	....	1¾	16	164	T. S., I. C.
Michigan	450	0	80	2	24	6	2,380	2-21	11	12	10	3	1.5	49	758	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,650	....	....	....	....	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412	0	58	2	22	6	1,400	....	....	....	....	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,364	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi*	600	0	97	4	30	0	†2,200	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	1,000	4-Screw Turbine.
Missouri	388	0	72	2	23	11	1,887	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	47	754	T. S., V. T. E.
Mohican	216	0	37	0	16	6	158	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	110	....
Monadnock	259	6	55	6	14	6	386	....	9	7.5	11.5	....	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Monocacy	160	0	24	6	2	5	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	45	T. S., V. C.
Montana	502	0	72	10	25	0	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256	0	59	0	14	10	233	....	13	8	13	....	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257	0	37	0	14	6	3406	....	....	....	....	7-16	5-16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220	0	38	1	11	0	400	....	....	....	....	⅜	5-16	11	167	T. S., V. C. E.
Nebraska	435	0	76	2	23	9	1,923	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	49	857	T. S., V. T. E.

* Under construction. † Tons of fuel oil. (1) Monitor formerly named Wyoming.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

NAVY YARDS.

1. New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Norfolk Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
9. Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
10. New Orleans Navy Yard, New Orleans, La.

There is a naval station at Key West, Fla., a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and a training station at No. Chicago, Ill., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. T.; Cavite and Olongapo, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic Fleet.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. number of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal Navy Yards.

TUGS.

There are 48 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Ontario and Sonoma have a displacement of 1,102 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Waban, 100 and 150 tons respectively. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In service, under construction and authorized.)

First-class battleships, 42; armored cruisers, 10; cruisers, first class, 5; cruisers, second class, 4; cruisers, third class, 16; monitors, 9; destroyers, 74; torpedo boats, 19; submarines, 73; tenders to torpedo vessels, 9; gunboats, 30; transports, 6; supply ships, 5; hospital ships, 2; fuel ships, 25; converted yachts, 16; tugs, 48; special type, 8; unserviceable for war purposes, 19. Total, 420.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

(Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.)

Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Commodores.
Colonels rank with Captains.
Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders.
Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders.
Captains rank with Lieutenants.
First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants, Junior Grade.
Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

GUNNERY AND EFFICIENCY OF UNITED STATES WARSHIPS.

On September 24, 1915, the Navy Department published the relative standings of the principal vessels of the Navy in gunnery and general efficiency during the past year.

The standing of vessels in gunnery for the year ended June 20, 1915, was as follows:

Vessels of the Battleship Class—Georgia, 88.347; Texas, 67.885; Wyoming, 61.321; Michigan, 58.314; Saratoga, 56.386; Kansas, 55.527; New York, 54.901; Delaware, 52.346; Colorado, 50.906; New Hampshire, 48.520; New Jersey, 45.399; Utah, 42.795; Arkansas, 41.396; Vermont, 39.924; Louisiana, 36.721; Rhode Island, 34.103; South Carolina, 32.439; Florida, 28.475; Nebraska, 20.555; Minnesota, 17.326.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class—Patterson, 87.075; McDougal, 73.307; Fanning, 71.018; Truxton, 70.824; Burrows, 69.969; Drayton, 66.957; Beale, 63.368; Jouett, 62.939; Paul Jones, 62.468; Cummings, 62.316; Paulding, 62.098; Jarvis, 61.671; Cassin, 57.218; Perry, 55.855; Ammen, 55.441; Jenkins, 54.651; McCall, 54.458; Benham, 50.460; Warrington, 48.276; Chauncey, 41.519; Decatur, 39.178; Barry, 38.053; Dale, 34.399; Henley, 32.820; Preble, 24.821; Bainbridge, 21.752; Trippe, 16.880; Balch, .945.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8, 88.026; B-3, 60.612; C-3, 54.309; H-1, 52.326; A-4, 44.953; C-4, 43.469; H-2, 33.324; H-3, 30.122; K-3, 29.888; K-7, 29.291; A-6, 28.184; C-1, 23.091; A-7, 22.420; A-2, 18.012; C-2, 4.259; K-4, 4.401; B-2, 3.412; C-5, 0.000.

Vessels of the Cruiser Class—Galveston, 94.172; New Orleans, 50.001; Yorktown, 37.677; Chattanooga, 36.263; Cincinnati, 33.988; Denver, 33.478; Cleveland, 28.633; Raleigh, 16.164.

Vessels of the Gunboat Class—Mayflower, 99.063; Dixie, 78.156; Sacramento, 67.891; Pampanga, 43.087; Dolphin, 39.845; Wheeling, 32.386; Annapolis, 12.957.

The standings and merit for battle efficiency for the year ended June 30, 1915, were as follows:

Vessels of the Battleship Class—Michigan, 73.614; Texas, 71.992; Georgia, 71.101; Kansas, 69.458; New Hampshire, 64.149; Delaware, 62.774; New Jersey, 61.729; New York, 61.477; Wyoming, 56.424; Utah, 55.194; Nebraska, 53.605; Arkansas, 53.516; Vermont, 51.269; South Carolina, 49.090; Florida, 46.075; Colorado, 43.544; Louisiana, 34.621; Rhode Island, 33.453; Minnesota, 26.866.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class—Patterson, 90.907; McDougal, 85.272; Fanning, 84.503; Burrows, 81.682; Beale, 81.400; Paul Jones, 79.252; Jarvis, 78.658; Perry, 78.788; Drayton, 78.096; Cummings, 77.268; Cassin, 75.896; Truxton, 75.440; Ammen, 71.691; Jenkins, 68.945; Jouett, 67.628; Benham, 65.277; Paulding, 57.615; Preble, 56.466; Trippe, 38.011.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8, 98.200; C-3, 77.018; B-3, 75.011; C-4, 67.051; A-4, 65.875; H-1, 58.000; K-3, 55.663; K-7, 55.140; C-1, 48.529; H-3, 47.570; H-2, 47.440; A-2, 40.562; C-2, 40.263; K-4, 39.783; A-6, 37.304; C-5, 36.317; B-2, 35.237; A-7, 30.958.

JOINT STATE AND NAVY NEUTRALITY BOARD.

Shortly after the outbreak of the European war the President of the United States appointed a Neutrality Board to advise the Department of State and other departments of the Government regarding the numerous questions with respect to the duties and the rights of the United States as a neutral nation, in cases which have constantly arisen and many of which are of a very delicate character. The Chairman of the Neutrality Board is Dr. James Brown Scott, formerly Solicitor for the Department of State and now Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of its Division of International Law; associated with him are Capt. Harry S. Knapp, member of the General Board of the Navy and of the joint Army and Navy Board, and Capt. James H. Oliver, Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence and member of the General Board of the Navy. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The Neutrality Board holds daily sessions to consider questions referred to it by the Department of State.

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Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
Revenue Performance Report - Quarter 1, 2025

Revenue Stream	Q1 Target	Q1 Actual	Variance	% Performance
Income Tax	1,250,000,000	1,187,500,000	-62,500,000	95
Value Added Tax	1,800,000,000	1,710,000,000	-90,000,000	95
Excise Duty	450,000,000	427,500,000	-22,500,000	95
Customs Duty	600,000,000	570,000,000	-30,000,000	95
Stamp Duties	75,000,000	71,250,000	-3,750,000	95
Property Tax	120,000,000	114,000,000	-6,000,000	95
Mineral Royalties	300,000,000	285,000,000	-15,000,000	95
Fees and Charges	180,000,000	171,000,000	-9,000,000	95
Total	4,775,000,000	4,536,250,000	-238,750,000	95

GERMANY.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Ersatz Worth "T"	28,000			1913	1915		8 15-in., 16 6-in.		23	
Ersatz Kaiser Friedrich III. (1) Markgraf	28,000			1914			8 15-in., 16 6-in.		23	
Grosser Kurfürst König	25,575	27	34,000	1911	1914	$12,150,000	10 12-in., 14 6-in., 12 24-pdr., 4 14-pdr.	5	21	1,100
Ersatz Hertha	26,000	27	100,000	1913	1915		8 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 24-pdr.	5	27	
Derfflinger	26,000	27	100,000	1912	1914		8 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 24-pdr	5	27	
Lützow	26,000	27	100,000	1912	1915		8 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 24-pdr	5	27	
Kronprinz	25,575	27	34,000	1912	1915	12,150,000	10 12-in., 14 6-in., 12 24-pdr., 4 14-pdr.	5	21	1,100
Seydlitz	25,000	27	63,000	1911	1913		10 11-in., 12 6-in., 12 24-pdr., 4 14-pdr.	4	26	
Kaiserin König Albert Prinz-Regent Luitpold	24,700	27	25,000	1910	1913		10 12-in., 14 6-in., 12 24-pdr., 4 14-pdr.	5	20	1,088
K. Friedrich der Grosse	24,700	27	25,000	1909	1912		10 12-in., 14 6-in., 12 24-pdr., 4 14-pdr.	5	20	1,088
Oldenburg	21,000	29	28,000	1909	1912		12 12-in., 14 6-in., 14 24-pdr	6	20	1,106
Thüringen Helgoland Ostfriesland	21,000	29	28,000	1908	1911		12 12-in., 14 6-in., 14 24-pdr.	6	20	1,106
Von der Tann	19,400	27	50,000	1908	1910	8,908,380	8 11-in., 10 6-in., 16 24-pdr	4	25	910
Posen Rheinland	18,900	27	20,000	1907	1910	8,869,500	12 11-in., 12 6-in., 16 24-pdr.	6	19	963
Westfalen	18,900	27	20,000	1907	1909	8,869,500	12 11-in., 12 6-in., 16 24-pdr.	6	19	963
Nassau	18,900	27	20,000	1906	1909	8,869,500	12 11-in., 12 6-in., 16 24-pdr.	6	19	963
Schleswig-Holstein Schlesien	13,200	25	16,000	1903	1908	5,900,040	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	6	18	729
Hannover	13,200	25	16,000	1904	1907	5,625,450	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	6	18	729
Pommern	13,200	25	16,000	1904	1907	5,900,040	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	6	18	729
Deutschland	13,200	25	16,000	1903	1906	5,900,040	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	6	18	729
Lothringen	13,200	26	16,000	1902	1906	5,625,450	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	691
Hessen Preussen	13,200	26	16,000	1902	1905	5,625,450	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	691
Braunschweig Elsass	13,200	26	16,000	1901	1904	5,625,450	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 24-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	691
Mecklenburg Schwaben	11,830	28	15,000	1900	1903	5,057,675	4 9.4-in., 18 6-in., 12 15.5-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	650
Wettin Zähringen	11,830	28	15,000	1899	1902	5,106,275	4 9.4-in., 18 6-in., 12 15.5-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	650
Wittelsbach	11,830	28	15,000	1898	1902	5,106,275	4 9.4-in., 18 6-in., 12 15.5-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	650
K. Wilhelm der Grosse K. Karl der Grosse K. Barbarossa	10,790	27	14,000	1898	1901	4,677,750	4 9.4-in., 14 6-in., 12 15.5-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	658
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	10,790	27	14,000	1896	1900	4,677,750	4 9.4-in., 14 6-in., 12 15.5-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	658
Kaiser Friedrich III.	10,790	27	14,000	1895	1898	4,677,750	4 9.4-in., 14 6-in., 12 15.5-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	6	18	658

Note—Details of any new ships had not been published when Almanac went to press.

JAPAN.

Fuso	30,600		40,000	1912	1915		12 14-in., 16 6-in		22	
"B" (1)	30,600		40,000	1913			12 14-in., 16 6-in.			
"C" (1) "D" (1)	30,600		40,000	1914			12 14-in., 16 6-in.			
Haruna Kirishima	27,500	29	68,000	1912	1915		8 14-in., 16 6-in., 16 14-pdr	8	27	1,100
Hiyei	27,500	29	68,000	1911	1914	$12,150,000	8 14-in., 16 6-in., 16 14-pdr	8	27	1,100
Kongo	27,500	29	68,000	1911	1913	12,150,000	8 14-in., 16 6-in., 16 14-pdr	8	27	1,100
Settsu	21,420	28	25,000	1909	1913		12 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 4.7-in., 12 14-pdr	5	20	930
Kawachi	21,420	28	25,000	1909	1912		12 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 4.7-in., 12 14-pdr	5	20	930
Aki	19,800	28	25,000	1905	1911		4 12-in., 12 10-in., 8 6-in., 16 12-pdr	5	20	940
Satsuma	19,350	28	17,300	1905	1910		4 12-in., 12 10-in., 12 4.7-in., 4 12-pdr	5	18	940
Kashima	16,400	27	17,000	1904	1906		4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 12 14-pdr	5	18	864
Katori	15,900	27	17,000	1904	1906		4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 12 14-pdr	5	18	864
Mikasa	15,200	27	15,000	1900	1902		4 12-in., 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	766
Asahi	15,200	28	15,000	1897	1901		4 12-in., 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	5	18	741
Shikishima	15,200	28	15,000	1897	1900		4 12-in. 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	5	18	741
Kurama	14,600	26	22,500	1905	1910		4 12-in., 8 8-in., 14 4.7-in., 4 14-pdr.	3	21	817
Ibuki	14,600	26	24,000	1906	1909		4 12-in., 8 8-in., 14 4.7-in., 4 14-pdr.	3	22	817
Iwami (2)	13,900	26	16,500	1900	1904		4 12-in., 6 8-in., 20 12-pdr., 20 3-pdr.	2	18	750
Suo (2)	13,500	27	14,500	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 10-in., 10 6-in., 16 12-pdr	2	19	732
Sagami (2)	13,500	27	14,500	1895	1901	5,000,000	4 10-in., 10 6-in., 16 12-pdr	2	19	732
Hizen (2)	12,700	28	16,000	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 20 3-pdr	4	18	750
Fuji	12,300	29	13,600	1894	1897	5,500,000	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 4 2.5-pdr.	5	18	600
Tango (2)	11,000	28	10,600	1892	1898	5,336,280	4 12-in., 12 6-in., many 3- and 1-pdr	4	17	750
Iwate	9,800	24	14,500	1899	1901		4 8-in., 14 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 2.5-pdr	4	21	483
Idzumo	9,800	24	14,500	1898	1901		4 8-in., 14 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 2.5-pdr	4	21	483
Iki (2)	9,670	23	8,000	1887	1892		2 12-in., 4 9-in., 7 6-in	6	16	600

Note—Details of any new ships had not been published when Almanac went to press.

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RUSSIA.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Draught, Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed, Knots.	Complement.
Borodino (1), Ismail (1), Kinburn (1), Navarin (1)	28,000	...	...	1912	...	...	9 14-in., 20 5.1-in.	...	26	...
Gangoot (1), Poltava (1), Petropavlovsk (1), Sevastopol (1)	23,300	27	42,000	1909	...	$13,608,000	12 12-in., 16 4.7-in., 4 3-pdr	4	23	...
Ekaterina II., Maria, Alexander III.	22,500	28	25,000	1911	1915	...	10 12-in., 20 5-in., 4 2.5-in., 4 3-pdr	4	21	...
Andrei Pervosvannyi, Imperator Pavel	17,400	27	17,600	1903	1911	6,000,000	4 12-in., 14 8-in., 12 4.7-in., 4 3-pdr	3	18	800
Slava	15,000	26	16,000	1902	1905	7,500,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 4 3-pdr	4	18	750
Tsessarevitch	13,380	28	16,300	1899	1903	6,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 20 3-pdr	4	18	750
Ievstafi, Ioann Zlatoust	12,900	28	10,600	1903	1910	...	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 14 12-pdr	4	16	731
Panteleimon	12,900	28	10,600	1898	1903	5,000,000	4 12-in., 16 6-in., 14 12-pdr	4	16	731
Tri Sviatitelia	12,540	29	10,600	1891	1898	6,000,000	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 4 4.7-in	2	18	731
Georgi Pobiedonosets	10,280	26	13,000	1892	1896	2,155,000	6 12-in., 7 6-in., 8 12-pdr	7	16	560
Sinope	10,180	26	13,000	1887	1890	4,500,000	6 12-in., 7 6-in	7	16	325
Rostislav	9,000	25	8,500	1895	1898	4,250,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 12 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr	6	16	631

SWEDEN.

Gustav V. (1), Drottning (1), Wictoria (1)	7,000	21	20,000	...	...	...	4 11-in., 8 6-in., 6 12-pdr	2	22	408
Sverige (1)	7,000	21	20,000	1912	...	$3,240,756	4 11-in., 8 6-in., 6 12-pdr	2	22	408
Oscar II. (4)	4,700	17	9,000	1905	1907	...	2 8-in., 8 6-in., 10 6-pdr., 3 1-pdr	2	18	326
Aeran (4)	3,700	16	6,500	1901	1902	...	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	17	250
Wasa (4)	3,700	16	6,500	1893	1901	...	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	17	250
Tapperheten (4)	3,700	16	6,500	1901	1904	...	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	17	250
Dristigheten (4)	3,600	16	5,570	1899	1901	...	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 6-pdr	2	16	250
Njord (4)	3,700	17	5,300	1896	1900	...	2 10-in., 6 4.7-in., 10 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr	1	16	210
Thor (4)	3,700	17	5,300	1896	1899	...	2 10-in., 6 4.7-in., 10 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr	1	16	210
Oden (4)	3,700	17	5,300	1894	1898	...	2 10-in., 6 4.7-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	1	16	210
Manligheten (4)	3,700	16	6,500	1903	1906	...	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	17	250
Gota (4)	3,238	17	4,650	1889	1891	...	1 8.2-in., 7 6-in., 11 6-pdr	1	15	237
Svea (4)	3,051	17	4,650	1885	1887	...	1 8.2-in., 7 6-in., 11 6-pdr	1	15	237
Thule (4)	3,248	17	4,650	1892	1894	...	1 8.2-in., 7 6-in., 11 6-pdr	1	15	237

NOTE—Eight battleships of Sverige class projected.

NORWAY.

Bjoergvin (4), Nidaros (4)	4,900	16	4,500	1913	1915	...	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 6 4-in.	2	15	250
Norge (4)	4,200	16	5,200	1898	1901	$1,750,000	2 8.2-in., 6 6-in., 8 12-pdr., 4 3-pdr	2	17	270
Eidsvold (4)	4,200	16	5,200	1898	1901	1,750,000	2 8.2-in., 6 6-in., 8 12-pdr., 4 3-pdr	2	17	270
Harald Haarfagre (4)	3,900	18	4,500	1896	1898	1,500,000	2 8.2-in., 6 4.7-in., 6 12-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	17	249
Torkenskjold (4)	3,900	18	4,500	1897	1899	1,500,000	2 8.2-in., 6 4.7-in., 6 12-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	17	249

DENMARK.

Niels Juel (4) (1)	3,735	16	5,400	1913	...	...	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 10 12-pdr	4	16	257
Peder Skram (4)	3,735	16	5,400	1907	1909	...	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 10 12-pdr	4	16	257
Olfert Fischer (4)	3,650	17	4,600	1901	1905	...	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr	3	16	255
Herluf Trolle (4)	3,550	16	4,400	1896	1901	...	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 12 6-pdr	3	16	255
Iver Hvitfeldt	3,446	16	5,000	1886	1889	$974,000	2 10-in., 6 3-pdr	2	15	265
Skjold (4)	2,195	17	2,400	1893	1899	...	1 9.4-in., 3 4.7-in., 4 6-pdr	4	13	1[illegible]7

THE NETHERLANDS.

De Zeven Provincien	6,530	20	7,500	1908	1910	...	2 11-in., 4 6-in., 10 12-pdr., 4 1-pdr	2	16	411
Jacob van Heemskerck	5,130	16	6,000	1905	1908	$1,700,000	2 9.4-in., 6 6-in., 6 12-pdr., 4 1-pdr	2	16	441
Marten Tromp	5,300	18	6,000	1904	1906	1,737,500	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 10 12-pdr., 4 1-pdr	3	16	344
De Ruyter (4)	4,950	18	5,300	1900	1904	1,737,500	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 8 12-pdr., 2 1-pdr	3	16	320
Hertog Hendrik (4)	4,950	18	5,300	1899	1903	1,737,500	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 8 12-pdr., 2 1-pdr	3	16	320
Koningin Regentes (4)	4,950	18	5,300	1898	1902	1,737,500	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in., 8 12-pdr., 2 1-pdr	3	16	320

NOTE—One battleship of 7,600 tons displacement projected.

SPAIN.

Jaime I	15,700	26	15,500	1912	1915	...	8 12-in., 20 4-in., 2 3-pdr	3	19	700
Alfonzo XIII	15,700	26	15,500	1910	1914	...	8 12-in., 20 4-in., 2 3-pdr	3	19	700
Espana	15,700	26	15,500	1909	1913	...	8 12-in., 20 4-in., 2 3-pdr	3	19	700
Pelayo	9,950	28	7,996	1887	1890	...	2 12.6-in., 2 11-in., 9 5.5-in., 12 6-pdr., 9 1-pdr	7	16	621

PORTUGAL.

Vasco da Gama (4)	3,030	18	6,000	1875	1878	$660,000	2 8-in., 1 6-in., 1 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr	...	15	259

NOTE—New programme includes 3 battleships of 20,000 tons each displacement.

PRINCIPAL BATTLESHIPS OF NAVAL POWERS—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Draught, Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed, Knots.	Complement.
TURKEY.										
Sultan Osman I. (5)	27,500	27	32,000	...	1914	.....	14 12-in., 20 6-in., 10 12-pdr.	3	22	1,100
Reshadieh	23,000	...	31,000	1911	1914	.....	10 13.5-in., 16 6-in.	5	21	....
Sultan Selim (3)	22,600	27	70,000	1910	1912	.....	10 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.	4	28	1,013
Turgut Reis (3)	10,060	24	9,000	1890	1893	$2,250,000	4 11-in., 2 11-in., 8 4-in., 8 15.5-pdr.	2	17	568
Assar-I-Tewfik (4)	4,613	25	3,560	1903	1906	.....	3 5.9-in., 7 4.7-in., 6 6-pdr.		13	300
GREECE.										
"A" (1)	23,500	...	40,000	1914	...	.....	10 13.4-in., 22 5.5-in.	4	22	....
King George I. (1)	19,500	25	40,000	1913	...	$6,033,840	8 14-in., 12 6-in.	4	23	....
Kilkis (6) / Lemnos (6)	13,000	25	10,000	1904	1907	5,629,000	4 12-in. 8 8-in., 8 7-in., 12 3-in.	2	17	802
Hydra (4) / Spetsai (4)	5,000	24	6,700	1887	1891	.....	3 10.8-in., 5 6-in., 1 4-in., 8 9-pdr.	0	17	440
Psara (4)	5,000	24	6,700	1888	1892	.....	3 10.8-in., 5 6-in., 1 4-in., 8 9-pdr.	0	17	440
ARGENTINA.										
Moreno / Rivadavia	28,000	28	39,500	1910	1914	$12,000,000	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 4-in.	2	22	1,050
Independencia (4)	2,336	13	2,100	1891	1893	880,000	2 9.4-in., 4 4.7-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	13	225
Libertad (4)	2,336	13	2,100	1890	1892	880,000	2 9.4-in., 4 4.7-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	13	225
BRAZIL.										
Minas Geraes / Sao Paulo	19,281	28	23,500	1907	1910	$9,107,000	12 12-in., 22 4.7-in., 8 3-pdr.	4	21	900
Marshal Floriano (6)	3,162	14	3,400	1897	1902	.....	2 9.2-in., 4 4.7-in., 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	2	14	300
Marshal Deodoro (4)	3,162	14	3,400	1896	1901	.....	2 9.2-in., 4 4.7-in., 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	2	14	300
CHILE.										
Almirante Latorre / Almirante Cochrane	28,000	28	37,000	1912	1915	.....	10 14-in., 16 6-in.	4	23	1,000
Capitao Prat	6,901	26	12,000	1888	1893	$1,955,000	4 9.4-in., 8 4.7-in., 6 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr.	4	18	190

NOTES—1. Building. 2. Formerly of the Russian navy and after capture renamed. 3. Purchased from Germany and renamed. 4. Coast defence turret ships, styled by some authorities as battleships. 5. Purchased from Brazil and renamed. 6. Purchased from United States and renamed.

UNITED STATES—For a full statement of the battleships of United States Navy see Index.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called midshipmen. Two midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, ten each year from the United States at large and fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the Navy who have been one year in the service. The appointments from the District of Columbia and ten each year at-large are made by the President, while the fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the Navy are made by the Secretary of the Navy after a competitive examination One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one midshipman during each Congress. The course for midshipmen is four years at the academy, when the succeeding appointment is made and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of Midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one *manifestly* under size for his age will be received at the academy The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a midshipman is $600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

THE term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMANENT NAVY RECRUITING STATIONS ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

ALABAMA—Birmingham, Hood Building.

ARKANSAS—Little Rock, Bankers' Trust Building.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles, San Fernando Building; Sacramento, Fifth and K Streets; San Diego, Watts Building; San Francisco, 417 Market Street.

COLORADO—Colorado Springs, Post-Office Building; Denver, Quincy Building; Pueblo, Post-Office Building.

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, 62 Cannon Street; Danbury, 272 Main Street; Hartford, Post-Office Building; New Haven, 813 Chapel Street; Waterbury, 34 North Main Street.

GEORGIA—Atlanta, Post-Office Building; Savannah, Halligan Building.

ILLINOIS—Chicago, 130 North Fifth Avenue; Moline, Post-Office Building.

INDIANA—Evansville, Post-Office Building; Fort Wayne, Post-Office Building; Indianapolis, Post-Office Building and corner Illinois and Ohio Streets; Terre Haute, Post-Office Building.

IOWA—Burlington, Post-Office Building; Cedar Rapids, 322 Second Avenue; Davenport, 104½ West Second Street; Des Moines, old Post-Office Building; Fort Dodge, Post-Office Building; Sioux City, Post-Office Building; Waterloo, 208½ East Fourth Street.

KANSAS—Topeka, Post-Office Building; Wichita, Post-Office Building.

KENTUCKY—Louisville, Post-Office Building.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, 730 Common Street.

MAINE—Portland, 97 Exchange Street.

MARYLAND—Baltimore, St. Paul and Baltimore Streets.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, 146 Tremont Street; Lowell, 7 Merrimack Street; Worcester, 414 Main Street.

MICHIGAN—Detroit, Hall Building; Grand Rapids, Fourth National Bank Building; Kalamazoo, Post-Office Building; Saginaw, Post-Office Building.

MINNESOTA—Austin, Post-Office Building; Duluth, Post-Office Building; Minneapolis, Post-Office Building; St. Paul, Post-Office Building; Virginia, Matheson Building.

MISSOURI—Joplin, Post-Office Building; Kansas City, Post-Office Building; St. Louis, Dome Custom House and 1727 Market Street.

MONTANA—Butte, Lizzie Block.

NEBRASKA—Lincoln, Post-Office Building; Omaha, Post-Office Building.

NEW JERSEY—Newark, 86 Park Place and 294 Market Street; Paterson, 202 Market Street.

NEW YORK—Albany, 463 Broadway; Binghamton, Post-Office Building; Brooklyn, 1239 Bedford Avenue, 1 Hanson Place, and 1028 Gates Avenue; Buffalo, Post-Office Building; Elmira, Post-Office Building; New York City, 153 West Twenty-third Street, 112 East Twenty-fifth Street, 130 West Street; Rochester, 30 Main Street, East; Syracuse, McCarthy Building.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte, Davidson & Childs Building; Raleigh, Martin and Wilmington Streets.

NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo, Post-Office Building.

OHIO—Akron, Post-Office Building; Cincinnati, Post-Office Building; Cleveland, Post-Office Building and 727 Superior Avenue, N. E.; Columbus, Post-Office Building; Dayton, Post-Office Building; Toledo, 639 St. Clair Street.

OKLAHOMA—Muskogee, 109½ West Okmulgee Street; Oklahoma City, Grand Avenue and Broadway.

OREGON—Eugene, National Bank Building; Portland, Morgan Building.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allentown, Commonwealth Building; Philadelphia, 1413 Filbert Street and 2951 Kensington Avenue; Pittsburgh, Fitzsimons Building and 6230 Penn Avenue, E. Liberty; Scranton, Coal Exchange Building; Wilkes-Barre, Davidow Building.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence, 42 Westminster Street.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga, 15½ East Seventh Street; Knoxville, Post-Office Building; Memphis, Main and Madison Streets.

TEXAS—Abilene, Post-Office Building; Austin, old Post-Office Building; Beaumont, Post-Office Building; Dallas, 1616½ Main Street; Denison, Post-Office Building; El Paso, 204½ El Paso Street; Fort Worth, 1207½ Main Street; Galveston, Twenty-second Street and Avenue C; Houston, Binz Building; San Antonio, Post-Office Building; Texarkana, Federal Court Building; Tyler, Post-Office Building; Waco, Post-Office Building; Wichita Falls, 710½ Ohio Avenue.

UTAH—Ogden, 2408 Washington Street; Salt Lake City, Keith Emporium Building.

VIRGINIA—Richmond, Allison Building; Roanoke, McBain Building.

WASHINGTON—Seattle, Marian Block; Spokane, Exchange Bank Building.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee, 222 Grand Avenue; Racine, Post-Office Building.

WYOMING—Cheyenne, 212½ West Sixteenth Street.

NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE.

On July 1, 1910, publicity offices were established at New York, N. Y. (153 West Twenty-third Street), for the Eastern district, and Indianapolis, Ind. (Post-Office Building) for the Western district, where full information regarding the pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy may be obtained. Inquiries from the different States should be sent to the nearest of the two districts enumerated above. Address "Publicity Office, Navy Recruiting Service, 153 West Twenty-third Street, New York," or "Indianapolis, Ind.," as the case may be. All inquiries will be promptly answered by an officer of the Navy. Better still, if you are in a position to do so, call at the nearest station and get all information first hand from the enlisted men who have seen service in our Navy.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTORS.

President—John B. Lewis. *Secretary*—Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, 8 Forest Street, North Cambridge, Mass. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Nellie D. Orchard, New London, Ct. Objects—The objects of this association shall be to afford all persons interested in the promotion of patriotism and good citizenship an opportunity for acquaintance and interchange of ideas and experiences; to study systematically the best methods for the advancement of patriotic work; by unity of effort to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will safeguard our American institutions and protect our flag from insult or desecration, or displacement by any other banner, also of laws in every State for the flying of the flag over public buildings and schoolhouses. Eligibility—Members of all hereditary and other patriotic societies, and all desirable persons over 15 years of age, who are interested in the objects of this association may become members. The association is represented in forty-two States and the District of Columbia. Annual meetings at the same time and place as the Grand Army of the Republic. Headquarters, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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YEARLY PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.*

United States.		England.		Germany.	
Title.	Pay, *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay, *c.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay, *d.*
Admiral of the Fleet *a*	.....	Admiral of the Fleet	$10,658	Grand Admiral	.....
Admiral *f*	$13,500	Admiral	8,881	Admiral	$7,611
Vice-Admiral *f*	9,000	Vice-Admiral	7,105	Vice-Admiral	4,297
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	5,329	Rear-Admiral	3,342
Commodore	6,000	Commodore	5,329	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captain	2,443	Sea Captain	2,231
Commander	3,500	Commander	1,950	Frigate Captain	1,905
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant-Commanding	1,620	Corvette Captain	1,631
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant (average)	1,287	Captain-Lieutenant	895 to 1,285
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Sub-Lieutenant	444	Senior Sea Lieutenant	357 to 614
Ensign	1,700			Sea Lieutenant	
Midshipman	600	Midshipman	155	Sub-Lieutenant	199
				Sea Cadet	116
Warrant Officer	1,500 to 2,250	Commissioned Warrant Officer (average)	977	Senior Warrant Officer	614
		Warrant Officer	710	Warrant Officer	500
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Petty Officer	600 to 840	Chief Petty Officer (av.)	326	Sergeant-Major	214
Petty Officer, First Class	432 to 720	Petty Officer, 6 years	264	Vice-Sergeant-Major	189
Petty Officer, Second Class	420 to 480	Petty Officer, 3 Years	252	Senior Mate	189
Petty Officer, Third Class	360	Petty Officer, 1-3 Years	237	Mate	139
Seaman, First Class	288 to 420	Leading Seaman	170	Senior Seaman	97
Seaman, Second Class	228 to 360	Able Seaman	148	Ordinary Seaman	84
Seaman, Third Class	192 to 264	Ordinary Seaman	111	Ship's Boy	34

United States.		France.		Russia.	
Title.	Pay, *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Admiral of the Fleet *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral	$13,500	.....	.....	Admiral	$9,660
Vice-Admiral	9,000	Vice-Admiral	$4,220 to 4,988	Vice-Admiral	8,273
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	2,816 to 3,327	Rear-Admiral	7,689 to 9,246
Commodore	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captaine de Vaisseau	1,945 to 2,296	Captain	2,571
Commander	3,500	Captaine de Frigate	1,609 to 1,902	Commander	2,102
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	1,057 to 1,240	Senior Lieutenant	1,348
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	837 to 984	Lieutenant	973
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Enseigne de Vaisseau, First Class	729 to 854	Sub-Lieutenant	603
Ensign	1,700	Enseigne de Vaisseau, Second Class	534 to 622	.....	.....
Midshipman	600	Aspirant	190	.....	.....
Warrant Officer	1,500 to 2,250	Pilote Major	1,061 to 1,236	.....	.....
		Adjutant Principal	951 to 1,112	.....	.....
Mate	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Petty Officer	600 to 840	Premier Maître	389 to 451	Chief Petty Officer	243
Petty Officer, First Class	432 to 720	Maître	354 to 451	Boatswain	163
Petty Officer, Second Class	420 to 480	Second Maître	222	Petty Officer	58 to 127
Petty Officer, Third Class	360	Quartier Maître	132	.....	.....
Seaman, First Class	288 to 420	Matelat	56-83	Seaman, First Class	79 to 105
Seaman, Second Class	228 to 360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaman, Third Class	192 to 264	Apprentice Seaman	42	.....	.....

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YEARLY PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN OF PRINCIPAL POWERS—*Cont'd.*

United States.		Japan.		Italy.		Spain.	
Title.	Pay. *b.*	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Adm'l of Fleet *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral.....	$13,500	Admiral.....	$2,988	Admiral.....	$3,474	Admiral.....	$4,748
Vice-Admiral..	.....	Vice-Admiral..	1,992	Vice-Admiral..	2,316	Vice-Admiral....	3,165
Rear-Admiral .	8,000	Rear-Admiral..	1,643	Rear-Admiral..	1,930	Rear-Admiral ..	2,761
Commodore...	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain.....	4,000	Captain.....	1,243	Captain.....	1,621	Captain.....	1,543 to 1,796
Commander...	3,500	Commander...	945	Commander	1,120 to 1,409	Commander.....	1,198
Lieut.-Com....	3,000	Lieut.-Com....	636	Lieut.-Com..	984 to 1,023	Lieut., 1st Class.	922
Lieutenant....	2,400	Lieutenant....	388 to 478	Lieutenant..	714 to 907	Lieutenant.....	648
Lieut. (Jun. Gr.)	2,000	Sub-Lieut., 1st Class...	268 to 299	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ensign.....	1,700	Sub-Lieut., 2d Class...	221	Ensign.....	502 to 579	Ensign, 1st Class.	361
Midshipman...	600	Midshipman...	149	Midshipman ..	425	Ensign.....	358
Warrant Offic.	1,500 to 2,250	Chief War. Off.	359 to 388	Chief War. Off..	275	.....	
		Warrant Off..	209 to 299	Warrant Officer	233	.....	
Mate.....	1,125 to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Petty Off.	600 to 840	.....	.....	Chief Petty Off.	137	.....	
Petty Off., 1st Cl.	432 to 720	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	80 to 153	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	113	.....	*e*
Petty Off., 2d Cl.	420 to 480	Petty Off., 2d Cl.	66 to 73	.....	.....	.....	
Petty Off., 3d Cl.	360	Petty Off., 3d Cl.	55 to 58	.....	.....	.....	
Seaman, 1st Cl.	288 to 420	1st-Cl. Seaman.	38	Seaman, 1st Cl.	71	.....	
Seaman, 2d Cl..	228 to 360	2d-Cl. Seaman.	33	Seaman, 2d Cl..	49	.....	
		3d-Cl. Seaman.	27				
Seaman, 3d Cl..	192 to 264	4th-Cl. Seaman.	22	Seaman, 3d Cl..	21	.....	
		5th-Cl. Seaman.	13				

a. In the United States and nearly all other countries, Admiral is the highest naval grade. *b.* Base pay or pay proper of officers. For increase for length of service, etc., see Navy Pay Roll. *c.* Pay proper; does not include allowances. *d.* Does not include table money. *e.* Data for enlisted personnel not available. *f.* A provision contained in the Naval Appropriation act approved March 4, 1915, provides that the Commanders-in-Chief of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic Fleets shall have the rank of Admiral while so serving, with pay at the rate of $10,000 per annum, and that the officers designated as second in command of the above-named fleets shall have the rank of Vice-Admiral while so serving, with pay at the rate of $9,000 per annum. *This table gives approximately the correct average of pay of each grade. It is practically impossible to give the exact amounts received by officers, because of differences of pay of the same grade under varying conditions.

NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

The Secretary of the Navy, during the Summer of 1915, organized a Naval Advisory Board composed of a number of scientists for the purpose of making available the latent inventive genius of the country to improve the Navy by the development of inventions and such suggestions as may be of practical utility. In this connection it is the intention to establish an experimental and research laboratory in the Navy Department. The members of the Advisory Board will receive no compensation for their services, there being no provision of law providing therefor. In selecting the members of the board, the Secretary requested Mr. Thomas A. Edison to become Chairman, who has accepted such designation. He further requested eleven great engineering and scientific societies to select by popular election two members each to represent their society on the board. The following are the societies with the members selected and accepted:

American Chemical Society—W. R. Whitney and L. H. Baekeland.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague and Benjamin G. Lamme.

American Mathematical Society—Robert Simpson Woodward and Arthur Gordon Webster.

American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew Murray Hunt and Alfred Craven.

American Aeronautical Society—Matthew Bacon Sellers and Hudson Maxim.

Inventors' Guild—Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Robins.

American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker.

American Institute of Mining Engineers—William Lawrence Saunders and Benjamin Bowditch Thayer.

American Electrochemical Society—Joseph William Richards and Lawrence Addicks.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William Le Roy Emmet and Spencer Miller.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Henry A. W. Wood and Elmer A. Sperry.

The following committees have been formulated to deal with the various kinds of technical problems submitted by the Navy Department. The name of Chairman is given.

Chemistry and Physics—W. R. Whitney.

Aeronautics (including aero motors)—Henry A. Wise Wood.

Internal Combustion Motors—Andrew L. Riker.

Electricity—Frank J. Sprague.

Mines and Torpedoes—Elmer A. Sperry.

Submarines—William Le Roy Emmet.

Ordnance and Explosives—Hudson Maxim.

Wireless and Communications—P. C. Hewitt.

Transportation—Benjamin B. Thayer.

Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization—Howard E. Coffin.

Ship Construction—Frank J. Sprague.

Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion—Andrew M. Hunt.

Life-Saving Apparatus—Spencer Miller.

Aids to Navigation—Elmer A. Sperry.

Food and Sanitation—L. H. Baekeland.

Public Works, Yards, and Docks—Alfred Craven.

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REIGNING FAMILIES OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments and royal families was not obtainable (because of the war) at time* ALMANAC *went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria.
2. Archduke Rudolf, late heir-apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the late King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windisch Graetz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elemer Lonyay.
3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francois-Salvator.

The Emperor's eldest brother was Archduke Ferdinand (Maximilian), Emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867, when he was shot at Queretaro. His widow, Marie Charlotte, survives him.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Emperor's second brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833 and died 1896; he married, first, 1856, Marguerite, Princess of Saxony; she died 1858; second, 1862, the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples; she died 1871; third, 1873, Marie-Therese of Portugal and had issue (second marriage) Archduke Francois Ferdinand, born 1863, who was the heir-presumptive to the throne (married morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne). They were both shot and killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, 1914, by an assassin; the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons (Archduke Charles, born 1887, heir to the throne, married, 1911, Princess Zita of Parma, has issue Francis Joseph Otto, born 1912, Adelaide-Marie, born 1914, Robert Charles Ludwig, born February, 1915); and Maximilian, born 1895; the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, renounced his rights in 1911 to marry Berta Czuber. He died 1915. By a third marriage the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters, Archduchess Marie Annunciata, born 1876, an abbess in a convent, and Archduchess Elizabeth Amelie, born 1878, married 1903, Prince Aloyse of Liechtenstein.

The Emperor has a third brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried.

There are over eighty other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

BAVARIA.

Louis III., King of Bavaria, born January 7, 1845, succeeded his cousin, Otto, who, after having been nominal King since Louis II.'s death in 1886, was declared incapable of occupying the throne in October, 1913. It was necessary to alter the Constitution to bring about the succession. Louis III. married the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, and has six daughters and three sons. The eldest, Prince Rupert, the Crown Prince, was born in 1869, and in 1900 married his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabriele, who died October, 1912, leaving the Princes Luitpold, born 1901, and Albrecht, born 1905, and Rudolf, who died 1912. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born 1872, married Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born 1875; married Princess Isabella von Croy 1912, and has issue: Louis-Charles, born 1913, and Marie-Elizabeth born 1914. 6. Princess Hildegard, born 1881. 7. Princess Wiltrude, born 1884. 8. Princess Helmstrud, born 1886. 9. Princess Gundelinde, born 1891. Prince Luitpold, died August 27, 1914.

The King's brother, Leopold, born 1846, is married to the Archduchess Gisela of Austria. Issue: Elizabeth-Marie, born 1874, married, 1893, Count de Seefried de Buttenheim; Augustine-Marie, born 1875, married Joseph, Archduke of Austria; Georg-Francis, born 1880, married, 1912, Princess Isabelle, of Austria (marriage annulled 1913); Conrad, born 1883. The King's sister is Princess Theresa, a doctor of philosophy, member of the Academy of Sciences, and Lady Abbess of a convent. A second brother, Francis, born 1852, died 1907, married Therese, Princess of Liechtenstein. She has one son, Prince Henry, born 1884.

The royal house of Bavaria descends from the Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century, one of whom was elevated to the rank of Elector; a later one was made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Albert, King of the Belgians, was born April 8, 1875, and was the nephew of the late King Leopold II., who died December 17, 1909. King Albert married, October 2, 1900, Duchess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie José, born 1906.

The King's father was Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders, born in 1837; married to the Princess Maria of Hohenzollern, who died November, 1912. He died 1905. His elder son, Prince Baudouin, born in 1869, died in 1891. His two daughters are Princess Henriette, born 1870, married, 1896, Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme; and Princess Josephine, born 1872, married, 1904, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

The late King Leopold was born in 1835, and was married in 1853 to Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, who died 1902. He died 1909. The daughters of the late King are:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1875, and divorced in 1906.
2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864; married, 1881, to the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900, Elemer, Count Lonyay.
3. Princess Clementine, born 1872, married November, 1910, Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Prince Victor Napoleon is the Bonaparte claimant to the throne of France.

The aunt of King Albert is Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold II. and of ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Maximilian of Austria, who was shot in Mexico in 1867. She was born in 1840.

BULGARIA.

Ferdinand, son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the late Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, assumed government 1887 in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated; married, 1893, Marie Louise (died), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, married, second, 1908, Princess Eleonore of Reuss-Kostrits.

The children of the King are all by first marriage. 1. Prince Boris, born 1894, heir-apparent. 2. Prince Cyril, born 1895. 3. Princess Eudoxia, born 1898. 4. Princess Nadejda, born 1899.

DENMARK.

Christian X., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Frederick VIII., May 15, 1912. He was born September 26, 1870, married, 1898, the Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg, and has two sons, Crown Prince Frederick, born March 11, 1899, and Knud, born July 27, 1900.

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The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The King of Norway, Haakon, born 1872, married, 1896, the Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, and has one son, Olaf, born 1903. 2. Harald, Prince of Denmark, born 1876, married, 1909, Princess Helena, Duchess of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring, Princess Feodora, born 1910; Caroline, born April 27, 1912. 3. Ingeborg, born 1878, married, 1897, Prince Charles of Sweden. 4. Thyra, born 1880. 5. Gustav, born 1887. 6. Dagmar, born 1890.

The King's mother is the Dowager Queen of Denmark; married, 1869, the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. She was born, 1851, as the Princess Louise of Sweden, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

The King's uncles and aunts are:

1. The ex-Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844, married 1863, and has four living children, one being the King of England.

2. Prince Christian Wilhelm, born 1845 (King George I. of Greece 1863), died 1913.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847, married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853, married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878

5. Prince Valdemar, born 1858, married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans (died 1909), daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886 but declined Prince Aage, the eldest son of Prince Valdemar, married the Countess Calvi di Bergolo, daughter of the late Italian Minister to Denmark. By this marriage he renounced all right of succession to the throne for himself and heirs, the latter to be Counts or Countesses of Rosenborg.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859, succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married, 1881, the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born May 6, 1882, married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has four sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906; Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; Hubert, born September 20, 1909, Frederick, born December 19, 1911, and one daughter, Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915. 2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. 3. Adalbert, born 1884, married, 1914, Adelaide, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (a daughter born 1915, died 1915). 4. August, born 1887, married his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 1908, and has one son, Alexander-Ferdinand, born 1913. 5. Oscar, born 1888, married morganatically Countess Bassewitz, 1914, and has one son, born 1915. 6. Joachim, born 1890. 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892, married May, 1913, to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick; issue a son born March 18, 1914, and a son born March 25, 1915.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, and has two sons, Waldemar, born 1889, and Sigismund, born 1896, and the Emperor has four sisters. The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860, married, 1878, to George, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866, married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

3. Princess Sophie, born 1870, married, 1889, to Constantine, King of Greece, and has three sons and three daughters.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872, married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE.

Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, born August 2, 1868, succeeded his father, King George, on the assassination of the latter by a neurasthenic named Alexander Schinas at Salonica, March 18, 1913. His mother was Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, born 1851. King Constantine married, 1889, the Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of the present German Emperor. They have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is:

Prince Georgios, born 1890, unmarried. The other sons of the King are: Prince Alexandros, born 1893, and Prince Paulos, born 1901. The daughters are: Princess Helene, born 1896; Princess Irene, born 1904, and Princess Catherine, born 1913. The brothers and sisters of the King are:

1. Georgios, born 1869, married Princess Marie, only daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte; offspring, Petros, born 1908; Eugenia, born 1910.

2. Nicolaos, born 1872, married Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirowna of Russia; offspring, Olga, born 1903; Elizabeth, born 1904; Marina, born 1906.

3. Maria, born 1876, married Grand Duke George Michailovitch of Russia, 1900; issue two daughters.

4. Andreas, born 1882, married Princess Alice, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg; offspring, Margaret, born 1905; Theodora, born 1906; Cecilia, born 1911; Sophie, born 1914.

5. Christophoros, born 1888.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Elena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, and has five children—Princess Yolanda, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir-apparent), born September 15, 1904, Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907, and Princess Maria, born 1914.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, eldest son of the late Prince Amedeo, married, 1895, Princess Elena of Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, and they have had issue two children—Amedéo born 1898, and Aimone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amedéo are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, sister of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte.

The mother of the King is Dowager Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born November 20, 1851, and married the late King, 1868.

The King's great aunt by marriage was the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa; she died August 14, 1912, and had a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, and has four sons and two daughters), and a daughter, Marguerite, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

MONTENEGRO.

Nicholas I., born October 7, 1841, proclaimed Prince of Montenegro as successor to his uncle, Danilo I., 1860. Assumed title of King 1910; married Milena Petrovna Vucotic, 1847. Children of the King are: 1. Princess Militza, born 1866, married, 1889, Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch. 2. Princess Anastasia, born 1867, married, 1889, George, Duke of Luechtenberg (marriage dissolved), he died 1912; married again, 1907, Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch. 3. Prince Danilo Alexander, heir-

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apparent, born 1871, married, 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess Helena, born 1873, married, 1897, Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy. 5. Princess Anna, born 1874, married, 1897, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. 6. Prince Mirko, born 1879, married, 1902, Natalie Constantinovitch; offspring, Prince Michael, born 1908; Paul, born 1910; Prince Emmanuel, born 1912. 7. Princess Xenia, born 1881. 8. Princess Vera, born 1887. 9. Prince Peter, born 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegos, descending collaterally, since Danilo Petrovic, who was proclaimed Vladika of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue, Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother, Queen Emma, was regent from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadt-holders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born August 3, 1872, married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of the late King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

ROUMANIA

Ferdinand, King of Roumania, born August 24, 1865, is the nephew of the late King Carol I., who died October 10, 1914. He married, in 1893, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and had issue as follows: 1. Charles (Carol), born 1893. 2. Elizabeth, born 1894. 3. Marie, born 1899. 4. Nicolas, born 1903. 5. Ileana, born 1908. 6. Mircia, born 1912.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alexandra Alice (Alix), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatiana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, sister of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, has issue two sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor. 2. Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born 1875, married, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander; has six sons and one daughter; and, 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor were:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847, died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter: 1. Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876, married, 1905, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse; offspring: Marie, born 1907, and Kira, born 1909. 2. Grand Duke Boris, born in 1877. 3. Andreas, born 1879. 4. Helene, born 1882, married, 1902, Nicolaos of Greece.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died November 14, 1908.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853, married the late Duke of Edinburgh, son of the late Queen Victoria. He died in 1900

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857, married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860, married, 1889, Princess Alexandra of Greece. She died 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Dimitri, born 1891, and a daughter, Marie, born 1890, married, 1908, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, divorced 1914. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Valerianovna, now Countess Hohenfelsen

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest son, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the late King of the Hellenes.

A second grand uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, died in 1891, married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Princess Anastasia, daughter of the present King of Montenegro and sister of Queen Helene of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, born 1864, married, in 1889, Militza, sister of the preceding.

The last grand uncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, died in 1909. He married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and had issue six children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Princess Cecilia. The Grand Duchess Anastasia is now known as Grand Duchess Mikalovitsch.

The Russian reigning family is descended in the female line from Michael Romanof, elected Czar in 1613, and in the male line from Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanofs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SAXONY.

Friedrich August III., King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father, King Georg, October 15, 1904. He married, in 1891, Prince Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved 1903). The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being Georg, born 1893; Prince Friederich Christian, born 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born 1896; Princess Margarethe, born in 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born 1901; Princess Anna Monica, born 1903.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria (died 1906), and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in holy orders

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815

SERBIA.

Peter I., King of Serbia, born in Belgrade, 1844, son of Alexander Kara-Georgevitch, after the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, he was proclaimed King; ascended the throne June 2, 1903. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George, born 1887 (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909); Alexander, born 1889, and Helene, born 1884. King Peter, owing to continued ill health, has delegated full royal authority to his son Alexander for the purposes of government.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge Petrovitch, who was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817.

The King has one brother, Prince Arsène, born 1859, married, 1892, Aurora Demidoff (divorced 1896); offspring: Prince Paul, born April 15, 1893.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian Princess. He married in 1906 the English

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Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria). He has four sons: Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907; Prince Jaime, born on the 23d of June, 1908, and is deaf and dumb; Prince Juan, born June 20, 1913, and Prince Gonzalo, born October 24, 1914; and two daughters, Princess Beatrice, born June 22, 1909, and Princess Maria Christina, born December 12, 1911, who is deaf.

The King's sisters, Maria de las Mercedes, born September 11, 1880, married, February 14, 1901, Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of Count Caserta; died October 17, 1904; issue: Alfonso, born 1901, and Isabel, born 1904; Infanta Maria Teresa, born 1882, and married to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died on September 23, 1912, suddenly from the after effects of childbirth, leaving issue: Louis Alfonso, born in 1906; José Eugenio, born in 1909, Maria de las Mercedes, born in 1911, and Pilar, born September 5, 1912. Prince Ferdinand remarried October 1, 1914, with Doña Maria Luisa Pie de Concha. This lady on her marriage was created Duchess of Talavera de la Reina, and given the courtesy title of Highness by King Alfonso.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabel, born December 20, 1851, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria de la Paz, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and Eulalie, born February 12, 1864, wife of Prince Antoine of Orleans (marriage dissolved July, 1900).

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabel, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grandaunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans. 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alfonso XII., deceased 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II. and Sophie, Princess of Nassau, and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born 1882, who married, in 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, and has three sons and a daughter: Gustaf Adolf, born 1906; Sigvard, born 1907; Princess Ingrid, born 1910; Bertil, born 1912. The King's other sons are: Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia (issue one child, Prince Lennart, born 1909), divorced 1914, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers: Prince Oscar, born 1859, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark; offspring: Margaretha, born 1899; Martha, born 1901; Astrid, born 1905; Prince Carl, born 1911. Another brother is Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a cousin, Louise, married to the late King Frederik VIII. of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

WURTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, son of the late Prince Friedrich and of late Princess Katharine of Württemberg; ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died 1882, leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and who married, 1898, Prince Friedrich of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children As the King has no male descendants, the heir-presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

THE FRENCH PRETENDERS.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon, who died March 18, 1891, and the Princess Clotilde, who died June 25, 1911, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lives in Brussels, and in 1910 married Clementine, third daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium. A daughter was born in 1912, and a son in 1914. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a General in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amedéo of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820, married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother, Lucien, in the male line. He was born 1839, was married, and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli, and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, was born 1858, married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter, who is married to Prince George of Greece. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve, who died in 1910.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amelie, married the late King Charles of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II. of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans, who died 1910, was the Duke of Chartres, born 1840. He married, 1863, Frances, Princess of Orleans, and had two children, Marguerite, born 1869, married, 1896, Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, and Jean, Duke of Guise, born 1874, married, 1899, Isabelle, Princess of France. The issue of the latter are Isabelle, born 1900; Frances, born 1902; Anne, born 1906, and Henry, born 1908.

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REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

The grand uncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are dead. They were Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896, married 1840, Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married, 1843, Frances, Princess of Bragance; Antony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890, married, 1846, Louise, Infanta of Spain. The children of the Duke of Nemours are Gaston, Comte of Eu, born 1842, married, 1864, Isabelle, Princess of Bragance, and has three sons—Pierre of Alcantara, born 1875; Louis, born 1878, and Antony, born 1881; Duke of Alençon, born 1844, died 1910, married, 1868, Sophie, Duchess of Bavaria (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and Blanche, born 1857. The children of the Prince of Joinville are Frances, born 1844, married, 1863, Robert, Prince of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, and Pierre, Duke of Penthievre, born 1845. The children of the Duke of Montpensier are Isabelle, born 1848, married, 1864, Philippe, Count of Paris, and Antony, Duke of Galliera, born 1866, married, 1886, Eulalie, Infanta of Spain. Prince Pierre of Alcantara, son of the Comte of Eu, has two children, Isabelle, born 1911, and Pierre, born 1913. His brother, Prince Louis, married, 1908, Marie, Princess of Bourbon-Sicilies, and has three children, Pierre, born 1909; Louis, born 1911, and Pie-Marie, born 1913. Another brother, born 1881, is unmarried.

The Duke of Alençon has issue: Princess Louise, born 1869, married, 1891, Prince Alphonse of Bavaria; Emmanuel, Duke of Vendôme, and Alençon, born 1872, married Henrietta, Princess of Belgium. The children of Prince Antony are Alphonse, born 1886, married 1909, Beatrice, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Louis Ferdinand, born 1888.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

DURATION OF SUNSHINE ON UNITED STATES TERRITORY.

The acquisition of Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, and a portion of the Navigator or Samoan Group has very considerably affected the duration of continuous sunshine on our territory. The mathematical discussion of this subject would be out of place here, but any one who desires to inform himself on this matter can easily and satisfactorily do so by using a terrestrial globe having an artificial horizon attached to it, and carefully complying with the following instructions: Place the globe so that the North Pole shall be directed toward the north, and elevate it 23° above the horizon as indicated by the brass meridian. Assuming, of course, that the sun is in the zenith, this will be the position of the earth in reference to the sun at the Summer solstice, June 22. As we turn the globe on its axis from west to east, the sun will be rising at all places on the western and setting at all places on the eastern horizon, and we shall find on turning the globe through an entire revolution that some portion or other of our territory—including the Islands named above—will always be above the horizon or will have continuous sunshine during the twenty-four hours. If we now depress the North Pole 23° below the horizon we shall have the relative position of things at the Winter solstice, December 22, and we shall find the opposite conditions to prevail; that is to say, the sun will not now shine continuously on our territory, but some portion of it will always be involved in darkness or *below* the horizon.

Again, if we place the poles of the globe in the horizon, which is the relative position at the equinoxes, March 21 and September 23 and turn the globe through a complete revolution, we shall find that for a very short time during the twenty-four hours the whole of our territory will be below the horizon or in darkness. Finally, let us elevate the North Pole about 5° above the horizon; then we shall find, as we revolve the globe on its axis, that some portion of our territory is always above the horizon or has sunshine. Therefore, we conclude that when the sun's northern declination exceeds 5°, or from the 3d of April to the 10th of September, the sun will shine continuously over some part or other of United States territory.

If we consider the effect of refraction, which accelerates the time of rising and retards the time of setting, the above dates may be practically extended to within two or three days of the equinoxes.

Great Britain, France, and Holland are the only nations on whose dominions the sun never sets. Those of Great Britain are very extensive and scattered far and wide over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one it is rising on another. The French possessions consist for the most part of numerous small islands in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, with continental territories in South America Africa, and Asia, and accordingly are so distributed that the sun is always above the horizon of some of them. The foreign possessions of Holland are far more extensive than most people imagine. With the exception of Dutch Guiana in South America, they consist of two groups of islands—one on the coast of Venezuela and the other embracing Sumatra, Java, Celebes, portions of Borneo and New Guinea and a host of smaller islands scattered throughout the East Indian Archipelago, extending over 46° of longitude. These, with Holland itself, are so situated as to their difference of longitude that the sun is always shining on some of them.

CHINA.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square Miles.	Population.	Territory.	Square Miles.	Population.
China proper*	1,532,420	302,110,000	Thibet	463,200	2,000,000
Manchuria	363,610	.....	Hsinchiang	550,340	2,000,000
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	Other dependencies	.....	12,740,000
			Total	3,913,560	320,650,000

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a treaty and additional agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade. In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the *status quo* in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. In March, 1915, China agreed to extend the lease of the territory on the peninsula to 99 years.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows: British, 8,966; Japanese, 80,219; Americans, 5,340; Russians, 56,765; Germans, 2,949; French, 2,292; Portuguese, 3,486; other nationalities, 3,810; total, 163,827.

Commerce—The foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion) was as follows in 1913: Imports, £86,118,303; exports, £60,915,941.

Railways—About 5,960 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines.

Shipping—In 1913 there were 1,130 vessels registered for inland waters navigation; of these 194 were foreign and 936 under the Chinese flag. In 1913 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 93,334,830; of these 898,750 tons were American, 38,120,300 tons British, 1,232,763 tons French; 6,320,466 tons German; 23,422,487 tons Japanese; 1,687,796 tons Russian; 19,903,944 tons Chinese.

Telegraphs—The total length of line in operation at the end of 1914 was 36,339 miles, with 49,963 miles of wire.

Postal—The number of Chinese post-offices in 1913 was 7,808, and the number of postal articles handled was 629,500,000.

* 18 provinces.

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SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

List subject to change owing to the war because of losses and conquests incidental thereto.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1848	19
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1860	20
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Gunther, Pr of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	10
William II., King of Württemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1894	27
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Servia	1903	59
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Frederic Augustus III., King of Saxony	1904	39
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe	1905	34
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1907	49
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1908	37
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1909	64
Albert, King of the Belgians	1909	35
George V., King of Great Britain, etc.	1910	45
Adolphus, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1911	28
Christian X., King of Denmark	1912	42
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1912	18
Louis III., King of Bavaria	1913	68
Constantine, King of the Hellenes	1913	44
Bernhard II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1914	63
Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1914	49
Adolphus Frederick II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1914	32

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Yr. of Birth	Age Jan. 1, 1916. y.	m.	d.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1830	85	4	13
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	83	7	3
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein	1840	75	3	26
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1841	74	0	23
Peter, King of Servia	1844	71	..	..
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1844	70	8	5
Louis III., King of Bavaria	1845	70	..	..
William II., King of Württemberg	1848	67	10	3
Adolphus Frederick II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1882	33	6	13
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1848	67	1	19
Bernhard II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1851	64	9	0
Fr'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1852	63	6	28
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb'g-Rudolstadt	1852	63	4	9
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt	1856	59	4	13
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857	58	5	23
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1858	57	6	14
William II., German Emperor	1859	56	11	4
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1861	54	10	6
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865	50	11	11
Frederic Augustus III., King of Saxony	1865	50	7	7
George V., King of G't Britain, etc.	1865	50	6	29
Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1865	50	4	20
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1868	47	7	14
Constantine, King of the Hellenes	1868	47	4	29
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868	47	1	6
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869	46	8	19
Christian X., King of Denmark	1870	45	3	5
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe	1871	44	7	18
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1871	44	4	1
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872	43	8	29
Albert, King of the Belgians	1875	40	8	15
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	39	6	22
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line)	1878	37	7	12
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880	35	4	1
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882	33	0	1
Adolphus, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1883	32	10	6
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	31	0	11
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	29	7	14
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1894	21	6	17

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Queen Alexandra, $350,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000; (suspended) Trustees for King Edward VII.'s daughters, $90,000; total, $2,790,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $300,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $210,500 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

CIVIL LISTS OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Austria-Hungary, Emperor of, $4,567,000.
Bavaria, King of, $1,296,303.
Bulgaria, King of, $416,000.
Denmark, King of, $270,552.
German Emperor, $3,737,186; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests and estates, out of which the court and royal family are paid.
Greece, King of, $389,606.
Great Britain and Ireland—See separate statement above.
Italy, King of, $2,992,000.
Netherlands, Queen of, $240,000; also a large revenue from domains and $20,000 for maintenance of the royal palaces.
Montenegro, King of, $72,000 plus contributions from Russia each year toward the military, educational and hospital expenditure of Montenegro.
Norway, King of, $187,719.
Roumania, King of, $230,838 and revenues of crown lands.
Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia.
Saxony, King of, $898,056.
Servia, King of, $240,000.
Spain, King of, $1,363,600, exclusive of allowances to the royal family.
Sweden, King of, $381,077.
Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of Crown domains, about $5,000,000.
Württemberg, King of, $513,916.

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HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

List subject to changes because of the war.

JANUARY 1, 1916.

Country.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Lij Ey-assu	Emperor	....	1914
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1872	Oct 3, 1901
Albania	Essad Pasha (Claimant)	President	....	Oct., 1914
Annam	Duy Tan	King	1899	Oct., 1907
Argentina	Victorino de la Plaza	President	....	1914
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Albert	King	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bokhara	Seid Mir Alim	Ameer	1880	Jan. 4, 1911
Bolivia	Ismael Montes	President	....	Aug. 6, 1913
Brazil	Wenceslaus B. Pereira Gomez	President	...	March, 1914
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Czar	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chile	Juan Luis San Fuentes	President	....	1915
China	Yuan Shi Kai	President	....	1912
Colombia	José Vicente Concha	President	...	Feb. 8, 1914
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica	Alfredo Gonzalez	President	...	May 8, 1914
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal	President	....	May 19, 1913
Denmark	Christian X	King	Sept 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Ramon Baez	President	....	Aug., 1914
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza	President	....	1912
Egypt	Hussein Kamel	Sultan	...	Dec. 19, 1914
France	Raymond Poincaré	President	Aug. 20, 1860	Jan. 17, 1913
Germany	William II	Emperor }	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II	King }		
Bavaria	Louis III	King	1845	Nov. 8, 1913
Saxony	Frederic Augustus III	King	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Württemberg	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Anhalt	Frederick II	Duke	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Baden	Frederick II	Grand Duke	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Brunswick	Ernest Augustus	Duke	....	Nov. 1, 1913
Hesse	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Frederick II.	Grand Duke	June 17, 1882	June 11, 1914
Oldenburg	Frederic Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest II	Duke	1871	1908
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	Bernhard II	Duke	....	Aug., 1914
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland	George V	King	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Constantine	King	Aug. 2, 1868	March 18, 1913
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856	March 16, 1911
Hayti	Gen. Dartiguenave	President	...	Aug., 1915
Honduras	Dr. Bertrand	President	1867	March 21, 1913
India, Empire of	George V	Emperor	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito	Emperor	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Khiva	Asfendiar	Khan	1871	Sept. 1, 1910
Liberia	D. E. Howard	President	....	Jan. 1, 1912
Luxemburg	Marie	Grand Duchess	June 14, 1894	Feb. 25, 1912
Mexico	Venustiano Carranza	President	....	1915
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	King	Oct. 7, 1841	1910
Morocco	Muley Yusoef	Sultan	1875	1912
Nepal	Dhiraja Tribhubana Sh'sher Jang	Maharaja	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Sept. 5, 1898
Nicaragua	Adolfo Diaz	President	....	May, 1911
Norway	Haakon VII.	King	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur bin Turkee	Sultan	....	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras	President	....	Oct. 1, 1912
Paraguay	Eduardo Schaerer	President	....	Aug. 15, 1912
Persia	Ahmed Mirza	Shah	1897	July 21, 1914
Peru	José Pardo	President	....	Aug. 6, 1915
Portugal	Dr. Bernardino Machado	President	1850	Aug. 7, 1915
Roumania	Ferdinand	King	Aug. 11, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Carlos Melendez	President	....	March, 1913
Serbia	Peter (Karageorgevitch)	King	1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Vagiravudh	King	1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V	King	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Giuseppe Motta*	President	....	Jan. 1, 1915
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	1855	1906
Turkey	Mohammed V	Sultan	1844	1909
United States of America	Woodrow Wilson	President	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Uruguay	Feliciano Viera	President	...	March 1, 1915
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez	President	....	1915
Zanzibar	Khalifa bin Harub	Sultan	....	Dec. 9, 1911

* Will probably be succeeded in 1916 by Vice-President Camille Décoppet

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NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at time* ALMANAC *went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct, but is subject to radical changes.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron von Burian.
Minister Finance—Moriz von Koerber.
Minister War—F. Z. M. Ritter von Krobatin.
Minister Navy—Vice-Admiral Haus.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Count Carl Stürgkh.
Minister Interior—Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfürst.
Minister Finance—Ritter von Leth.
Minister Defence—F. Z. M. von Georgi.
Minister Railways—Baron Zdenko Forster.
Minister Justice—Ritter von Hochenburger.
Minister Public Instruction—Max Hussarek von Heinlein.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. Franz Zenker.
Minister Commerce—Herr von Spitzmiller.
Minister Labor—Otto Trnka.

HUNGARY.

Premier—Count Stephen Tisza.
Interior—Johann Sándor.
Minister Finance—Baron Johann Teleszky.
Minister Defence—F. Z. M. Baron Samuel Hazai.
Minister Commerce—Baron Johann Harkányi.
Minister Education and Worship—de Jankovics.
Minister Agriculture—Baron Ghillányi.
Minister Justice—Dr. Eugen von Balogh.
Minister for Croatia—Count Pejacsevics.

DENMARK.

Premier and Minister of Justice—C. Th. Zahle.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Minister National Defence—Dr. Phil. P. Munch.
Minister Interior—Ove Rode.
Minister Finance—Dr. Phil. E. Brandes.
Minister Instruction—S. Keiser-Nielsen.
Minister Agriculture—K. Pedersen Sandby.
Minister Public Works and Commerce—Hassing Jorgensen.
Minister Iceland—Egnar Arnorson.

FRANCE.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Secretary-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Jules Cambon.
Vice-President of the Cabinet—Charles de Freycinet.
Minister Justice—René Viviani.
Minister War—General Galliéni.
Minister Marine—Rear-Admiral Lacaze.
Minister Finance—Alexander Ribot.
Minister Public Works—Marcel Sembat.
Minister Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defence—Paul Painlevé.
Minister Public Instruction—Albert Sarraut.
Minister Commerce—Etienne Clementel.
Minister Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Minister Agriculture—Jules Méline.
Minister Labor—Albert Métin.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Secretary Foreign Affairs—Herr von Jagow.
Home Office and Representative of Chancellor—Herr Delbrück.
Secretary for the Navy—Admiral von Tirpitz.
Colonial Secretary—Dr. Solf.
Secretary of Justice—Dr. Lisco.
Minister War—Major-General Wild von Hohenborn.
Minister Finance—Dr. Helfferich.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Krätke.
Minister Railways—Herr Wackerzapp.
Minister Exchequer—Herr von Magdeburg.

ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Antonio Salandra.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron Sidney Sonnino.
Minister Justice—Signor Vittorio E. Orlando.
Minister War—Major-General Vittorio Zupelli.
Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi.
Minister Instruction—Signor Grippo.
Minister Finance—Signor Daneo.
Minister Treasury—Signor Paolo Carcano.
Minister Agriculture—Senator Cavasola.
Minister Public Works—Signor Ciuffelli.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Riccio.
Minister Colonies—Signor Martini.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Barzilai and Bissolati.
Under Secretary of State for War — Major-General Vittorio Elia.

NETHERLANDS.

Prime Minister and Home Affairs—Dr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. J. Loudon.
Minister Colonies—Dr. Th. B. Pleyte.
Minister Public Works—Dr. C. Lely.
Minister Justice—Dr. B. Ort.
Minister Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—M. F. E. Posthuma.
Minister War—General-Major N. Bosboom.
Minister Finance and Social Insurance—Dr. M. W. F. Treub.
Minister Marine—Captain J. J. Rambonnet.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Nils Claus Ihlen.
Worship and Instruction—Aasulv O. Bryggesaa.
Minister Justice—Lars Abrahamsen.
Minister National Defence—Theodor Holtfodt.
Minister Finance—Anton Omholt.
Minister for Social Matters, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries—Kristian Friis Petersen.
Minister Public Works—Andreas Urbye.

RUSSIA.

Premier—M. Krwosjayin.
President of the Council—J. L. Goremykin.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Sasonov.
Minister Finance—P. L. Bark.
Minister Public Instruction—Count Ignatieff.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Minister Interior—A. N. Khvostoff.
Minister Agriculture—Krivoscheine.
Minister War—General Polivanoff.
Minister Marine—Admiral Grigorovitch.
Min. Public Works & Communications— ————
Minister Commerce—Prince V. N. Shakhovskoy.
President of Munitions Bureau—Alexander J. Guchkof.

SPAIN.

President—Eduardo Dato.
Minister Interior—José Sanchez Guerra.
Minister Public Works—Francisco Javier Ugarte.
Minister Finance—Count Bugallon.
Public Instruction—Count de Esteban Collantes.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Marquis of Lema.
Minister Grace and Justice—Manuel de Burgos.
Minister of War—General Count de Serrallo.
Marine—Admiral Augusto Miranda Godoy.
Posts and Telegraphs (not in Cabinet)—Señor Ortuño.

SWEDEN.

Premier—Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld.
Foreign Affairs—Knut Agathon Wallenberg.
Justice—Berndt Fridolf Engelbrekt Hasselroth.
Minister War—Bror Birger Emil Mörcke.
Minister Marine—Dan Broström.
Minister Interior—Oscar F. von Sydow.
Minister Finance—Axel Fredrik Vennersten.
Minister Instruction—Karl Gustaf Westman.
Minister Agriculture—Johan Beckfriis.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Sten Johannes Steenberg and Sigfrid Nathanael Linnér.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England and Wales	58,340	Conquest	1282	36,960,684†
Scotland	30,405	Union	1603	4,728,500†
Ireland	32,586	Conquest	1172	4,375,554†
Totals	121,331			46,064,738†

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Treaty cession	1713	23,381†
Malta and Gozo	118	Treaty cession	1814	219,311†
Asia:				
Empire of India	1,802,629	Conquest	1757-1897	315,156,396
Ceylon	25,332	Annexation	1815	4,262,097
Cyprus	3,584	Annexation	1914	286,922
Weihaiwei	285	Treaty cession	1898	150,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	Treaty cession	1785-1909	761,521†
Federated Malay States	27,506	Treaty cession	1874-1888	1,037,000
Other Malay States	14,500	Treaty cession	1909	800,000
Hongkong	376	Treaty cession	1842	489,114
North Borneo	31,100	Formal protectorate	1888	208,183
Sarawak	42,000	Treaty cession	1842	550,000
Brunei	4,000	Treaty cession	1888, 1906	30,000
Africa:				
Cape Province (Now form the Union of South Africa.)	277,000	Treaty cession	1814	2,565,000
Natal	35,290	Annexation	1843	1,200,000
Transvaal	110,400	Annexation	1900	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,400	Annexation	1900	529,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,500
Ascension	34	Occupation	1815	196
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	Cession and protectorate	1787, 1896	1,403,132
Gold Coast	80,000	Treaty cession	1672	1,503,386
Mauritius	720	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	380,000
Nigeria (Northern & Southern)	336,000	Treaty cession	1891	17,000,000
Rhodesia	438,575	Annexation	1889	1,625,000
East Africa Protectorate	246,822	Treaty cession	1888	4,040,000
Basutoland	11,716	Annexation	1884	405,903
Bechuanaland	275,000	Annexation	1895	126,000
Gambia	4,500	Treaty cession	1807	140,000
Somaliland	68,000	Treaty cession	1884	310,000
Uganda	121,437	Protectorate	1894	2,910,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	Treaty cession	1890	198,000
Nyassaland	40,000	Treaty cession	1891	1,075,000
Egypt	350,000	Occupation and protectorate	1882, 1914	11,500,000
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	985,000	Conquest	1898	2,500,000
Seychelles	156	Treaty cession	1814	23,800
America:				
Ontario	407,262	Conquest and cession	1759-1763	2,523,274
Quebec	706,834	Conquest and cession	1759-1763	2,003,000
New Brunswick	28,000	Treaty cession	1763	352,000
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest and cession	1627-1713	492,500
Manitoba	252,000	Settlement	1813	455,614
British Columbia	355,855	Settlement	1670	502,000
Yukon Territory	207,100	Settlement	1670	8,500
Northwest Territories	1,242,224	Settlement	1670	18,481
Alberta	255,300	Settlement	1670	539,000†
Saskatchewan	251,700	Settlement	1670	675,000
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1763	94,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	Treaty cession	1583	247,574
British Guiana	89,480	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	304,149
British Honduras	8,600	Conquest	1798	41,170
Jamaica	4,200	Conquest	1655	864,900
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	Conquest	1797	352,145†
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	173,359
Bahamas	4,404	Settlement	1629	57,241†
Bermudas	20	Settlement	1612	19,935
Leeward Islands	715	Settlement	1623-1659	127,290
Windward Islands	516	Cession	1763-1783	165,721
Falkland Islands	6,500	Treaty cession	1771	3,223
South Georgia	1,000	Treaty cession	1771	2,000
Australasia:				
New South Wales	309,460	Settlement	1788	1,855,561†
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,421,985†
South Australia	904,602	Settlement	1836	444,705†
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	678,864†
Western Australia	976,000	Settlement	1828	323,952†
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	196,758†
New Zealand	105,000	Settlement	1845	1,159,720†
Fiji	7,435	Cession from the natives	1874	153,704
Papua	90,540	Annexation	1884	251,579†
Pacific Islands	20,560	Treaty cession	1893-1906	275,826

* Subject to changes arising from losses or conquests incidental to the war. † 1914 estimate.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE—*Continued.*

These estimates of the area and population of the British Empire do not include any acquisition of territory in the present war. The figures here stated are based on the table designated "The British Empire." The total population is approximately 437,947,432, divided as follows: Europe, 46,307,430; Asia, 323,731,233; Africa, 51,124,129; North America, 7,910,943; Central America, 41,170; West Indies, 1,760,501; South America, 309,372; Australasia, 6,762,654. Total area 12,745,766 square miles, of which 121,451 are in Europe, 1,952,912 in Asia, 3,463,117 in Africa, 3 892,621 in North America, 8,600 in Central America, 11,889 in West Indies, 96,980 in South America, 3,198,196 in Australasia.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England..	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	32,527,843	34,050,221
Wales....	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034		2,030,271
Scotland.	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland...	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775	4,390,219
Totals.	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	37,888,439	41,458,721	45,231,615

JAPAN.

It is claimed that the Empire was founded by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C. The succession to the throne devolves upon the male descendants. By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor has the right of all the executive powers, assisted by the advice of the Cabinet Ministers who are appointed by him.

House of Peers—*President*—Prince I. Tokugawa. *Vice-President*—Marquis Kuroda. *Secretary-General*—Mr. K. Yanagida.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood, 15; Princes, 16; Marquises, 32; Counts, 16; Viscounts, 68; Barons, 69; Imperial Nominees, 125; Representatives of Highest Taxpayers, 45; total, 366.

House of Representatives—*President*—Mr. S. Shimada. *Vice-President*—Mr. T. Hanai. *Secretary-General*—Mr. K. Okazaki.

The number of members is as follows: Doshikai, 150; Chuseikai (Central Club), 34; Okumahaku-Koenkai (supporters of Count Okuma), 28; Seiyukai (Constitutionals), 109; Kokuminto (National Liberals) 27; Independents, 32; total, 380.

The Cabinet consists of the following members:

Prime Minister—Count Shigenobu Okuma.
Interior—Dr. Kitokuro Ikki.
Foreign Affairs—Baron Kikujiro Ishii.
War—Lieut.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.
Marine—Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.
Finance—Mr. Jotitoshi Tatetomi.
Agriculture and Commerce—Mr. Hironaka Kono.
Justice—Mr. Yukio Ozaki.
Education—Dr. Sanae Takata.
Communications—Mr. Katsudo Minoura.

Five principal islands—Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, and Taiwan—and many small islands make up the Empire.

Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.	Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.	Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.
Honshiu (Mainland)	87,426	Awaji	220	Chosen (Korea)	84,738
Shikoku	7,083	Iki	52	Taiwan (Formosa)	13,944
Hokkaido*	30,502	Tsushima	266	Hokoto (Pescadores)	47
Kiushiu	15,703	Riukiu†	941	Karafuto	13,253
Kurile Islands‡	6,068	Ogasawarajima§	27		
Sado	337			Grand total	260,738
Oki	131	Total	148,756		

*Excluding the Chishima. †55 islands. ‡31 islands. §20 islands.

In 1905 Japanese Karafuto and the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan in relation to Manchuria (see China). On August 23, 1910, by a treaty between Japan and Korea, the Korean Territory was annexed to Japan.

The population of Japan in 1914 was: Males, 27,091,958; females, 26,504,926; total, 53,696,858.

The imports of Japan during 1914 were £59,573,507; exports, £59,110,418. On June 30, 1914, there were 358,711 Japanese subjects living abroad, divided among the following countries: United States (proper), 80,773; Hawaii, 90,808; Philippine Islands, 5,179; Guam, 119; China, 121,956; Hongkong (including Macao), 1,555; Singapore, 5,166; Saigon, 161; Siam, 218; British India, 845; Dutch Indies, 2,949; Australia, 6,661; Canada, 11,959; Brazil, 15,462; Argentina, 683; Chile, 305; Peru, 5,381; Mexico, 2,737; Spain, 8; Portugal, 2; France, 129; Great Britain, 478; Belgium, 15; Netherlands, 5; Germany, 434; Austria-Hungary, 37; Switzerland, 11; Italy, 17; Sweden, 6; Russia (in Europe), 89; Russia (in Asia), 4,563.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—His Imperial Majesty.

War Minister—Lieutenant-General Oka. *Field Marshals*—General Prince Yamagata, General Prince Oyama, General Count Oka, General Viscount Hasegawa, H. I. H. General Fushimi, General Viscount Kawamura. *Chief of General Staff*—General Viscount Hasegawa.

Consul Superieur de la Guerre—General Viscount Oshima, General Asada, General Terauchi, H. I. H. Prince Kanin, General Baron Uchara, Lieutenant-General Ichinose, Lieutenant-General Asako.

Commanders of Division d'Armee—*Imperial Guard Division*, Tokio, Lieutenant-General Akiyama; *First Division*, Tokio, Lieutenant-General Senba; *Second Division*, Sendai, Lieutenant-General Nanbu; *Third Division*, Nagoya, Lieutenant-General Oba; *Fourth Division*, Osaka, Lieutenant-General Nittawara; *Fifth Division*, Hiroshima, Lieutenant-General Ohtami; *Sixth Division*, Kumamoto, Lieutenant-General Umezawa; *Seventh Division*, Asahigawa, Lieutenant-General Utsunomiya; *Eighth Division*, Hiroeaka, Lieutenant-General Oi; *Ninth Division*, Kanazawa, Lieutenant-General Kawamura; *Tenth Division*, Himeji, Lieutenant-General, Yamaguchi; *Eleventh Division*, Zentsuuji, Lieutenant-General Kakizaki; *Twelfth Division*, Kokura, Lieutenant-General Shiba; *Thirteenth Division*, Takata, Lieutenant-General Ando; *Fourteenth Division*, Utsunomiya, Lieutenant-General Yamada; *Fifteenth Division*, Toyohashi, Lieutenant-General Yui; *Sixteenth Division*, Kioto, Lieutenant-General Matsukawa; *Seventeenth Division*, Okayama, Lieutenant-General Hongo; *Eighteenth Division*, Kurume, Lieutenant-General Saito.

THE NAVY.

Admirals of the Fleet—Count Togo and Viscount Inouye. *Commander-in-Chief of First Squadron*—Vice-Admiral S. Yoshimatsu. *Commander-in-Chief of Second Squadron*—Vice-Admiral M. Nawa. *Commander-in-Chief of Third Squadron*—Rear-Admiral T. Takarabe. *Commandant Yokosuka Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral K. Fujii. *Commandant, Kure Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral S. Ijichi. *Commandant, Sasebo Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral G. Yamashita. *Commandant, Maizuru Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral H. Sakamoto.

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THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

JANUARY 1, 1916

GEORGE V., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (born May 26, 1867), July 6, 1893. In the first table following are the names of their children:

NAME.	Born	Died.	Married.	Date.
EDWARD Albert, PRINCE OF WALES	1894	.....		
ALBERT Frederick	1895	.....		
Victoria Alexandra MARY	1897	.....		
HENRY William	1900	.....		
GEORGE Edward	1902	.....		
JOHN Charles	1905	.....		

DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.*

1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE	1864	1892		
2. KING GEORGE V. (See above)	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1867	.....	Duke of Fife (born 1849; died 1912)	1889
Alexandra Victoria, DUCHESS OF FIFE	1891	.....	Prince Arthur of Connaught (born 1883)	1913
Alastair Arthur, EARL OF MACDUFF	1914	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olav	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		

DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*

1. VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1840	1901	Frederic, German Emperor (died 1888).	1858
William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Waldemar	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 3 dau.)	1870	.....	King Constantine of Greece	1889
Margarete. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
2. KING EDWARD VII. (See above)	1841	1910	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1863
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia (ass'd 1905)	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1868	.....	†Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alix. (*Issue*, 1 son, 4 daughters)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 3 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 2 daughters)	1876	.....	Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (2d marriage)	1905
Alexandra Louise. (*Issue*, 1 son, 3 daughters)	1878	.....	Reigning Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	1896
Beatrice. (*Issue*, 3 sons)	1884	.....	Infante Alfonso of Orleans	1909
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Christian Victor	1867	1900		
Albert John	1869	.....		
Victoria Louise	1870	.....		
Louise Augusta	1872	.....	‡Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau	1891
Harold	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll (died 1914)	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Margaret. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 1 daughter)	1882	.....	Crown Prince of Sweden	1905
Arthur Patrick. (*Issue*, 1 son)	1883	.....	Duchess of Fife	1913
Victoria Patricia	1886	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter).	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.).	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE.	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896).	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Ena. (*Issue*, 4 sons, 2 dau.).	1887	.....	King Alfonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1889	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	1914		

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 320 living blood relatives of the late Queen. * Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow. † Marriage dissolved, 1901. She married second Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, and has by him two daughters. Grand Duke Ernest married, second, Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms and has by her two sons. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

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NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at time* ALMANAC *went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct.*

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.§

THE MINISTRY.

MR. ASQUITH'S MINISTRY.		NATIONAL MINISTRY (JUNE, 1915).
Herbert Henry Asquith, K. C. April 8, 1908	*Prime Minister.*	Herbert Henry Asquith, K. C. (L.)
Marquess of Crewe, K. G.	*First Lord of the Treasury.*	Earl Curzon G. C. S. I. (U.)
Sir Edward Grey, K. G., Bart.	*Lord Privy Seal.*	Sir Edward Grey, K. G. (L.)
Viscount Haldane, K. T.	*Foreign Secretary.*	Lord Buckmaster (L.)
Earl Beauchamp, K. G.	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Marquess of Crewe, K. G. (L.)
David Lloyd George	*Lord President of the Council.*	Reginald McKenna (L.)
Reginald McKenna	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Sir John Allsebrook Simon (L.)
Lewis Harcourt	*Home Secretary.*	Andrew Bonar Law (U.)
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K. P.	*Colonial Secretary.*	Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K. P.
	Secretary for War.	David Lloyd George.
Marquess of Crewe, K. G.	*Minister of Munitions.*	Austen Chamberlain (U.)
Thos. McKinnon Wood	*Secretary for India.*	Thos. McKinnon Wood (L.)
Winston Spencer Churchill	*Secretary for Scotland.*	Arthur James Balfour (U.)
Walter Runciman	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Walter Runciman (L.)
Herbert Samuel	*President Board of Trade.*	Walter Long (U.)
Joseph Albert Pease	*Pres. Local Government Board.*	Arthur Henderson (Lab.)
Hon. Edwin S. Montagu	*President Board of Education.*	Herbert L. Samuel (L.)
Chas. E. H. Hobhouse	*Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.*	Herbert L. Samuel (L.)
†Augustine Birrell, K. C.	*Postmaster-General.*	†Augustine Birrell, K. C.
†Ignatius John O'Brien	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	Ignatius John O'Brien (L.)
†Lord Lucas	*Lord Chancellor for Ireland.*	Earl of Selborne, K. G. (U.)
Lord Emmott, G. C. M. G.	*President Board of Agric. and Fish.*	Lewis Harcourt (L.)
Sir J. Allsebrook, Simon, K. C. K. C. V. O.	*First Commissioner of Works.*	
	Attorney-General.	Sir Frederick E. Smith K. C. (U.)

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Lord Strachie	*Paymaster-General.*	Lord Newton (U.)
Cecil Harmsworth	*Home Office.*	William Brace (Lab.)
Hon. Neil Primrose	*Foreign Office.*	Lord Robert Cecil (U.)
Lord Islington, G. C. M. G.	*Colonial Office.*	A. H. D. R. Steel-Maitland (U.)
Charles H. Roberts	*India Office.*	Lord Islington, G. C. M. G. (L.)
Harold J. Tennant	*War Office.*	Harold J. Tennant (L.)
John M. Robertson	*Board of Trade.*	Ernest G. Prettyman (U.)
	Munitions.	Christopher Addison, M. D. (L.)
W. Wedgwood Benn	*Junior Lords of the Treasury.*	G. H. Roberts (Lab.)
Cecil Beck		Hon. Geoff. Howard (L.)
Walter Rea		W. Clive Bridgeman (U.)
H. Webb		Walter Rea (L.)
Francis Dyke Acland	*Financial Secretary of Treasury.*	Hon. Edwin Samuel Montague (L.)
John W. Gulland	*Parliamentary Secretary of Treasury.*	Joint { John W. Gulland (L.) Lord Edmund Talbot (U.)

HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Earl of Chesterfield, K. G.	*Lord Steward.*	Lord Farquhar, G. C. V. O. (U.)
Lord Sandhurst, G. C. S. I.	*Lord Chamberlain.*	Lord Sandhurst, G. C. S. I. (L.)
Earl of Granard, K. P.	*Master of the Horse.*	Earl of Chesterfield, K. G. (L.)
Lord Colebrook, C. V. O.	*Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms.*	Lord Colebrooke C. V. O. (L.)
Earl of Craven	*Captain Yeomen of Guard.*	Lord Suffield, C. B. (U.)

SCOTLAND.

Robert Munro, K. C.	*Lord Advocate.*	Robert Munro, K. C. (L.)
Thomas Brash Morison, K. C.	*Solicitor-General.*	Thomas Brash Morison, K. C. (L.)

IRELAND.

Lord Wimborne	*Lord-Lieutenant.*	Lord Wimborne (L.)
Ignatius J. O'Brien	*Lord Chancellor.*	Ignatius J. O'Brien (L.)
Jonathan Pim, K. C.	*Attorney-General.*	John Gordon (U.)
James O'Connor, K. C.	*Solicitor-General.*	James O'Connor, K. C. (L).

* Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. † Not in the Cabinet. § At the time the ALMANAC went to press it was announced that the regular general election, scheduled for December, 1915, would probably be postponed until the end of the war, as a short act was to be passed for this purpose.

COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Buckmaster, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—Lords Atkinson, Shaw, Moulton, Parker, Dunedin, and Sumner.

COURT OF APPEAL—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Lord Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., Sir William Pickford, Sir John Eldon Bankes, Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Harry Trelawny Eve, Sir C. H. Sargant, Sir J. M. Astbury, Sir Robert Younger.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, KING'S BENCH DIVISION—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Lord Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs). *Justices*, Sir Edward Ridley, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Lord Coleridge, Sir Thomas E. Scrutton, Sir Horace Avory, Sir Thomas G. Horridge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush, Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, Sir C. M. Bailhache, Sir J. R. Atkin, Sir Montagu Sharman, Sir John Sankey, Sir Frederick Low.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—*President*, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—All the Judges of King's Bench Division.

COURT OF ARCHES—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*Judge*, Sir Thomas G. Horridge. *Registrars*, John E. Linklater, Herbert J Hope, Henry J. Hood, E. W. Dinanson.

BRITISH WAR COMMITTEE.

On November 11, 1915, Premier Asquith announced the following as comprising the new committee: Premier Asquith, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Colonial Secretary Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna and Munitions Minister Lloyd George.

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NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M. P.; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, K. C. B.; *Second Naval Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K. C. B.; *Third Naval Lord*, Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor, C. B.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Capt. Cecil F. Lambert, M. P.; *Civil Lords*, Duke of Devonshire, Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, G. C. M. G.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—Lord Fisher (acting), Sir A. D. Fanshawe, G. C. B., Sir W. H. May, G. C. B., Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B. *Honorary Admiral of the Fleet*—H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.

ADMIRALS—Hon. Sir H. Meux, Sir R. Poore, Sir Archibald B. Milne, Bt., H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G. C. B., Sir G. Le C. Agerton, Sir F. W. Fisher, Sir G. A. Callaghan, Sir F. S. Inglefield, Sir R. S. Lowry, K. C. B., Sir John R. Jellicoe, G. C. B., Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, K. C. B., Sir Arthur M. Farquhar, K. C. B., Ernest A. Simons. *Honorary Admirals*—H. M. King of Norway, H. M. King of Sweden.

VICE-ADMIRALS—P. W. Bush, Sir C. J. Briggs, Sir F. T. Hamilton, Sir C. Burney, F. S. Pelham, Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell, F. E. E. Brock, Sir C. H. Coke, T. H. M. Jerram, Sir G. J. S. Warrender, Bart., Sir D. A. Gamble, Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, R. N. Ommanney, E. E. Bradford, Sir E. J. W. Slade, S. H. Carden, R. B. Farquhar, Sir L. Bayly, Sir Richard H. Peirse, K. C. B., Herbert G. King-Hall, C. V. O., William L. Grant, C. B., Sir David Beatty, K. C. B.

ARMY.

COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War.....Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B. O. M.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Robertson, K. C. V. O.
Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. Sclater, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K. C. B.
Master-General of the Ordnance—Major-Gen. Sir S. B. von Donop, K. C. B.
Civil Member—H. J. Tennant, K.
Finance Member—H. W. Forster.
Secretary—Sir Reginald H. Brade, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
Lord Grenfell, Col. 1st Life Guards.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G. C. B.
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K. P.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B., Col. Scots Guards.
Lord Nicholson, G. C. B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G. C. B., Col. 19th Hussars.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. M. King of Spain.
Sir Archibald Hunter, G. C. B.
Major-Gen Sir Chas. C. Monroe (Dardanelles).
Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B.
Sir B. Duff, G. C. B. (India).
Sir W. T. Adair, K. C. B.
H. C. Eagles.
Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G. C. B.
Sir H. F. Grant, G. C. V. O.
Sir A. H. Paget, G. C. B.
Sir B. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K. C. B.
Sir F. R. Wingate, G. C. V. O.
Sir J. Eccles Nixon, K. C. B
Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., K. C. B.
Sir William C. Nicholls, K. C. B.
Sir Douglas Haig, K. C. B.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

App.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848.
1908. *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, *b.* 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b.* 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841.
1911. *Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, *b.* 1844.
1899. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, *b.* 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b.* 1845.
1911. *Birmingham*, H. Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854.
1897. *Bristol*, George Nickson, *b.* 1864.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.
1914. *Chelmsford*, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, *b.* 1866.
1889. *Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845.
1907. *Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1842.
1905. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase, *b.* 1853.
1903. *Exeter*, Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, *b.* 1834.
1913. *Lichfield*, John A. Kempthorne, *b.* 1864.
1910. *Lincoln*, Edward Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.
1905. *Llandaff*, Joshua P. Hughes, *b.* 1847.
1903. *Manchester*, Edmund A. Knox, *b.* 1847.
1907. *Newcastle*, Herbert Louis Wild, *b.* 1864.
1910. *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1863.
1911. *Oxford*, Charles Gore, *b.* 1853.
1897. *Peterborough*, Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843.
1911. *Ripon*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b.* 1848.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b.* 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b.* 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1854.
1914. *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*, Henry Bernard Hodgson, *b.* 1854.
1911. *Salisbury*, F. E. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848.
1914. *Sheffield*, Leonard Hedley Burrows, *b.* 1857.
1911. *Sodor and Man*, J. D. Thompson, *b.* 1856.
1911. *Southwark*, Hubert M. Burge, *b.* 1862.
1904. *Southwell*, Edwyn Hoskyns, *b.* 1856.
1912. *Truro*, W. O. Burrows, *b.* 1858.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney-Eden, *b.* 1853.
1904. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Commonwealth of Australia—Sir R. Munro-Ferguson.
New South Wales—Sir Gerald Strickland.
Victoria—Hon. Lyulph Stanley.
South Australia—Lieut.-Col. Sir H. L. Galway.
Queensland—Sir W. MacGregor.
West Australia—Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron.
Tasmania—Sir W. E. Ellison Macartney.
New Zealand—Earl of Liverpool.
Trinidad—Sir G. Ruthven Le Hunte.
Windward Islands—Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith.
Leeward Islands—Sir H. Bell.
British Guiana—Sir W. Egerton.
Hongkong—Sir F. H. May.
Ceylon—Sir R. Chalmers.
Fiji—Sir G. B. Sweet-Escott.
Sierra Leone—Sir E. M. Merewether.
Straits Settlements—Sir A. H. Young.
South Africa—Viscount Buxton, *High Com'r.*
Malta—Field Marshal Lord Methuen.
Canada—H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K. G.
Newfoundland—Sir W. E. Davidson.
Jamaica—Sir W. H. Manning.
Barbados—Sir Leslie Probyn.
Bahamas—William L. Allardyce.
Bermuda—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock.
Falkland Islands—W. Douglas Young.
Mauritius—Major Sir J. R. Chancellor.
Gold Coast Colony—Sir H. C. Clifford.
British Honduras—Sir W. Collet.
Nigeria—Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard.
Gambia (West Africa)—E. J. Cameron.
British East Africa—Sir H. C. Belfield.
Uganda—Sir F. J. Jackson.
Somaliland—G. F. Archer.
Nyassaland—Sir George Smith.

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THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

Countries.	British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentina	Sir R. T. Tower	V. J. Domingues.
Austria-Hungary	(Suspended)	(Vacant.)
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers	Paul Hymans.
Brazil	Arthur R. Peel	A. da Fontoura Xavier.
Chile	Sir F. W. Stronge	A. Edwards.
China	Rt. Hon. Sir J. N. Jordan	Sao Ke Alfred Sze.
Denmark	Sir H. C. Lowther	H. G. Castenskjold.
Ecuador	E. A. Rennie	(Vacant.)
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie	M. Paul Cambon.
German Empire	(Suspended)	(Vacant.)
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot	Jean Gennadius.
Guatemala	C. A. Young	Don José M. Lardizabal.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rennell Rodd	Marq. Imperiali.
Japan	Sir W. Conyngham Greene	Marq. Inouye.
Mexico	(Vacant)	M. Covarribias.
Netherlands	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone	Jonkheer van Swinderen.
Norway	M. de C. Findlay	Paul B. Vogt.
Persia	Charles M. Marling	Mirza Medhi Khan.
Peru	E. A. Rennie	Carlos G. Candamo.
Portugal	Hon. L. D. Carnegie	M. Teixeira Gomes.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan	Count Benckendorff.
Servia	Sir C. L. des Graz	M. Boshkovitch.
Siam	Herbert G. Dering	P. S. Maitri.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge	A. M. del Val y Yulueta.
Sweden	E. W. Howard	Count H. Wrangel.
Switzerland	E. Grant-Duff	M. Gaston Carlin.
Turkey	(Suspended)	(Vacant.)
United States	Sir C. A. Spring-Rice	Walter H. Page.
Uruguay	A. Mitchell Innes	F. R. Vidiella.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General ..... Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
Governor of Madras ..... Lord Pentland.
Governor of Bombay ..... Lord Willingdon.
Governor of Bengal ..... Lord Carmichael.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE—Sir W. H. H. Vincent.
HOME—H. Wheeler.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE—L. J. Kershaw.
FINANCE—J. B. Brunyate.
FOREIGN— ————.
ARMY DEPARTMENT— ————.
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—C. E. Low.
PUBLIC WORKS—R. P. Russell.
Agents to Governor-General: Central India, Hon. O. V. Bosanquet; *Rajputana*, Sir E. G. Colvin; *Baluchistan*, ————.
Residents: Hyderabad, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. F. Pinhey; *Mysore*, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Daly; *Cashmere*, Lieut.-Col. H. V. Cobb; *Baroda*, Lieut.-Col. L. Impey; *Nepal*, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Smith, V. C.; *Gwalior*, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Beville; *Jaipur*, Lieut.-Col. W. C. R. Stratton; *Udaipur*, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Kaye; *Waziristan*, J. S. Donald.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA—Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G. C. B., K. C. S. I.
Chief of Staff—Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake.
Adjutant-General—Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V. C.
Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. W. E. Bunbury.
GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING THE FORCES.
NORTHERN ARMY—Sir J. E. Nixon.
SOUTHERN ARMY—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. Watkis.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir Charles Wakefield	1908	1907	1915
Aldermen.			
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter H. Wilkin, K. C. M. G.	1888	1894	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart	1891	1894	1902
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	1892	1899	1906
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.			
Sir William Hy. Dunn, Kt	1909	1906	....
Charles Augustin Hanson	1909	1911	....
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt., LL. D.	1909	1901	....
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	1909	1912	....
James Roll	1910	1909	....

Alderman.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John C. Knill, Bart	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt	1897	1904	1910
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	1898	1906	1911
Sir David Burnett, Bart	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	1907	1906	1913
Sir Charles Johnston	1907	1910	1914
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	1912	1909	....
John Humphery	1912	1913	....
Edward Cecil Moore	1912	....	....
George Alexander Touche	1915	....	....
Sir L. Lulham Pound, Bart.	1915	....	....

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or $50,000.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

London Within Various Boundaries.	Area in Statute Acres	Population 1891.	1901.	1911.
Administrative County of London	74,672	4,228,317	4,536,267	4,522,964
City of London with Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	671	37,705	26,923	19,657
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the city)	75,442	4,232,118	4,563,200	4,542,618
Metropolitan and City Police Districts (Greater London)	443,421	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,252,963

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THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—(See foot note.)

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its Constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 26 Marquesses, 121 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 356 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 27 Irish Representative Peers elected for life.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 3d Duke	1869	1913	Marq. of Hamilton, s.
1881	Albany†	H. R. H. Leopold, 2d Duke (*l*)	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll	Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th Duke (*k*)	1872	1914	Doug. W. Campbell, c.
1703	Atholl‡	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch & (1684) Queensberry‡	John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th Duke (*a*)	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	....	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall†	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales	1894	1910	.....
1799	Cumberland†	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3d Duke (*b*)	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (*c*)	1891	1912	Prin. Alastair Arthur.
1675	Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke	1887	1893	Lord D. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (*g*)	1847	1860	Earl of Arundel, s.
1766	Northumberland	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke	1846	1899	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond & (1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)	1876	1892	Marq. of Bowmont, s.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*)	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk, b
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 5th Duke	1888	1913	Lord A. S-L-Gower, b.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*)	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; n, nephew; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Quéroualles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*k*) Husband of Princess Louise, sixth child of Queen Victoria. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. Salary £400.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, after the General Election in December, 1910, was as follows: Liberals, 272; Nationalists, 76; Independent Nationalists, 8, and 42 Labor members; Unionists, 272; the ministerial majority being 126; the majority on November 1, 1914, was 96. In June, 1915, a Coalition Ministry was formed, political parties thus becoming blended.

The Speaker of the House is the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

NOTE.—The last General Election in Great Britain was held in December, 1910, and the next would, in ordinary circumstances, take place not later than December, 1915, Parliament being elected for a maximum period of five years, but it has been announced that the regular general election would be postponed until the end of the war.

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POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CENSUS OF 1911

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Bedford	197,660	Essex	1,329,466	Middlesex	1,144,758	Stafford	1,359,718
Berks	303,428	Gloucester	672,581	Monmouth	414,730	Suffolk	382,748
Bucks	193,951	Hants	915,503	Norfolk	488,830	Surrey	919,977
Cambridge	215,122	Hereford	113,088	Northampton	363,892	Sussex	666,876
Chester	895,410	Hertford	286,998	Northumberland	697,014	Warwick	1,024,196
Cornwall	325,315	Huntingdon	48,105	Nottingham	716,517	Westmoreland	63,575
Cumberland	265,780	Kent	1,019,870	Oxford	198,499	Wiltshire	279,391
Derby	547,768	Lancaster	4,825,739	Rutland	21,168	Worcester	562,383
Devon	701,981	Leicester	481,115	Salop	266,054	York	3,969,151
Dorset	220,502	Lincoln	557,543	Somerset	491,320	Total	34,047,659
Durham	1,377,176	London	4,522,961				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	311,350	Edinburgh	507,662	Lanark	1,447,113	Roxburgh	47,192
Argyll	70,901	Elgin or Moray	43,427	Linlithgow	79,456	Selkirk	24,840
Ayr	268,332	Fife	267,794	Nairn	9,319	Shetland	27,911
Banff	61,402	Forfar	281,415	Orkney	25,896	Stirling	161,003
Berwick	29,643	Haddington	43,253	Peebles	15,258	Sutherland	20,180
Bute	18,186	Inverness	87,270	Perth	124,359	Wigtown	31,560
Caithness	32,008	Kincardine	41,007	Renfrew	314,594	Total	4,759,521
Clackmannan	31,121	Kinross	7,528	Ross and Cromarty	77,353		
Dumbarton	139,831	Kirkcudbright	38,363				
Dumfries	72,824						

WALES.

Anglesey	35,368	Carnarvon	141,776	Merioneth	60,292	Radnor	17,504
Brecon	56,380	Denbigh	136,819	Montgomery	62,202	Total	2,027,610
Cardigan	80,768	Flint	69,737	Pembroke	84,869		
Carmarthen	151,077	Glamorgan	1,130,818				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.		Westmeath	59,812	ULSTER.		Tyrone	142,437
Carlow	36,151	Wexford	102,287	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro.	478,603	CONNAUGHT.	
Dublin	476,909	Wicklow	60,603	Armagh	119,625	Galway	181,696
Kildare	66,498	MUNSTER.		Cavan	91,071	Leitrim	63,557
Kilkenny	74,821	Clare	104,064	Donegal	168,420	Mayo	191,969
King's	56,769	Cork & Co. Boro	391,190	Down	304,589	Roscommon	92,904
Longford	43,794	Kerry	159,268	Fermanagh	61,811	Sligo	78,850
Louth	63,402	Limerick	142,846	Londonderry	140,621	Total	4,381,951
Meath	64,920	Tipperary	151,951	Monaghan	71,395		
Queen's	54,362	Waterford	83,766				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in the Spring of 1911. The total population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, is 45,221,615.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DISMISSED FROM UNITED STATES.

CITIZEN GENET, sent here in 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI. by the French Committee of Safety, tried to commission privateers here to prey on British commerce, besides making inflammatory speeches. Thomas Jefferson asked for his recall.

The Marquis of Casa Yrujo, Spanish Minister in 1805, attempted to bribe a Philadelphia editor to favor Spain in a controversy with the United States. He was handed his passports.

F. J. Jackson, British Minister, was recalled because he tried to arouse feeling against the United States by circularizing British Consuls, in which he accused the American Government of bad faith in 1809.

In 1849 M. Poussin, French Minister, because of insolence to the American Secretary of State, was recalled.

For enlisting soldiers for the Crimean War in 1855 British Minister Crampton was recalled and the exequators of three British Consuls were cancelled.

In 1888 passports were handed Lord Sackville-West, who, in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of British birth to vote for Grover Cleveland for President.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley to a friend in Cuba, for which he was dismissed in 1898.

During President Taft's term passports were handed to the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Rodrigues, to protest against the judicial murder in Nicaragua of two Americans.

The Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Bey, whose criticisms of the United States aroused so much discussion in 1914, left this country in October of that year "on leave of absence."

Recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba Austrian Ambassador, was requested by United States in September, 1915, as a result of his attempts to cripple American industries.

Formal announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing on December 3, 1915, that Germany had been requested to immediately recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Naval and Military Attachés respectively, on account of what the United States Government considered improper activities in military and naval matters.

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NOTICE—*Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at the time* ALMANAC *went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct, although the personnel is liable to many changes. For Ministries, see Index.*

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

THE REICHSTAG.

The members number 397, politically divided as follows: Socialists, 112; Centre, 89; National Liberals, 47; Radicals, 44; Conservatives, 42; Poles, 18; Free Conservatives, 13; Economic Union, 8; Anti-Semites, 3; other parties, 21.

The 61 members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years.

THE ARMY—The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor. THE NAVY—The supreme command is exercised by the Emperor.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

President of the House of Lords—Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. *Vice-Presidents*—Prince Fürstenberg, Prince von Schönburg and Julius Hartenstein. *President of the House of Deputies*—Dr. Julius Sylvester.

THE HUNGARIAN REICHSTAG.

President of the House of Magnates—Baron Samuel Josika. *President of the House of Representatives*—Paul von Beothy.

THE ARMY—*Commander-in-Chief*—the Emperor and King. *Representative of the Commander-in-Chief*—Archduke Frederick; *Chief of General Staff*—Baron Conrad von Hötzendorf.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

President.....RAYMOND POINCARE.

The annual allowance to the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—*President*—M. Antonin Dubost. *Vice-Presidents*—M. Turon, Maurice Fauré, Savary, Jean Dupuy. *Secretary-General*—M. Hustin.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—*President*—M. Paul Deschanel. *Vice-Presidents*—MM. Clementel, Monestier, Violette. *Secretary-General*—M. Launoy.

The Senators number about 300, and are at present politically divided into about 156 members of the Radical and Radical-Socialist "Left" Party, 55 members belonging to the Republican "Left," 19 Independents, 58 Republican Unionists, and 23 "Right," representative of the various shades of the Opposition.

The Deputies number 602, and are divided into the following groups: 98 members belonging to the Democratic "Left" Party, 66 Radical "Left," 25 Independent-Socialists, 70 Progressionists, 172 Radical-Socialists, 101 Organized-Socialists, 23 members of the "Liberal-Action" Party, 32 Republican-Socialists, 15 members of the "Right," including Nationalists, Royalists, and Bonapartists.

THE ARMY—*Supreme Commander*—General Joffre.

THE NAVY—*Commanders of Squadrons and Divisions of Squadrons—Commander-in-Chief*—Vice-Admiral Dartige du Fournet.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

President.....PRIVY COUNCILLOR A. N. KULOMZIN.

President of the Duma.....M. V. RODZIANKO.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers and the same right of initiative in legislation and of addressing questions to Ministers. At the present time, on account of conditions growing out of the war, it is impossible to give information concerning the constitution of the various parties of the Duma, or their numbers

THE ARMY—The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor. *Chief of the General Staff of the Emperor*—General Alexeff.

Caucasus—Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch. *Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Front*—General Nicholai Ruzsky. *Commander-in-Chief of the Southwestern Front*—General Nicholai Ivanoff.

THE NAVY—*Commander-in-Chief*—Vacant since death of Grand Duke Alexis.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Senate—Signor Manfredi. *President of the Chamber of Deputies*—Signor Marcora.

Lower House, elected October, 1913: Constitutionalists, 318; Radicals, 70; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 77; Syndicalists, 3; Catholics, 24.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

THE SENATE—*President*—His Excellency Señor Marcelo Azcarraga. *Vice-Presidents*—His Excellency the Duke of Montellano, Señor Francisco de los Santos Guzman. *First Secretary*—Señor Antonio Santa Cruz. *Secretaries*—Señor Mariano Vazquez de Zafra, Señor Juan Ranero, Señor Marquis de Laurecin

THE CORTES—*President*—Don Augusto Gonzalez Besada. *Vice-Presidents*—Francisco Aparicio Ruiz, Luis Espada Gentin, Pascual Amat Estevo, Antonio Aura Bozouat. *Chief Secretary*—Count de Tena Ramizo

President Council of State—Duke of Mandas

The members of the Senate are politically classified as follows: Liberals, 197; Conservatives, 79; Democrats, 24; Independents, 28; Archbishops and Bishops, 18; Carlists, 8; Republicans, 6; Regionalists, 4, and Integrists, 1.

The number of Deputies is 383, consisting of Liberals, Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans, Carlists, Regionalists, Integrists, Socialists Federals, Nationalists, and Agrarians.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Count de Serrallo. *Military Governor of Madrid*—General Apolinar Sainz de Buruaga. *Supreme Council of the Army*—General Sanchez Valdes, General Marquis de Estella General Manrique de Lara, General Sanchez Campomanes, General Ramon Auñon. *Captain-General of Madrid*—General Julio Domingo Bazan. *Captain-General of Barcelona*—General Villar y Villate. *Personal Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty the King*—General Angel Aznar, General Gabino Aranda.

THE NAVY.

Supreme Commander—Admiral Augusto Miranda Godoy

Supreme Council of the Navy—Admiral Francisco Chacon Terry, Vice-Admiral José Margado, Vice-Admiral Gabriel Acto, Captain R. N. Juan Spotorno, Captain R. N. Cristobel de Castello, Captain R. N. José Carranza, Captain R. N. Guillermo Pareno.

Naval Aide-de-Camp to King Alfonso—Vice-Admiral Rafael Rodriguez de Vera.

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THE SWISS GOVERNMENT.

THE Federal Council is elected tri-annually by the Federal Assembly.

The members of the Federal Council are the chiefs of the respective departments, there being directors of bureaus of the departments.

The seven departments of the Government are, since the reorganization taking effect on January 1st, 1915, the following: Political Department, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice and Police, Military Department, Department of Finance and Customs, Department of Public Economy, and Department of Posts and Railroads.

The Federal Assembly is made up of the National Council and of the States Council (corresponding to the House of Representatives and the Senate in the United States). *President of the National Council*—Felix Bonjour.

President of the States Council—Mr. Joh. Geel. The office of President of both branches of the legislative body is filled during the December session of the Federal Assembly.

Ministry—President, Giuseppe Motta, in charge of Department of Finance and Customs; Arthur Hoffmann, in charge of Political Department; Felix Ludwig Calonder, in charge of Department of the Interior; Eduard Müller, in charge of Department of Justice and Police; Vice-President Camille Décoppet, in charge of Military Department (normally the Vice-President is elected to be President in the following year); Edmund Schulthess, in charge of Department of Public Economy; Ludwig Forrer, in charge of Department of Posts and Railroads.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

THE President of the Republic of Portugal is Dr. Bernardino Machado, elected August 6, 1915. There was appointed the following Cabinet: *Prime Minister, Minister of War and Minister of Marine*—José de Castro; *Minister of the Interior*—Ferreira da Silva; *Minister of Justice*—Catanho de Menezes; *Minister of Finance*—Victoriano Guimaraes; *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Augusto Soares; *Minister of Public Works*—Manoel Monteiro; *Minister of the Colonies*—Norton de Mattos; *Minister of Public Instruction*—Lopes Martins. (Resigned November 28, 1915.)

MEXICO.

THE official administration at time the ALMANAC went to press was not established excepting as to the chief executive.

Chief Executive, Venustiano Carranza.....

AREA, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.
Aguascalientes..	2,969	118,978	Aguascalientes.	Queretaro.....	4,492	243,515	Queretaro.
Campeche	18,086	85,795	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi..	24,000	624,748	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas	27,222	436,817	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa.....	27,553	323,499	Culiacan.
Chihuahua.....	89,974	405,265	Chihuahua.	Sonora	76,619	262,545	Hermosillo.
Coahuila	63,728	367,652	Saltillo.	Tabasco	10,072	183,708	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima.....	2,273	77,704	Colima.	Tamaulipas.....	32,268	249,253	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango	42,265	436,147	Durango.	Tepic (Ter.).....	10,951	171,837	Tepic.
Guanajuato.....	10,948	1,075,270	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala	1,595	183,905	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero	24,996	605,437	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz.....	29,283	1,124,368	Jalapa.
Hidalgo	8,575	641,895	Pachuca.	Yucatán	18,565	337,020	Merida.
Jalisco	33,486	1,202,802	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas	24,467	475,863	Zacatecas.
Mexico.....	8,949	975,019	Toluca.	L. California(Ter)	58,328	52,244	La Paz.
Michoacan.....	22,656	991,649	Morelia.	Federal District.	579	719,052	City of Mexico.
Morelos..... ..	2 734	179,814	Cuernavaca.	Quintana Roo. ...	16,638	9,086	Santa Cruz de Bravo.
Nuevo Leon	23,679	368,929	Monterey.				
Oaxaca.....	35,383	1,041,035	Oaxaca.	Total.....	765,535	15,063,207	
Puebla	12,204	1,092,456	Puebla.				

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset but at present twenty-seven in number, with three Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate: the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives elected by the suffrage of married males if eighteen years of age and twenty-one years of age if unmarried, at the rate of one member for every 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000, and hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who hold their places for four years. Senators are elected indirectly, half of the Senate being renewed every two years. The members of both houses receive salaries of 3,000 pesos each year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, and holds office for six years. In case of his sudden death or disability, the Vice-President, who is also permanent President of the Senate, officiates in his place. Congress holds two regular sessions annually, from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both houses sits during the recesses.

LEPER COLONIES

NO leper colonies are maintained by the United States Government. Institutions of this character have, however, been established under the control of the respective State, Territorial or Insular authorities in the following places:

San Francisco, Cal., Leper Home, administered by the Health Officer, San Francisco, Cal.

Louisiana State Leper Home, administered by the Board of Control for Leper Home, New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts Leper Station, Penikese Island, Mass., administered by the State Commissioner of Health, Boston, Mass.

Hawaiian Leper Colony, Molokai, Hawaii, administered by the Secretary, Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, H. T.

Philippine Leper Colony, Culion Island, P. I., administered by the Director of Health, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Leper Colony, Cabras Island, P. R., administered by the Insular Director of Sanitation, San Juan, P. R.

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THE NATIONS OF AFRICA.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Pop. of Capital.
Abyssinia	Empire	350,000	7,000,000	Adis Ababa	40,000
Egypt	Protectorate	363,200	11,400,000	Cairo	670,000
Liberia	Republic	45,000	1,500,000	Monrovia	8,000
Morocco*	Empire	220,000	5,000,000	Fez	140,000
Soudan	Con-dominium	950,000	2,750,000	Khartoum	96,000
Union of South Africa	British	470,000	6,000,000	Pretoria	50,000

Summary:	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Summary:	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Independent	1,700,000	20,000,000	German	930,000	15,000,000
Belgian	800,000	15,000,000	Italian	591,000	1,750,000
British †‡	2,132,840	40,000,000	Portuguese	800,000	9,000,000
French§	4,300,000	36,000,000	Spanish	86,000	250,000

* The Barbary States are Algeria (French), Morocco (French), Tripoli (Italian), and Tunis (French). † Inclusive of the Union of South Africa (above). ‡ Exclusive of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. § Inclusive of Morocco.

DIVISION OF AFRICA AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

BRITISH AFRICA: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Egypt, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and islands, and the Boer Colonies.

FRENCH AFRICA: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and islands.

(a) GERMAN AFRICA: Togoland, Cameroons, Southwest Africa, East Africa.

ITALIAN AFRICA: Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and islands.

SPANISH AFRICA: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and islands.

BELGIAN AFRICA: The Congo State.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the independent States of Abyssinia and Liberia. Even this territory, except the last, is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans.

(a) Captured by British, 1914.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A FEDERATION of four British Colonies in South Africa, namely, the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, was formed provisionally in 1909 by a convention held at Cape Town. The federation was confirmed by an act passed by the British Parliament August 16, 1909, and the date appointed for the establishment of the Union was fixed for May 31, 1910. Viscount Gladstone was appointed Governor-General and assumed office on that date.

The act of Union vested the executive government in the King and his successors, a Governor-General advised by an Executive Council and Ministers of state. Legislative power was vested in a Parliament composed of the King, a Senate of forty members, eight nominated for ten years by the Governor-General in council, and eight for each original province elected for ten years by the two houses of the Colonial Legislature sitting together, and a House of Assembly, consisting of members chosen as follows: From the Cape Colony, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. The Governor-General has the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, and that body shall sit annually.

Provision is made for an Administrator for each province for five years, appointed by the Governor-General, and a Provincial Council elected for three years.

Pretoria, in the Transvaal, is the seat of Government of the Union, and Cape Town the meeting place of Parliament. The English and Dutch languages are both official. It is provided that the British South African Company's territories may be received into the Union and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

The area of the Union of South Africa is as follows, in square miles: Cape Colony, 276,995; Natal, 35,290; Transvaal, 110,426; Orange Free State, 50,389. Total Union, 473,100.

The population is as follows: Cape Colony, 3,000,000; Natal, 1,500,000; Transvaal, 2,000,000; Orange Free State, 586,000. Total Union, 7,086,000.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE Commonwealth of Australia consists of the six original Australian Colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each of these is a self-governing State, except as to the powers reserved to the Confederation. The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, 1901. Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King—represented by a Governor-General—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six Senators—six for each State—chosen for six years. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-five members, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, finance, defence, post-office, telegraph, census and statistics and conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given to the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction regarding railways, lighthouses, marriage and divorce, and emigration and immigration. The executive power is vested in the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers. There is also a Federal Judicature. The present seat of Government is at Melbourne, the Federal capital (Canberra) being in process of building. The area of the Commonwealth, with the Territories (Northern Territory, Papua) and Federal District (Canberra), is 3,063,041 square miles, and the population is 4,941,000.

Each of the States has its own Parliament, Governor, Ministry and Judiciary.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Field-Marshal H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, P. C., K. G., K.T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O. Salary, $50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $7,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office October 10, 1911. It is conservative in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden.
Secretary of State and Minister of Mines—Hon. P. E. Blowdin.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. Sir George E. Foster.
Minister of Justice—Hon. Charles J. Doherty.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. John D. Hazen.
Minister of Militia and Defence—Major-General The Hon. Sir Sam. Hughes.
Postmaster-General—Hon. T. C. Casgrain.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Martin Burrell.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. Robert Rogers.
Minister of Finance—Hon. William T. White.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. Francis Cochrane.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. William J. Roche.
Minister of Customs—Hon. John D. Reid.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. E. L. Patenaude.
Minister of Labor—Hon. Thomas W. Crothers.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
Hon. Albert E. Kemp.
Hon. James A. Lougheed.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members. The Speaker's salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several provincial franchises, in accordance with a Federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor in Council.

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1911.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	255,285	374,663	Edmonton	Hon. R. G. Brett	1915
British Columbia	355,855	392,480	Victoria	Hon. G. H. Barnard	1915
Manitoba	251,832	455,614	Winnipeg	Hon. D. C. Cameron	1911
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889	Fredericton	Hon. Josiah Wood	1912
Nova Scotia	21,428	492,338	Halifax	Hon. J. D. MacGregor	1910
Ontario	407,262	2,523,274	Toronto	Hon. John S. Hendrie	1914
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	Charlottetown	Hon. A. C. Macdonald	1915
Quebec	706,834	2,003,232	Quebec	Hon. P. E. Leblanc	1915
Saskatchewan†	251,700	492,432	Regina	Hon. R. D. Lake	1915
N. W. Territories	1,242,224	18,481	Ottawa	Lawrence Fortescue, I. S. O. Com'r	1905
Yukon Territory	207,076	8,512	Dawson	George Black, Com'r	1912
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643			

* Land and water included in area. †Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. By the Extension act of 1912, the area of Ontario was increased by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir George H. Perley (acting).

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8,000. All others are of a provincial character limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ended March 31, 1914), $163,174,395, of which $104,691,238 was from customs, $21,452,037 from excise, $12,954,530 from post-office, $14,197,053 from public works, including Government railways; miscellaneous, $9,879,537. The revenue in 1913 amounted to $168,689,903, and in 1912 it was $136,108,217.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $127,384,473, as follows: Interest, $12,893,505; civil government, $5,607,795; administration of justice, $1,399,457; legislation, $1,403,189; lighthouse and coast service, $2,324,103; mail subsidies and steamship subventions, $2,383,687; Indians, $2,182,471; fisheries, $1,229,519; mines and scientific institutions, $961,048; agriculture and statistics, $3,224,789; militia and defence, $11,151,399; public works, $19,007,513; subsidies and provinces, $11,280,469; post-office, $12,822,058; railways and canals, $15,667,486; collecting customs revenue, $3,849,084; ocean and river service, $1,216,278; immigration, $1,893,298; mounted police, $963,651; naval service, $2,006,150.

In 1915 the revenue amounted to $133,073,482, and the expenditure to $135,523,207.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1915, amounted to $700,475,017. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $251,098,934.

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Defence.

Every Canadian citizen is liable to service in the militia from the age of 18 to that of 60. Militiamen are enrolled for three years to the "active" militia. The actual training varies in length, according to the branch of the service, from 12 to 16 days

It is provided that if the embodiment of the militia becomes necessary, the men, both active and reserve, would be called out in four classes or levies: first, the unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 18 to 30; secondly, the unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 30 to 45; thirdly, the married men and widowers (with children) from 18 to 45; fourthly, all the remaining men up to 60. In the case of a *levee en masse*, all male inhabitants capable of bearing arms may be required to serve without regard to age, class or distinction.

The active militia includes the "permanent force," which furnishes the personnel of the training schools and some nucleus units of garrison artillery, etc. There are various schools of military instruction which are established in the six divisional areas and the three military districts into which Canada is now divided. A proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston. Total active militia in 1914 was:

Branches of the Service.	Permanent Force.		Remainder of Active Militia.		Branches of the Service.	Permanent Force.		Remainder of Active Militia.	
	Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses		Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses
Cavalry & M'nted Rifles	346	265	12,622	11,234	Infantry	1,113	12	52,290	715
Horse & Field Artillery	254	267	4,629	3,024	Non-combatant Corps	754	81	4,656	1,903
Heavy & Garrison Art'ly	656	53	2,251	510					
Engineers	307	6	1,902	422	Total	3,447	684	78,350	18,913

Trade.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1914-1915): To British Empire, $237,268,806; United States, $186,342,-856; Germany, $2,162,610; France and possessions, $14,791,508; Belgium, $3,259,359; China, $296,403; Japan, $1,037,001; Holland, $5,254,829; Argentina, $639,469; Brazil, $542,515; Cuba, $1,521,991; Russia, $1,331,191; Denmark, $719,920; Italy, $1,840,910; Norway, $1,000,790; Total exports, $490,808,877, of which goods not the produce of Canada, $81,389,374 (including coin and bullion).

Total imports (1914-1915): From British Empire, $115,882,954; United States, $469,722,066; Germany, $4,909,855; France and possessions, $8,302,590; Belgium, $1,855,567; Japan, $2,812,620; China, $1,124,981; Cuba, $1,704,204; South America, $6,577,775; Italy, $1,507,548; Switzerland, $4,002,782; Holland, $1,924,-828; Dutch East Indies, $128,589; Austria-Hungary, $613,171; Mexico, $1,326,233; San Domingo, $3,464,-512; Spain, $979,005; dutiable imports, $318,951,094; free imports, $178,500,808; coin and bullion, $131,-992,992; total imports, $629,444,894.

Banks.

Chartered banks, March 31, 1915. Capital paid up, $113,978,472; notes in circulation, $96,666,544; total on deposit, $1,152,214,191; discounts to the people, $981,068,566; liabilities, $1,300,863,637; assets, $1,545,723,564; rest or reserve fund, $113,227,654. Savings banks, March 31, 1915. Deposits in Government, $14,006,164; deposits in post-office, $39,995,406; special, $37,817,474; total, $91,819,044.

Railways.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1914, was 30,795 miles, and 1,561 miles of electric railways.

Telephone and Telegraph.

Telephones—On the 30th of June, 1914, there were 521,144 telephones and 1,343,090 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter 962,947 miles were urban and 380,143 rural. The earnings amounted to $17,297,269, and the operating expenses to $12,882,402.

Telegraphs, Government—The length of Government lines in 1914 was 10,356 miles (including 332 miles of cables) and the number of offices was 771, from which 442,200 messages were sent and received. Chartered companies—These companies have a line mileage of 38,503, carrying 184,602 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables) and 3,342 offices, from which 10,348,295 messages were sent and received. Wireless—In 1914 there were 46 radiotelegraph coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of 280 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 312,560. There is also a long distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Twenty-one Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 164 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada:

1905	$29,479,562	1908-09	$25,451,085	1910-11	$29,965,433	1912-13	$33,389,464
1906	26,279,485	1909-10	29,629,169	1911-12	34,667,872	1913-14	33,207,748
1907-08	25,499,349						

Minerals.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1914 was $128,475,499, as compared with $145,-634,812 in 1913. The principal minerals produced were as follows: Gold, $15,925,044; silver, $15,097,269; nickel, $13,655,381; copper, $10,301,935; coal, $33,433,108; pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ore), $10,-002,856, and cement, $9,187,924.

General Statistics.

Post-offices (year ended March 31, 1914), 13,811, number of letters and post-cards mailed, 737,638,000. Shipping, March 31, 1915, tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 25,402,586 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 73,099,982 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 28,201,567 tons; vessels built and registered, 327; tonnage, 55,384; light-keepers, 1,040; lights, 1,461, and 12 light-ships.

Census Population of Cities, 1911.

Montreal, 470,480; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 136,035; Vancouver, 100,401; Ottawa, 87,062; Hamilton, 81,969; Quebec, 78,710; Halifax, 46,619; London, 46,300; Calgary, 43,704; St. John, N. B., 42,511; Victoria, 31,660; Regina, 30,213; Edmonton, 24,900; Brantford, 23,132; Kingston, 18,874; Maisonneuve, 18,684; Peterborough, 18,360; Hull, 18,222; Windsor, 17,829; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Fort William, 16,499; Sherbrooke, 16,405; Berlin, 15,186; Guelph, 15,175.

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DOMINION OF CANADA—*Continued.*

CANADA GROWING.

(United States Consular Report, July 19, 1915.)

Canada's population now exceeds 8,000,000, according to a report issued in July, 1915. The figure given is 8,075,000, and includes soldiers at the front.

The growth of population since the census was taken in 1911 is officially estimated at approximately 850,000, or about 200,000 a year. The total immigration to Canada since the census of four years ago has been, in round numbers, 1,330,000.

RACES AND RELIGIONS.

Races (Birthplace).	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	92,874	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	8,727	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

The Indian population was 127,932 in 1901 and 105,492 in 1911. The Esquimaux numbered 3,447 in 1915.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Bradstreet's Journal.)

The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly and yearly from January, 1913, down to and including September, 1915, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the time specified, as follows:

	1914.	1913.	Change Per Cent.		1915.	1914.	Change Per Cent.
Jan., 146 cities	$45,999,862	$55,514,979	dec. 17.1	Jan., 155 cities	$45,764,309	$49,944,341	dec. 8.3
Feb., 148 cities	51,376,112	62,784,999	dec. 18.1	Feb., 155 cities	45,769,864	52,177,227	dec. 12.2
March, 150 cities	85,610,997	83,388,638	inc. 2.6	March, 155 cities	75,250,465	85,795,424	dec. 12.2
First quarter	$182,986,971	$201,688,616	dec. 9.2	First quarter	$166,784,638	$187,916,992	dec. 11.2
April, 150 cities	83,364,426	97,405,899	dec. 14.4	April, 155 cities	79,469,221	84,565,850	dec. 6.0
May, 146 cities	82,761,751	86,809,963	dec. 4.6	May, 155 cities	85,513,438	85,212,713	inc. .3
June, 150 cities	85,532,913	82,999,953	inc. 3.0	June, 155 cities	67,542,904	86,458,820	dec. 21.8
Second quarter	$251,659,090	$267,215,815	dec. 5.8	Second quarter	$232,525,563	$256,237,383	dec. 9.2
Six months	$434,646,061	$468,904,431	dec. 7.3	Six months	$399,310,201	$444,154,375	dec. 10.0
July, 152 cities	82,857,507	78,786,703	inc. 5.1	July, 155 cities	71,569,657	83,640,692	dec. 14.4
August, 152 cities	62,976,175	65,703,443	dec. 4.0	August, 155 cities	71,803,460	63,448,824	inc. 13.1
Sept., 153 cities	53,356,994	79,730,232	dec. 33.0	Sept., 151 cities	68,881,448	52,758,329	inc. 30.5
Third quarter	$199,190,676	$224,220,378	dec. 11.1	Third quarter	$212,254,565	$199,847,845	inc. 6.2
Nine months	$633,836,737	$693,124,809	dec. 8.5	Nine months	$611,564,766	$644,002,220	dec. 5.0
Oct., 152 cities	52,212,491	66,141,492	dec. 21.0				
Nov., 151 cities	43,882,352	50,648,911	dec. 13.3				
Dec., 150 cities	41,728,593	68,812,935	dec. 39.3				
Fourth quarter	$137,823,436	$185,603,338	dec. 25.7				
Twelve months	$771,660,173	$878,728,147	dec. 12.1				

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES IN URUGUAY.

(Statement of United States Vice-Consul at Montevideo.)

A PERMANENT exposition will be established in the Museum of Manufactures of the Uruguayan National School of Commerce, according to an announcement furnished by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (a translated copy of which may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C). The ministry requests that the contents of this announcement be made known in the United States in order that manufacturers may have an opportunity to contribute to the exposition.

The exposition will be free to exhibitors and will be an important factor in developing direct business by informing local merchants of the origin of the different articles, with data that will facilitate their purchase. It is hoped that many American manufacturers will take advantage of this opportunity to display samples. Correspondence should be addressed to the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública, Montevideo, and the samples marked "Para el Museo Mercicológico de la Escuela Nacional de Comercio." It is requested that manufacturers who send samples, etc., inform this consulate of that fact for its own information.

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BRAZIL.

THE Republic of the United States of Brazil is the largest of the South American countries and the second largest of the American republics. It is situated between 4° 22′ north and 33° 45′ south and longitude 34° 40′ and 75° 15′ west, and touches every other South American republic with the exception of Chile; besides, it is bounded by British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

The language of the country is Portuguese. Under the Constitution Brazil is a Federal Union of States, republican and representative. The Union is composed of 21 States, one National Territory, and the Federal District.

It was announced that the Brazilian Government presented to the National Congress the following budget for 1915: Estimated receipts, $61,152,000 gold and $108,508,000 paper; expenditures, $48,288,000 gold and $125,966,000 paper.

For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINA, the third largest of the American Republics, is situated between latitude 22° and 56° south and longitude west of Greenwich 53° and 57°, being bounded by the Republics of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean.

It is a Federal republic of fourteen Provinces, ten Territories, and one Federal District. The provinces and Federal District are represented in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

The total length of railroads in operation at the close of 1914 was 20,502 miles, representing a capitalization of $1,120,210,000. In 1913 there were 2,980 post-offices, 2,600 telegraph offices and about 43,202 miles of wire; 7,183 public schools for primary instruction, with an enrolment of 746,725 pupils, aside from the numerous schools supported by the provinces, and schools of higher education.

CHILE.

THE Republic of Chile extends over more than 38 degrees of latitude, from 17° 57′ to 55° 59′ south, stretching from the Samu River to Cape Horn, and occupying a long, narrow strip of land between the Andean mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of 2,625 miles and an average width of 90 miles. The republic has a single republican form of government, with the customary division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are twenty-three provinces and one Territory.

The principal exports are nitrate of soda, copper, wheat, iodine, borate of lime, oats, bran, wool, etc. The principal imports are textiles, mineral products, coal oils, etc., machinery, hardware, carriage, etc., vegetable products, animal products, paper, and manufactures; wines, liquors, and other beverages. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

LATIN-AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1914.

NORTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.			SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.		
COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Mexico (*a*)	$97,886,169	$150,202,808	Argentina	$263,663,353	$338,776,516
Guatemala	9,331,115	12,754,027	Bolivia (*a*)	21,357,505	36,551,390
Salvador	4,958,624	10,796,495	Brazil	168,363,000	225,223,200
Honduras (*c*)	5,132,678	3,200,254	Chile	98,461,195	109,381,534
Nicaragua	4,134,323	4,955,050	Colombia (*a*)	28,535,800	34,315,800
Costa Rica (*b*)	8,778,497	10,434,553	Ecuador (*a*)	8,836,689	15,789,367
Panama (*a*)	11,397,000	5,383,027	Paraguay	4,994,981	4,446,826
Cuba	119,001,000	177,554,000	Peru	23,460,634	42,603,352
Dominican Republic	6,729,007	10,588,787	Uruguay	38,500,860	54,515,554
Hayti (*a*)	8,100,125	11,315,559	Venezuela	13,987,465	21,520,533

(*a*) 1913. Latest available official figures. (*b*) 1913. Latest available official figures. The foreign trade for 1914, according to the report of American Consul Samuel T. Lee, San José, was as follows: Imports, $7,551,679; exports, $10,861,748. (*c*) 1913. Latest available official figures. The foreign trade for the year 1914, according to the report of American Consul E. M. Lawton, Tegucigalpa, was: Imports, $6,624,930; exports, $3,421,331.

The above returns were compiled from the reports of the Pan-American Union (Union of American Republics).

THE PAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE objects of this society are: To promote acquaintance among representative men of the United States and those of the other republics of America; to show hospitality and attention to representative men of the other republics of America who visit the United States; to take such other steps, involving no political policy, as the society may deem wise; to develop and conserve mutual knowledge and understanding and true friendship among the American republics and peoples. *President*—Henry White. *Vice-Presidents*—John Bassett Moore, Cabot Ward and John Barrett. *Secretary*—Harry Erwin Bard. *Treasurer*—Lorenzo Daniels. Headquarters, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York City

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE Pan-American Union is the official international organization maintained in Washington by the 21 American republics for the development of good understanding, friendly intercourse, commerce and peace among them. It is supported by the joint contributions of these Governments, based on population, and controlled by a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other republics. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and an Assistant Director, who, in turn, are assisted by a staff of international experts, statisticians, editors, compilers, translators and librarians. It was first established in 1890, and was reorganized in 1906. It occupies a building and grounds at the Seventeenth Street entrance to Potomac Park, representing an expenditure of $1,100,000, toward which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed $850,000, and the American republics $250,000. In it is housed the Columbus Memorial Library of 30,000 volumes and 20,000 photographs, which are the best collection of present-day Pan-Americana in the world. The officers are: *Director-General*—John Barrett. *Assistant Director*—Francisco J. Yánes. *Chief Clerk and Editor*—Franklin Adams. All communications should be addressed to the Director-General, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

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PERU.

PERU became an independent republic July 28, 1821. It is divided into 19 departments and three provinces. The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for four years. The legislative power is intrusted to a Senate of 52 members and a House of Representatives of 115 members. The Government owns and operates the postal and telegraph lines in Peru, with the exception of the railway telegraphs. There are about 800 post-offices and 340 telegraph offices in the country. The total length of the various lines is about 10,500 miles (16,800 kilometres.) There are 19 telephone systems in the country with about 4,000 instruments and over 11,000 miles (17,702 kilometres) of wire. Principal exports: Minerals, sugar, rubber, cotton, wool, guano, straw hats, petroleum. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

PANAMA.

THE Republic of Panama has a total area of 32,380 square miles, with a population of 419,020 people, and is over 500 miles in length and varies from 37 to 110 miles in width. It lies between Costa Rica and Colombia, with the Caribbean Sea on the north and Pacific Ocean on the south. The Panama Canal Zone runs across this republic. Panama has a single republican form of government with the regular division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are eight provinces: Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Veraguas, Colon, Los Santos, Cocle, Herrera and Panama as political subdivisions. The capital city is Panama. Panama has no navy and no army, but has a National police corps of 1,000 men. A steam launch serves the purpose of a revenue cutter. Panama has 202 miles of railroads in operation, 96 post-offices and 37 telegraph offices. A contract has been let for a wireless station at Colon. There are excellent educational advantages in the republic. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

PARAGUAY.

THE Constitution of Paraguay provides for a republican form of government, with the usual division of legislative, executive, and judicial authority. The National Congress is composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, both elected by direct popular vote, all citizens over 18 years of age being entitled to suffrage. Senators are elected for six years on the basis of one for every 12,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 8,000. Deputies are elected for four years at the rate of one for every 6,000 inhabitants, or fraction exceeding 3,000. The Senate is renewed by thirds and the Chamber of Deputies by halves every two years. Congress meets annually on April 1 and continues in session until August 31, but extraordinary sessions may be called at any time by the President or on motion of four Deputies and two Senators. The President and Vice-President are elected by electors chosen for that purpose for a term of four years.

With a subtropical climate considerably modified and made healthful by several mountain chains and an extensive hydrographic system, most of the products of the Tropical and Temperate Zones are successfully cultivated.

Beef products, the valuable quebracho wood, yerba maté or Paraguay tea, and lace are the principal articles of export. Lapacho, curupas, and cedar are valuable woods found in considerable quantities, and oranges, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, mandioca, and sugar are grown and exported. The beautiful nanduti lace is one of the products of native industry. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

URUGUAY.

THE Constitution of Uruguay, promulgated on July 18, 1830, is in force. The Senate and House of Representatives compose the General Assembly, in which all legislative power is vested, and meet annually from February 15 to June 15. Representatives, the number of whom varies with the population, are elected directly by popular vote in the proportion of one for every 3,000 inhabitants, or fraction exceeding 2,000, and for a term of three years. The Senate consists of 19 members, who are elected indirectly for a term of six years, one for each department. The Senate is renewed by thirds every two years. Every citizen over 20 years of age, who is physically and mentally able to do so, and is registered, is entitled to vote. In case of the President's disability or death, the presiding officer of the Senate assumes the Presidency, as there is no Vice-President in Uruguay.

The republic of Uruguay lies between the Atlantic Ocean, the Rio de la Plata (River Plate), Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. It is separated from Brazil by the Rivers Cuareim and Yaguaron and by Lake Merim, and from the Argentine Republic by the Rio de la Plata and the Uruguay River. It is the smallest republic in South America. The most notable feature of Uruguay is its extent of long rolling plains, comprising almost the entire length of the country, occasionally broken by low mountain ranges and copiously watered by numerous streams. It is naturally suited for both sheep and cattle, the raising of which is its principal industry. Agriculture is also practiced to a considerable extent, nearly all of the cereals being grown. In the forests are found a number of excellent cabinet and other woods noted for their beauty and durability, and some mining is carried on.

Principal exports: Wool, hides and skins, meats and extracts, grease and tallow, live animals, oil-producing grains, flour, etc. For commerce see table of "Latin-American Foreign Trade."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

1816.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; GEORGE III., KING OF ENGLAND (THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT); LOUIS XVIII., KING OF FRANCE; FRANCIS I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA; FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA; ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; FERDINAND VII., KING OF SPAIN; CHARLES XIII., KING OF SWEDEN; PIUS VII., POPE.

January 3—The Recorder, first religious paper in the world, appeared in Boston.

January 9—Davy's safety lamp first used in mines.

January 12—Bonaparte family excluded from throne of France by decree of allied sovereigns.

February 5—Richard F. Fitzwilliam died and willed £100,000 to Cambridge University for a museum.

February 5—Time regulator for music was adopted and patented by Johann Nepomuk Mälzel.

April 10—United States National Bank chartered for 20 years.

May 8-11—American Bible Society founded; Elias Boudinot its first President.

July 7—Richard B. Sheridan, Irish orator and dramatist, died.

July 9—Argentina declared her independence of Spain.

July 23—Charlotte S. Cushman, American actress, born.

August 8—King of Naples prohibited Freemasonry and secret societies.

August 27—English, under Lord Exmouth, bombarded Algiers; liberated Christian captives.

November 10—English transport ship Harpooner wrecked near Newfoundland; 200 lives lost.

November 12—James Monroe elected President of United States.

December 1—Baltimore first lighted by gas; first American city so lighted.

December 2—First savings bank in United States opened at Philadelphia.

December 11—Indiana admitted to the Union.

December 15—Death of Charles Stanhope inventor of the Stanhope printing press.

December 23—Hungary prohibited Bible societies.

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The Federal Government.

President.....WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey*.....Salary, $75,000.
Vice-President.....THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana..... " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Counsellor—Frank L. Polk, N. Y.....$7,500
Assistant Secretary—John E. Osborne, Wyo... 5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C. 4,500
Third Ass't Secretary—William Phillips, Mass. 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Solicitor—Cone Johnson, Texas..... 5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Fred K. Nielsen, Neb.... 3,000
Assistant Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y. 3,000
Assistant Solicitor—Hampson Gary, Texas.... 3,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—Wm. B. Fleming, Ky. 4,500
Ch. Div. Latin-American Affairs—————..... 4,500
Ch. Div. of Mexican Affairs—Leon J. Canova, Fla..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams, Ohio.....$4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney, Ill..... 3,000
Ch. Div. of Information—John H. James, Ohio 3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—John R. Buck, Me.. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tonner, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J. 2,100
Ch. Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md..... 2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—William P. Malburn, Col.$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Byron R. Newton, N. Y. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Andrew J. Peters, Mass. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Wilmeth, Ark..... 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping and Warrants Div.—Chas. H. Miller, Mass..... 3,500
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—F. M. Halstead, Ore..... 4,000
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—Wm. S. Broughton, Ill. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky..... 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard—E. P. Bertholf, N. J. 5,000
Director of Mint—Robert W. Woolley, Va.... 5,000
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 2,500
Surgeon-General Public Health Service—Rupert Blue, S. C..... 5,000
Director Bur. Eng. & Printing—Jos. E. Ralph, Ill..... 6,000
Supervising Architect—————..... 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
Auditor for Treasury—Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—Jas. L. Baity, Mo....$4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—Oscar A. Price, W. Va. 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Edward L. Luckow, Wis..... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa.. 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort, Ga..... 3,600
Register Treasury—Houston B. Teehee, Okla.. 4,000
Ass't Register of Treasury—Jas. W. McCarter, S. Dak..... 2,500
Compt. of Currency—John S. Williams, Va.... 6,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Wm. H. Osborn, N. C. 6,500
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—David A. Gates, Ark. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Luther F. Speer, Pa. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Geo. E. Fletcher, La. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence W. Becker, Ind..... 4,500
Chief Secret Service—Wm. J. Flynn, N. Y.... 4,000
Chief Div. Special Agts.—J. W. Wheatley, D. C. 4,500
Disbursing Clerk—S. R. Jacobs, Wis..... 3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Henry Breckinridge, Ky.....$5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill..... 2,250
Adj.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Alonzo W. Shunk, Pa..... 2,250
Insp. Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder..... 6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Wm. H. Keith, Mo. 2,500
Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Chas. P. Daly, Kan..... 2,750
Surgeon-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas.$6,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J..... 2,250
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman 6,000
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va..... 2,250
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2,250
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C..... 2,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky..... 2,250
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. Wm. W. Harts 4,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Landscape Gardener—George E. Burnap..... 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Admiral George Dewey. 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford..... 6,000
Chief Ordnance—Rear-Adm. Joseph Strauss.. 6,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan†..... 6,000
Chief Medicine and Surgery—Surgeon-Gen. William C. Braisted†..... 6,000
Chief Construction and Repair—Ch. Constructor David W. Taylor†..... 6,000
Ch. Navigation—Rear-Adm. Victor Blue..... 6,000
Ch. Steam Engineering—Rear-Adm. Robert S. Griffin.....$6,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. Ridley McLean..... 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—Rear-Adm. Thomas B. Howard..... 8,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Rear-Adm. Thomas B. Howard.....
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. James H. Oliver.... 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. 5,000
Director Nautical Almanac—Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger..... 4,500
Hydrographer—Capt. Thomas Washington.... 5,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Maj.-Gen. Geo. Barnett 8,000

* Secretary to the President, Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey ($7,500).
† Rank of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

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POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—William I. Denning, Ga. $4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—John B. Cady, D. C. 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—Daniel C. Roper, S. C. . . 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Otto Praeger, Tex. . . . 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—Alex. M. Dockery, Mo. 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M.—James I. Blakslee, Pa. . . . 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System—Carter B. Keene, Me. 5,000
Assistant Atty.-Gen.—William H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—James A. Edgerton, N. J. . 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio. . . . 2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox, Ky. $3,000
Supt. Div. of Money Orders—Charles E. Matthews, Okla. 3,500
Supt. Division of Postmasters' Appointments—Charles R. Hodges, Tex. 3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.—Joe P. Johnston, Mo. 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean, Tex. 2,750
Chief Inspector—John C. Koons, Md. 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio. 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—Andrieus A. Jones, N. Mex. $5,000
Assistant Secretary—Bo Sweeney, Wash. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers, N. J. 4,000
Solicitor—Preston C. West, Okla. 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Clay Tallman, Nev. . . . 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles M. Bruce, Va. 3,500
Commis. Pensions—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Ohio. 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions—Edward C. Tieman, Mo. 3,600
Commis. Education—Philander P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach, Pa. 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—Cato Sells, Tex. $5,000
Ass't Commis.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. 3,500
Commis. Patents—Thomas Ewing, N. Y. 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—James T. Newton, Ga. . . 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Robert F. Whitehead, Va. . . . 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—Wm. F. Woolard, Ill. . . . 3,000
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me. . . . 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey—Henry C. Riser, Kan. 2,500
Direc. Reclamation Service—Arthur P. Davis, Kan. 7,500
Direc. Bureau of Mines—Van H. Manning, Miss. 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—John W. Davis, W. Va. $10,000
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Geo. Carroll Todd, Va. . . 9,000
Asst. Attorneys-General—Samuel H. Thompson, Col.; William Wallace, Jr., Mont.; E. Marvin Underwood, Ga.; Charles Warren, Mass.; Ernest Knaebel, Col.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa. 7,500
Solicitor for the P. O. Dept.—W. H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Cone Johnson, Tex. . . . 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000
Solicitor Dept. Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman, Ohio. 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Lawrence Becker, Ind. 5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt. of Buildings—Charles E. Stewart, Ala. $3,500
Appointment Clerk—Charles B. Sornborger, Vt. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey, Col. . . . 2,750
Supt. of Prisons—Francis H. Duehay, D. C. . . 4,000
Solicitor of Dept. of Labor—John B. Densmore, Mont. 5,000
Solicitor for the Interior Dept.—Preston C. West, Okla. 5,000
Private Secretary and Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—John T. Suter, D. C. 3,000
Chief of Division of Investigations—Alexander B. Bielaski, Md. 3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Carl S. Vrooman, Ill. $5,000
Chief Clerk—Robt. M. Reese, D. C. 3,500
Solicitor—Francis G. Caffey, N. Y. 5,000
Appointment Clerk—R. W. Roberts, Ill. 2,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Chas. F. Marvin, Ohio 5,000
Ch. Bur. Animal Indust.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill. 5,000
Dir. States' Relations Service—A. C. True, Ct. 4,500
Chief Div. Publications—Jos. A. Arnold, Ind. . 3,250
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C. 4,000
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Md. . . . 4,000
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Ct. . . . 5,000
Chief Bur. Crop Est.—L. M. Estabrook, Tex. . 4,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y. $4,500
Chemist—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Mass. 5,000
Chief Bureau Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw, Mass. 3,500
Direct. Public Roads—L. W. Page, Mass. 4,000
Statistical Scientist—G. K. Holmes, Mass. 3,500
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry—Wm. A. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Librarian—Miss C. R. Barnett, N. Y. 2,000
Chief, Office of Markets—Chas. J. Brand, Ill. . . 4,500
Chief, Office of Information—Geo. W. Wharton, N. Y. 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Assistant Sec'y—Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. $5,000
Chief Clerk—George C. Havenner, D. C. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes, Ohio. 3,000
Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—E. E. Pratt, N. Y. 6,000
Comm. Lighthouses—G. R. Putnam, Iowa. 5,000
Director Census—Sam. L. Rogers, N. C. 6,000
Sup. Coast & Geod. Survey—E. Lester Jones, Va. . 6,000
Sup. Insp.-Gen. Stbt. Serv.—Geo. Uhler, Pa. . . $4,000
Commissioner Fisheries—Hugh M. Smith, D. C. 6,000
Commis. Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000
Director Bur. Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill. . 6,000
Ch. Div. Appointments—Clif. Hastings, Wash. 2,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—Francis M. Shore, Ohio. . . 2,100
Ch. Div. Publications—Dan C. Vaughan, Ga. . 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post, Ill. $5,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore, Mont. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson, Mass. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George G. Box, N. Y. 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—A. Caminetti, Cal. 5,000
Commis. Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell, Va. $4,000
Commis. Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker, N. J. 5,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill. . 5,000
Ch. Div. Inform.—T. V. Powderly, Pa. 3,500

President Civil Service Commission—J. A. McIlhenny, La. $4,500
Civil Serv. Commis.—Chas. M. Galloway, S. C. 4,000
Civil Service Commis.—Hermon W. Craven, Wash. 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—George R. Wales, Vt. 3,500
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y. . 2,500
Public Printer—Cornelius Ford, N. J. $5,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam. 6,500
Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin. . . 4,000
Director General Pan-American Union—John Barrett, D. C. 7,500
Asst. Director—Francisco J. Yanes, Venez. . . . 4,000
Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, Cal. 3,600

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Charles C. McChord, Ky, *Chairman*. $10,000
Judson C. Clements, Ga. 10,000
Edgar E. Clark, Iowa. 10,000
James S. Harlan, Ill. 10,000
Balthasar H. Meyer, Wis. $10,000
Henry C. Hall, Col. 10,000
Winthrop M. Daniels, N. J. 10,000
Secretary—Geo. B. McGinty, Ga. 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman—George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Daniel Smiley, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, D. C.
William D. Walker, N. Y.
Wm. H. Ketcham, D. C.
Edward E. Ayer, Ill.
Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.
Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.
Frank Knox, N. H.
Isidore B. Dockweiler, Cal.
Secretary to the Board— ———.

The board commissioned directly by the President serves without salary.

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UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	*Assistant Treasurers.*
Baltimore	Robert G. Hilton
Boston	Charles B. Strecker
Chicago	Irving Shuman
Cincinnati	Arthur Espy
New Orleans	William W. Heard
New York	Martin Vogel
Philadelphia	John B. Evans
St. Louis	William D. Vandiver
San Francisco	William J. McGee

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City..(Equipped as Assay Office), Edward Ryan, Assayer in charge
New Orleans.....Wm. W. Lynch
Philadelphia.....Adam M. Joyce
San Francisco.....Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
Denver.....Thomas Annear

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.	Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.	Willis T. Emmons	$5,000	Los Angeles, Cal.	John B. Elliott	$5,000
St. Albans, Vt.	Herbert C Comings	5,000	San Francisco, Cal.	J. O. Davis	7,000
Boston, Mass.	Edmund Billings	8,000	Tampa, Fla	James F. C. Griggs	6,000
Providence, R. I.	F. E. Fitzsimmons	4,500	Portland, Ore.	Thomas C. Burke	4,500
Bridgeport, Ct.	James L. McGovern	5,000	Seattle, Wash.	Roscoe M. Drumheller	6,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Holland	5,000	Juneau, Alaska	John F. Pugh	4,000
Rochester, N. Y.	Geo. F. Roth	4,500	Honolulu, Hawaii	M. A. Franklin	5,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	George Bleistein	6,000	Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. King	3,500
New York, N. Y.	Dudley Field Malone	12,000	Pembina, N. Dak.	Judson LaMoure, Jr.	3,500
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. H. Berry	8,000	Duluth, Minn	Harris Bennett	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	George W. Acklin	4,500	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	Harry A. Lund	4,000
Baltimore, Md.	William P. Ryan	7,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	August M. Garvin	4,500
Norfolk, Va	Norman R. Hamilton	5,000	Detroit, Mich	Richard I. Lawson	6,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Walker Taylor	2,500	Chicago, Ill	Rivers McNeill	7,000
Charleston, S. C.	F. C. Peters	2,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	Thomas E. Stucky	4,000
Savannah, Ga.	David C. Borrow, Jr.	3,000	Cleveland, Ohio	W. Burr Gongwer	6,000
Mobile, Ala	Percy W. Maer	3,500	Louisville, Ky	W. S. Kinkead	3,500
New Orleans, La.	Murphy J. Foster	7,000	Memphis, Tenn.	Charles B. Quinn	3,500
Port Arthur, Tex.	Robert E. Latimer	3,000	St. Louis, Mo.	Fountain Rothwell	6,000
Galveston, Tex.	Fred C. Pabst	5,000	Omaha, Neb	Charles W. McCune	3,500
Laredo, Tex.	Frank Rabb	3,500	Denver, Col.	George E. Hosmer	3,500
El Paso, Tex	Zach. L. Cobb	4,500	Salt Lake City, Utah	Thomas F. Thomas	2,500
Eagle Pass, Tex.	A. H. Evans	4,000	San Juan, Porto Rico	Donald E. Richardson	5,000
Nogales, Ariz.	Charles E. Hardy	3,500			

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Cyrus W. Davis, $4,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rush, $8,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. R. Kurtz, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., Guy W. Steele, $4,500.
New Orleans, La., Robert L. Knox, $3,500.
San Francisco, Cal., J. S. Wardell, $5,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpenn, $8,000.
Chicago, Ill., William Brown, $5,000.
New Orleans, Jared Y. Sanders, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, $5,000.
San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, $5,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., William M. Croll, $5,000.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1911.
Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell, 1912.
Brooklyn, N. Y., William E. Kelley, 1914.
St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
Boston, Mass., William F. Murray, 1914.
Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
San Francisco, Cal., Charles W. Fay, 1913.
Cincinnati, Ohio, John L. Shuff, 1914.
Cleveland, Ohio, William J. Murphy, 1914.
Buffalo, N. Y., William F. Kasting, 1914.
Pittsburgh, Pa., George W. McNeill, 1915.
Washington, D. C., Merritt O. Chance, 1915.
Detroit, Mich., Wm. J. Nagel, 1913.
Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
Newark, N. J., Frank J. Bock, 1912.
Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.
Jersey City, N. J., Matt Ely, 1915.
Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
Omaha, Neb., John C. Wharton, 1912.
Rochester, N. Y., Wm. A. Buckley, 1914.
St. Paul, Minn., Otto N. Raths, 1915.
Providence, R. I., Walter A. Kilton, 1913.
Denver, Col., Benj. F. Stapleton, 1915.
Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
Columbus, Ohio, Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914.
Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1913.
Worcester, Mass., John Alden Thayer, 1915.
Toledo, Ohio, George F. Parrish, 1915.
Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914.
Nashville, Tenn., Eugene S. Shannon, 1914.
Scranton, Pa., John J. Durkin, 1915.
Fall River, Mass., Geo. T. Durfee, 1911.
Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf, Jr., 1914.
Dayton, Ohio, Forest L. May, 1913.
Troy, N. Y., James H. Burns, 1914.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles E. Hogadone, 1915.
Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seitzinger, 1913.
Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Balling H. Jones, 1913.
Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
New Orleans, La., Joseph Boegtle, 1914.
Kansas City, Mo., ————.
Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Thornton, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Jos. M. Poulnot, 1913.

ASIATIC INSTITUTE.

The Asiatic Institute was organized April 21, 1913, to promote the study of progress and conditions in East Asia and the Pacific; to disseminate in the United States knowledge of the same and to promote the solution of questions arising from the contact of two civilizations in the Pacific Basin. It seeks to secure a wider appreciation of Pacific affairs, and to be a repository and arsenal of information of all that concerns the two civilizations, as well as to realize the stable relationship and understanding that must ultimately exist between them.

President—William Howard Taft. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Frederick McCormick, 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—William Barclay Parsons, Willard Straight, Martin Egan, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Frederick W. Williams.

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THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

		Born.	App.			Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898	*Asso. Justice*—	W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902	" "	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1857	1910
" "	William R. Day, Ohio.	1849	1903	" "	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
" "	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1862	1910	" "	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914

Clerk—James D. Maher ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green ($4,500). *Reporter*—C. H. Butler ($4,500).
The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	*Judges.*	*App.*
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.	1913
	William L. Putnam, Me.	1892
	Frederic Dodge, Mass.	1912
2.	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y.	1887
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y.	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912
4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913
	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	A. P. McCormick, Tex.	1892
	Richard W. Walker, Ala.	1914
6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	John W. Worrington, Ohio.	1909
	Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	Samuel Alshuler, Ill.	1915
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905
7.	Julian W. Mack, Ill.	1911
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Carland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Iowa.	1911
	Elmer B. Adams, Mo.	1905
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross., Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.	1911

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—*Chief Justice*—Edward K. Campbell Ala. *Associate Judges*—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; George W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis.; George E. Downey, Ind. Salaries: Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	1887
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913
"	John R. Tucker	Nome	1913
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1913
"	Chas. E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	1915
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco	1913
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet	Los Angeles	1915
"	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	1913
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
" S. D.	Wm. W. Lamdin	Savannah	1915
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole	Honolulu	1909
"	Chas. F. Clemons	Honolulu	1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" "	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright	Danville	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Waterloo	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton, J.	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles	Jackson	1892
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska			
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1909
"	Thos. G. Haight	Newark	1914
New Mexico	Wm. H. Pope	Santa Fé	1912
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M. Mayer	N. Y. City	1912
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	Chas M. Hough	N. Y. City	1906
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
" E. D.	V. V. Veeder	Brooklyn	1911
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	John M Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	John H. Clarke	Cleveland	1914
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1909
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell	Muskogee	1908
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1906
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1913
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Car.: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Joseph T. Johnson	Greenville	1915
So. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey	Austin	1888
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1899
" S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	1902
Utah			
Vermont	Halland B. Howe	Windsor	1915
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each. For District of Columbia Courts see Index for "District of Columbia."

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Argentina	Frederic J. Stimson, Mass.	$17,500
Aust.-Hungary	Frederic C. Penfield, Pa.	17,500
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	17,500
Chile	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	17,500
France	William G. Sharp, Ohio	17,500
Germany	James W. Gerard, N. Y.	17,500
Great Britain	Walter Hines Page, N. Y.	17,500
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, Va.	$17,500
Japan	George W. Guthrie, Pa.	17,500
Mexico		17,500
Russia	George T. Marye, Cal.	17,500
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, Va.	17,500
Turkey	Henry Morgenthau, N. Y.	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Belgium	Brand Whitlock, Ohio ‖	$12,000
Bolivia	John D. O'Rear, Mo.	10,000
Bulgaria	See Roumania.	
China	Paul S. Reinsch, Wis.	12,000
Colombia	T. A. Thomson, Tex.	10,000
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, N. C.	10,000
Cuba	Wm. E. Gonsales, S. C.	12,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000
Dominican Rep.	Wm. W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, Mont.	10,000
Greece	Garrett Droppers, Mass.†	10,000
Guatemala	Wm. H. Leavell, Miss.	10,000
Hayti	A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.	10,000
Honduras	John Ewing, La.	10,000
Morocco		10,000
Netherlands	Henry van Dyke, N. J.*	12,000
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, Col.	$10,000
Norway	A. G. Schmedeman, Wis.	10,000
Panama	Wm. J. Price, Ky.	10,000
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, Ohio	10,000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, Kan.	10,000
Peru	Benton McMillin, Tenn.	10,000
Portugal	Thos. H. Birch, N. J.	10,000
Roumania and Servia	Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.	10,000
Salvador	Boaz W. Long, N. Mex.	10,000
Siam	Wm. H. Hornibrook, Ore.	10,000
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, Ill.	10,000
Switzerland	Pleasant A. Stovall, Ga.	10,000
Uruguay	Robt. Emmett Jeffery, Ark.	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, Okla.	10,000

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Egypt.....Olney, Arnold, R. I.‡.....$6,500.
Liberia.....James L. Curtis, N. Y.....5,000.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentina	Geo. L. Lorillard, R. I.	$3,000
Aust.-Hungary	U. Grant Smith, Pa.	3,000
Aust.-Hungary	Sheldon L. Crosby, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Belgium	Hugh S. Gibson, Cal.	2,625
Bolivia	Perry Belden, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Brazil	Louis A. Sussdorff, Jr., N. Y. (3d)	1,200
Bulgaria	See Roumania.	
Chile	George T. Summerlin, La.	3,000
China	J. Van A. MacMurray, D. C.	2,625
China	Francis White, Md. (3d)	1,200
Colombia	Chas. B. Curtis, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Costa Rica	Francis M. Endicott, Mass.	2,000
Cuba	Gustave Scholle, Minn.	2,625
Cuba	Glenn Stewart, Pa. (2d)	2,000
Denmark	Alex. R. Magruder, Md. (2d)	2,000
Ecuador	Henry C. May, D. C. (2d)	2,000
France	Robt. Woods Bliss, N. Y.	3,000
France	Arthur H. Frazier, Pa. (2d)	2,625
France	Henry R. Carey, Mass. (3d)	1,500
Germany	Jos. C. Grew, Mass.	3,000
Germany	Roland B. Harvey, Md. (2d)	2,000
Germany	A. B. Ruddock, Ill. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Irwin B. Laughlin, Pa.	3,000
Great Britain	Jordan H. Stabler, Md. (2d)	2,625
Great Britain	Edward Bell, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Franklin M. Gunther, Va. (2d)	2,000
Great Britain	Elbridge G. Greene, Mass. (2d)	2,000
Greece	Sheldon Whitehouse, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Guatemala	Warren D. Robbins, Mass. (2d)	2,000
Hayti	Robt. B. Davis, Jr., Va. (2d)	2,000
Honduras	Francis T. Coxe, Pa. (2d)	$2,000
Italy	Peter A. Jay, R. I.	3,000
Italy	N. Richardson, Miss. (2d)	2,000
Japan	Post Wheeler, Wash.	3,000
Japan	Sumner Welles, N. Y. (3d)	1,200
Mexico		
Netherlands	M. M. Langhorne, Va.	3,000
Nicaragua	Cyrus F. Wicker, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Norway		
Panama	Willing Spencer, Pa. (2d)	2,000
Paraguay	Oscar L. Milmore, D. C. (2d)	2,000
Persia		
Peru	Frederic O. de Billier, D. C. (2d)	2,000
Portugal	J. G. Bailey, Ky. (2d)	2,000
Roumania	Craig W. Wadsworth, N. Y.	2,625
Russia	Chas. S. Wilson, Me.	3,000
Russia	Wm. P. Cresson, Nev. (2d)	2,000
Russia	Frederick A. Sterling, Tex. (2d)	2,000
Russia	John C. White, Md. (2d)	2,000
Salvador	Henry F. Tennant, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Siam	Frank D. Arnold, Pa. (2d)	2,000
Spain	Fred Morris Dearing, Mo.	2,625
Spain	Fred M. Dearing, Mo.	3,000
Sweden	Jefferson Caffery, La. (2d)	2,000
Switzerland	Charles Campbell, Jr., Va. (2d)	2,000
Turkey	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	3,000
Turkey	G. C. Tarler, N. Y. (2d)	2,625
Uruguay	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, D. C. (2d)	2,000
Venezuela	Alexander Benson, Pa. (2d)	2,000

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant.

To insure prompt attention letters upon consular business should be addressed "To the American Consul at ....." Such letters are opened and attended to by the person who happens to be in charge of the office. If addressed to the Consul by name they are forwarded to him unopened if he should be absent, and a delay thus intervenes; if he should in the mean time have gone out of office they may wholly escape attention.

Consuls at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a Consul and Vice or Deputy Consul at the same place only the Consul is given. Consular officers are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan.; Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.; Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.; Stuart J. Fuller, Wis. Salaries, $5,000 each.

Argentina.

Buenos Ayres	Wm. H. Roberts, Va., C. G.	$8,000
Rosario	Wm. Dawson, Jr., Minn., C.	3,500

Austria-Hungary.

Budapest	William Coffin, Ky., C. G.	4,500
Carlsbad	Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.	3,000
Fiume	Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.	3,500
Prague	Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.	3,500
Reichenberg	Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C.	4,000
Trieste	Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C.	3,000
Vienna	Albert Halstead, D. C., C. G.	6,000

Belgium.

Antwerp	Henry W. Diederich, D. C., C. G.	$5,500
Brussels	Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C. G.	5,500
Ghent	Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000
Liege	Alex. Heingartner, Ohio, C.	3,000

Brazil.

Bahia	Robert Fraser, Jr., Pa., C.	4,000
Para	Geo. H. Pickerell, Ohio, C.	4,000
Pernambuco	Arminius T. Haeberle, Mo., C.	4,000
Rio de Janeiro	Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C. G.	8,000
Santos	Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.	4,000

* Also to Luxemburg. † Also to Montenegro. ‡ Agt. and C. G. ‖ During the German occupation of Brussels the American Minister is serving in the capacity of a special diplomatic agent of the State Department of United States rather than as Minister.

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

	Bulgaria.	
Sofia	Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.	$5,500
	Chile.	
Antofagasta	Thos. W. Voetter, N. Mex., C.	4,000
Punta Arenas	David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.	3,000
Valparaiso	Leo J. Keena, Mich., C. G.	5,500
	China.	
Amoy	Lester Maynard, Cal., C.	4,500
Antung	John K. Davis, Ohio, C.	2,500
Canton	F. D. Cheshire, N. Y., C. G.	5,500
Changsha	Nelson T. Johnson, Okla., C.	3,500
Chefoo	John F. Jewell, Ill., C.	4,500
Chungking	Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.	3,500
Foochow	Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.	4,500
Hankow	E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C. G.	4,500
Harbin	Charles K. Moser, Va., C.	4,000
Mukden	P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C. G.	4,500
Nanking	J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C.	3,500
Shanghai	Thos. Sammons, Wash., C. G.	8,000
Swatow	Geo. C. Hanson, Ct., C.	2,500
Tientsin	Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C. G.	5,500
	Colombia.	
Barranquilla	Isaac A. Manning, Ore., C.	3,500
Cartagena	Ross Hazeltine, Ind., C.	3,000
	Costa Rica.	
Port Limon	Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.	3,000
San José	Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.	3,500
	Cuba.	
Cienfuegos	Rd. M. Bartleman, Mass., C.	4,500
Havana	James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C. G.	8,000
Santiago	P. Merrill Griffith, Ohio, C.	4,500
	Denmark and Dominions.	
Copenhagen	Edward D. Winslow, Ill., C. G.	4,500
St. Thomas	Chris. H. Payne, W. Va., C.	3,000
	Dominican Republic.	
Puerto Plata	Frank A. Henry, Del., C.	2,000
Santo Domingo	Robt. K. Williams, Tenn., V. C.	
	Ecuador.	
Guayaquil	F. W. Godding, Ill., C. G.	4,500
	France and Dominions.	
Algiers, Africa	Dean B. Mason, Ohio, C.	3,000
Bordeaux	Geo. A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.	4,000
Calais	James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Dakar, Senegal	Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C.	3,000
Grenoble	Thos. D. Davis, Okla., C.	2,000
Guadel'pe, W. I.		2,000
Havre	John B. Osborne, Pa., C.	5,000
La Rochelle	Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.	2,500
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.	2,500
Lyons	John E. Jones, D. C., C.	5,000
Marseilles	Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C. G.	5,500
Mart'que, W. I.	Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.	2,500
Nantes	Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.	3,000
Nice	William D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris	A. M. Thackara, Pa., C. G.	12,000
Paris	D. W. C. Poole, Jr., Ill., V. C.	
Paris	C. P. Pressly, Ga., V. C.	
Paris	Tracy Lay, Ala., V. C.	
Paris	Edw. W. Biesel, U. S., V. C.	
Rheims	William Bardell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Roubaix		2,500
Rouen	Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.	2,000
Saigon	Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.	2,000
St. Etienne	William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. Pierre	John J. C. Watson, Ky., C.	2,500
Tahiti, Soc. Isl.	Thos. B. L. Layton, La., C.	2,000
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter, Ga., C.	2,500
Tunis	Jas. B. Young, Pa., C.	2,500
	Germany.	
Aix la Chapelle	Henry C. A. Damm., Tenn., C.	3,000
Apia, Samoa	Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Barmen	Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin	Julius G. Lay, D. C., C. G.	8,000
Bremen	William T. Fee, Ohio, C.	5,000
Breslau	Harry G. Seltzer, Pa., C.	2,500
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert, Md., C.	2,500
Chemnitz	John I. Wood, Hawaii, C.	3,500
Coburg	William J. Pike, Pa., C. G.	4,500
Cologne	Emil Sauer, Tex.	3,500
Dresden	Leo A. Berghols, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
Erfurt	Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.	2,500
Frankfort	H. W. Harris, Ohio, C. G.	5,500
Hamburg	Henry H. Morgan, La., C. G.	8,000
Hanover		3,500
Kiel	Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.	3,500
Leipsic	William P. Kent, Va., C.	4,000
Magdeburg	Alfred W. Donegan, Ala., C.	3,000
Mannheim	Wm. C. Teichman, Mo., C.	3,500
Munich	Wm. M. Gale, Va., C. G.	4,500
Nuremberg	Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.	$4,000
Plauen	Michael J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.	4,500
Stettin	Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.	2,500
Stuttgart	Edward Higgins, Mass., C.	4,000
Tsingtau, China	W. R. Peck, Cal., C.	4,000
	Great Britain and Dominions.	
Aden, Arabia	C.	2,500
Auckland, N. Z.	Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C. G.	4,500
Barbados, W. I.	C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.	3,000
Belfast, Ire.	Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.	5,000
Belize, Hond.	William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Birmingham	Samuel M. Taylor, Ohio, C.	4,500
Bombay, India	C.	4,000
Bradford, Eng.	Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.	4,500
Bristol, Eng.	Jno. S. Armstrong, Jr., N. C., C.	2,000
Calcutta, India	James A. Smith, Vt., C. G.	8,000
Calgary, Can.	Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C.	3,000
Camph't'n, N.B.	Theodosius Botkin, Utah, C.	2,000
Cape Town	Geo. H. Murphy, N. C., C. G.	8,000
Cardiff, Wales	Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.	3,000
Charlottetown, P. E. I.		2,000
Colombo, Ceyl'n	Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.	3,000
Cork, Queenst.	Wesley Frost, Ky., C.	3,000
Cornwall, Ont.	Giles R. Taggart, N. J., C.	2,000
Dublin	Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.	4,000
Dundee	C.	4,000
Dunfermline	Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	3,000
Durban, Natal	Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.	3,500
Edinburgh	Rufus Fleming, Ohio, C.	3,500
Fernie, B. C.	Thos. D. Bowman, Mo., C.	2,000
Fort Erie, Ont.	Geo. S. Messersmith, Del., C.	2,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, Ont.	Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.	2,500
Georg't'n, G'na.	Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.	3,500
Gibraltar	Richard L. Sprague, Mass., C.	2,500
Glasgow	John N. McCunn, Wis., C.	4,500
Halifax, N. S.	Evan E. Young, S. Dak., C. G.	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.	Carl R. Loop, Ind., C.	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.	José de Olivares, Mo., C.	3,000
Hobart, Tasm.	William A. Bickers, Va., C.	2,000
Hongkong	G. E. Anderson, Ill., C. G.	8,000
Huddersfield	Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.	3,000
Hull, Eng.	Chas. M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C.	2,500
Johannesburg	E. N. Guilsaulus, Ohio, C.	6,000
Karachi, India	James O. Laing, Mo., C.	3,000
Kingston, Jam.	James C. Monaghan, N. J.	4,500
Kingston, Ont.	Felix S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.	2,500
Leeds	Homer M. Byington, Ct., C.	3,000
Liverpool	H. L. Washington, D. C., C.	8,000
London	Robert P. Skinner, Ohio, C. G.	12,000
London	Chas. A. Holder, Col., C. G.	3,500
London	R. Westacott, Mass., V. C.	
London	H. D. Jameson, Eng., V. C.	
London	Ripley Wilson, Ill., V. C.	
Madras	Lucien Memminger, S. C., C.	3,000
Malta	Wilbur Keblinger, Va., C.	2,500
Manchester	Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.	6,000
Melbourne	Wm. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.	4,000
Mombassa, B. E. A.	Perry C. Haya, Mont., C.	3,000
Moncton, N. B.	Charles Forman, La., C.	2,000
Montreal	William H. Bradley, Ill., C. G.	6,000
Nassau, N. P.	William F. Doty, N. J., C.	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C.	3,000
Newcastle, N. S. W.	Lucien N. Sullivan, Pa., C.	3,000
Niagara Falls, Ont.	James H. Goodier, N. Y., C.	2,000
Nottingham	Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.	4,000
Orillia, Ont.	Milton B. Kirk, Can., C.	2,500
Ottawa, Ont.	John G. Foster, Vt., C. G.	6,000
Plymouth	Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500
Port Antonio, Jamaica	Ross Hazeltine, Ind., C.	3,000
Port Elizabeth, Africa	E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.	3,500
Prescott, Ont.	Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.	2,500
Prince Rupert, B. C.	Geo. C. Cole, W. Va., C.	3,000
Quebec, Can.	Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C.	3,500
Rangoon	Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C.	3,500
Regina, Sask.	John A. Gore, Miss., C.	2,000
Riviere du Loup, Que.	John Fowler, Mass., C.	3,500
St. John, N. B.	Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.	3,500
St. John's, N. F.	James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. Steph'n, N.B.		2,000

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Sandakan, B. N. Borneo	Geo. M. Hanson, Utah, C.	$3,000
Sarnia, Ontario	Fred. C. Slater, Kan., C.	2,500
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	Geo. W. Shotts, Mich., C.	2,500
Sheffield	John M. Savage, N. J., C.	3,000
Sherbr'ke, Que.	Chas. N. Daniels, Ct., C.	3,500
Singapore	John P. Bray, N. Dak., C. G.	6,000
Southampton	Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.	4,500
Stoke-on-Trent	R. S. S. Bergh, N. Dak., C.	3,000
Swansea, Wales	Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	3,500
Sydney, N. S.	Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.	3,000
Sydney, Aus.	Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, C. G.	5,500
Toronto, Ont.	Chas. W. Martin, Mich., C.	4,000
Trinidad, W. I.	A. J. McConnico, Miss., C.	3,000
Vancouver, B. C.	R. E. Mansfield, Ind., C. G.	4,500
Victoria, B. C.	Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.	4,000
Windsor, Ont.	Harry A. Conant, Mich., C.	2,500
Winnipeg, Man.	Fred. M. Ryder, Ct., C. G.	4,500
Yarmouth, N. S.	Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.	2,500
Greece.		
Athens	Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C. G.	4,500
Patras	Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.	3,000
Saloniki	John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.	4,000
Guatemala.		
Guatemala	Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.	3,500
Hayti.		
Cape Haitien	Lem. W. Livingston, Fla., C.	2,000
Port au Prince	John B. Terres, N. Y., C.	3,000
Honduras.		
Ceiba	Francis J. Dyer, Cal., C.	2,000
Puerto Cortez	Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.	2,500
Tegucigalpa	Ezra M. Lawton, Ohio, C.	2,500
Italy.		
Catania	Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.	3,000
Florence	Fred T. F. Dumont, Pa., C.	3,500
Genoa	David F. Wilber, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
Leghorn	William J. Grace, N. Y. C.	
Milan	John H. Grout, Mass., C.	4,000
Naples	Jay White, Mich., C.	4,000
Palermo	Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.	2,500
Rome	Wm. F. Kelley, Neb., C.	4,000
Tripoli, Libya	W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.	3,000
Turin	Roger C. Tredwell, Ind., C.	3,500
Venice	B. H. Carroll, Jr., Tex., C.	2,500
Japan.		
Dairen, Manch.	Adolph A. Williamson, D. C., C.	3,500
Kobe	George N. West, D. C., C.	5,000
Nagasaki	E. Carlton Baker, Cal., C.	3,500
Taihoku, Taiw'n.	Edwin L. Neville, Ohio, C.	3,000
Yokohama	Geo. H. Seidmore, Wis., C. G.	8,000
Seoul, Korea	R. S. Miller, N. Y., C. G.	5,500
Congo.		
Boma	C. G.	4,500
Liberia.		
Monrovia	C. G.	
Mexico.		
Acapulco	Clem't S. Edwards, Minn., C.	3,000
Aguascalientes	Gaston Schmutz, La., C.	2,500
Chihuahua	Marion Letcher, Ga., C.	3,500
Ciudad Juarez	T. D. Edwards, S. Dak., C.	2,500
Durango	C.	2,000
Ensenada	C.	2,000
Frontera, Tabas.	A. J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C.	3,000
Guadalajara, Jalisco	C.	3,500
Hermosillo	L. Hostetter, N. Mex., C.	2,000
Matamoras	Jesse H. Johnson, Tex., C.	2,500
Manzanillo, Coll.	C.	2,000
Mazatlan	Wm. E. Alger, Mass., C.	2,500
Mexico	C. G.	6,000
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna, Iowa, C. G.	4,500
Nogales, Sonora	Fred. Simpich, Wash., C.	2,500
Nuevo Laredo	Alonzo B. Garrett, W. Va., C.	2,500
Progreso	Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C.	3,000
Piedras, Negras	C.	2,500
Salina Cruz, Oax.	C.	2,000
Saltillo, Coahuila	John R. Silliman, Tex., C.	2,000
San Luis Potosi	W. L. Bonney, Ill., C.	2,500
Tampico	C.	3,000
Tapachula	C.	2,000
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada, Ind., C.	4,500
Morocco.		
Tangier	Maxwell Blake, Mo., C. G.	$4,500
Netherlands and Dominions.		
Amsterdam	Frank W. Mahin, Ia., C.	5,000
Batavia, Java	B. S. Ralsden, Me., C.	3,000
Curaçao, W. I.	Henry C. von Struve, Tex., C.	2,500
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe, Minn., C. G.	5,500
Nicaragua.		
Bluefields	Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Col., C.	3,500
Corinto	John A. Gamon, Ill., C.	3,000
Norway.		
Bergen	C.	2,500
Christiania	E. H. Dennison, Ohio, C. G.	4,500
Stavanger	Maurice P. Dunlap, Minn., C.	2,000
Panama.		
Colon	Julius D. Dreher, S. C., C.	4,000
Panama	A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C. G.	5,500
Paraguay.		
Asuncion	Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C.	2,500
Persia.		
Tabriz	Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.	3,000
Teheran	Ralph H. Bader, V. C.	
Peru.		
Callao, Lima	Wm. H. Hanley, N. Y., C. G.	5,500
Portugal and Dominions.		
Lisbon	Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C. G.	4,500
Lourenco Marquez, Africa	G. A. Chamberlain, N. Mex., C.	5,000
St. Michael's, Azores	Max J. Baehr, Neb., C.	3,500
Russia.		
Batum	Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C.	2,500
Moscow	J. H. Snodgrass, W. Va., C. G.	8,000
Odessa	John A. Ray, Tex., C.	3,500
Riga	Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.	3,500
Petrograd	North Winship, Ga., C.	3,500
Vladivostok	Jno. K. Caldwell, Ky., C.	3,500
Warsaw	Hernando de Soto, Cal., C.	4,000
Salvador.		
San Salvador	Henry F. Tennant, N. Y., C. G.	
Santo Domingo. (See Dominican Republic.)		
Serbia.		
Belgrade	Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.	3,500
Siam.		
Bangkok	Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V. C.	
Spain and Dominions.		
Barcelona	Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C. G.	5,500
Jeres de la Frontera	Paul H. Foster, Tex., C.	2,500
Madrid	Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.	2,500
Malaga	Percival Gassett, D. C., C.	3,000
Seville	Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C.	3,000
Teneriffe	Geo. K. Stiles, Md., C.	2,500
Valencia	John R. Putnam, Ore., C.	3,000
Sweden.		
Gothenburg	Bertil H. Rasmusen, Ia., C.	3,000
Stockholm	Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C. G.	4,500
Switzerland.		
Basel	Philip Holland, Tenn., C.	3,500
Berne	Walter H. Schulz, Okla., C.	3,000
Geneva	Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.	3,500
St. Gall	George N. Ifft, Idaho, C.	4,500
Zurich	Francis B. Keene, Wis., C. G.	4,500
Turkey and Dominions.		
Aleppo, Syria	Jesse B. Jackson, Ohio, C.	2,000
Alexandria	Arthur Garrels, Mo., C.	4,500
Bagdad	Charles F. Brissel, N. J., C.	3,000
Beirut, Syria	W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C. G.	4,500
Cairo	Olney Arnold, R. I., C. G.	
Constantinople	G. B. Ravndal, S. Dak., C. G.	8,000
Diarbekir	Leslie A. Davis, N. Y., C.	3,000
Jerusalem	Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C.	3,500
Mersina	Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C.	3,000
Smyrna	George Horton, Ill., C. G.	4,500
Trebizond	Oscar S. Heizer, Iowa, C.	2,500
Uruguay.		
Montevideo	Herman Spahr, S. C., C.	3,500
Venezuela.		
La Guaira	Homer Brett, Miss., C.	3,000
Maracaibo	George K. Donald, Ala., C.	2,500
Puerto Cabello	Herbert R. Wright, Ia., C.	2,000

It is not necessary to address a Consul by name if the business is of an official nature. "Official business" should be written on the envelope.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

President—Samuel S. Koenig; *First Vice-President*—Alexander Brough; *Second Vice-President*—Michael H. Blake; *Treasurer*—Ogden L. Mills; *Secretary*—Benjamin Bulmer. Headquarters, 108 W. 40th St.

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FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.
Argentina	Mr. Romulo S. Naon	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Carlos Acuna	First Secretary of Embassy.
Austria-Hungary		Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron Erich Zwiedinek	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Konstantin von Masirevich	First Secretary.
"	Commander Maximilian Burstyne	Naval Attache.
Belgium	Mr. E. Havenith	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Charles Maskens	First Secretary.
Bolivia	Senor Don Ignacio Calderon	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. J. Rosendo Pinilla G.	Secretary of Legation.
Brazil	Mr. Domicio da Gama	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Alberto de Ipanema Moreira	First Secretary.
"	Capt.-Lt. Leopoldo Nobrega Moreira	Naval Attache.
Bulgaria	Mr. Stephen Panaretoff	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Chile	Senor Don Eduardo Suarez-Mujica	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Dario Ovalle	Acting Secretary.
"	Lt.-Commander Julio Dittborn	Naval Attache.
China	Dr. Wellington Koo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Koliang Yih	Second Secretary of Legation.
Colombia	Senor Don Julio Betancourt	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Costa Rica	Senor Don Manuel Castro Quesada	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Cuba	Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Joaquin R. Torralbas	First Secretary.
Denmark	Mr. Constantin Brun	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Dominican Rep.	Senor Licdo Armando Perez-Perdomo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Ecuador	Senor Dr. Don Gonzalo S. Cordova	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Joaquin F. Cordova	Second Secretary.
France	Mr. Jean J. Jusserand	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Clausse	Counsellor of the Embassy.
"	Mr. Dejean	Acting Counsellor.
"	Col. Vignal	Military Attache.
"	Commander Antonin Martin	Naval Attache.
"	Mr. Heilmann	Commercial Attache.
"	Mr. L. de Laboulaye	Second Secretary.
German Empire	Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Haniel von Haimhausen	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Capt. Boy-Ed*	Naval Attache.
"	Capt. Franz von Papen*	Military Attache.
"	Baron von Schoen	Secretary.
Great Britain	Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Colville Barclay	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Hon. Ernest Scott	First Secretary.
"	Capt. Guy Gaunt	Naval Attache.
"	Lieut.-Col. Murrough O'Brien	Military Attache.
"	Hon. Thomas Spring-Rice	Third Secretary.
"	Mr. D. G. Osborne	Third Secretary.
"	Mr. Robert Spear Hudson	Third Secretary.
Greece	Mr. A. Vouros	Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
Guatemala	Senor Don Joaquin Mendez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Hayti	Mr. Solon Menos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Honduras	Dr. Alberto Membreno	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Italy	Count V. Macchi di Cellere	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Marquis Arrigo Tacoli	First Secretary.
"	Giuseppe Brambilla	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Gino Buti	Attache.
"	Mr. G. B. Ceccato	Commercial Delegate.
Japan	Viscount Sutemi Chinda	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Yagoro Miura	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Comm'd'r Kichisaburo Nomura, I. J. N.	Naval Attache.
"	Lieut.-Col. Matsuo Itamy, I. J. A.	Military Attache.
"	Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka	Second Secretary.
Mexico		Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Netherlands	Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort	Secretary of Legation.
Nicaragua	Senor Gen. Don Emiliano Chamorro	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Norway	Mr. H. H. Bryn	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. William Malthe Johannessen	First Secretary.
Panama	Senor Dr. Don Eusebio A. Morales	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don J. E. Lefevre	First Secretary.
Paraguay	Mr. Hector Velazquez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Persia	Mehdi Khan	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mirza Ali Kuli Khan	Charge d'Affaires.
Peru	Mr. Federico Alfonso Pezet	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander	First Secretary.
Portugal	Visconde de Alte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Russia	Mr. George Bakhmetieff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. A. Scherbatskoy	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Mr. Joseph Loris-Melikoff	First Secretary.
"	Col. Nicolai Golejewski	Military Attache.
"	Commander I. V. Misktowt	Naval Attache.
"	Mr. C. Medzikhovsky	Commercial Attache.
Salvador	Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Siam	Phya Prabha Karavongse	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Edward H. Loftus	First Secretary.
Spain	Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Col. Don Nicolas Urculla y Cerejo	Military Attache.

* Recall of Attache demanded of Germany by United States Government.

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FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.
Sweden	Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Switzerland	Dr. Paul Ritter	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Charles Paul Huebscher	Secretary of Legation.
Turkey	A. Rustem Bey (on leave of absence)	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Abdul Hak Hussein Bey	First Secretary.
Uruguay	Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Alfredo de Castro	First Secretary.
Venezuela	Dr. Don Santos A. Dominica	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Don Luis Churion	First Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

In pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental, and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit: French, German, or Spanish; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin-America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling, and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names, and of candidates holding subordinate positions in the consular service, when eligibility shall not expire until appointment to consular rank or until separation from the service. Candidates whose names have thus been dropped from the eligible list will not be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visa and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the Treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge, and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of shipwrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than $100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform. A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties, consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries, are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Principal Places. For Foreign Consuls in the city of New York consult Index.)

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; C. A., Consular Agent; A. C., Acting Consul; P. C., Pro-Consul.

ARGENTINA.

Ala., Mobile, Manuel S. Macias, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Boutwell Dunlap, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina, Thomas C. Borden, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, J. Harris Pierpont, V. C.
Fla., Apalachicola, Wm. W. Pooser, V. C.
Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torras, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, William G. Morell, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Alberto W. Brickwood, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Alfred Le Blanc, V. C.
Me., Portland, Clarence W. Small, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, James F. Ferguson, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Guillermo McKissock, V. C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Franklin A. Oro, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Gustavo von Brecht, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Guillermo P. Wilson, V. C.
P. I., Manila, J. F. Fernandez, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Sergio Ramirez, V. C.
Tex., Port Arthur, C. S. Flanagan, V. C.
Va., Newport News, H. C. Leslie, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Guillermo Klyver, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Beecher A. McKensis, V. C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cal., San Francisco, Ferdinand Freyesleben (in charge). (a)
Col., Denver, Nicolaus von Bozovics, C. (b)
Fla., Pensacola, Johann B. Cafiero, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Herman P. F. Schultze, C.
Ga., Savannah, Ludwig E. Busch, V. C. (y)
Ill., Chicago, Hugo Silvestri, C. G. (p)
La., New Orleans, Franz Hindermann, C. (q)
Md., Baltimore, G. Louis Hester, C.
Mass., Boston, Oswald Kunhardt, C. (w)
Minn., St. Paul, Edgar Prochnik, C. (z)
Mo., St. Louis, Hans Schwegel, C. (r)
N. Y., Buffalo, J. von Nyiri, Dep. C. A.
Ohio, Cleveland, Ernst Ludwig, C. (*)
Pa., Uniontown, Ludwig Vaczek, C. A.
Pa., Wilkes-Barre, Emil Neumann, Deputy C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Geo. von Grivicic, C. G.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Baron L. von Hauser, C.
P. I., Manila, Karl Ziegler, C.
P. R., San Juan, Joannes D. Stubbe, C.
Tex., Galveston, John Reymershoffer, C.
Va., Richmond, C. L. D. Borchers, C. (c)
W. Va., Charleston, Alex. R. von Kaltenbrunn (in charge). (†)

BELGIUM.

Ala., Birmingham, ————, V. C.
Ala., Mobile, ————, C.
Ark., Little Rock, F. Vinsonhaler, C.
Cal., San Francisco, F. Drion, C. (s)
Cal., Los Angeles, Jas. Moorkens (in charge). (‡)
Col., Denver, J. Mignolet, C. (t)
Fla., Jacksonville, Joseph Buttgenbach, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, W. D. Howe, V. C.
Ga., Atlanta, H. L. de Give, C.
Ga., Savannah, E. W. Rosenthal, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, R. F. Lange, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Cyrille Vermeren, C. (u)
Kan. and Mo., Kansas City, G. Mignolet, C.
Ky., Louisville, St. De Ridder, C. (v)
La., New Orleans, L. De Waele, C. (¶)
Md., Baltimore, Vivian C. Leftwich (in charge). (d)
Mass., Boston, E. S. Mansfield, C. (**)
Mich., Detroit, Theophile François, C.
Mo., St. Louis, M. Seguin, C.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Delanney, C. (e)
Ore., Portland, C. H. Labbe, V. C. (‡‡)
Pa., Philadelphia, Paul Hagemans, C. G.
Pa., Pittsburgh, F. O. Henzl, V. C.
P. I., Manila, E. L. P. J. Franck, C.
P. R., Mayaguez, A. Bravo, V. C.
P. R., Ponce, J. Lacot, V. C.
Cuba, Havana, Ch. de Waepenaert, C. G. for Porto Rico and dependencies.
P. R., San Juan, J. E. Saldana, C.
S. C., Charleston, B. Rutledge, C. (e)
Tex., Galveston, A. Genoyer (in charge). (f)
Va., Norfolk, A. J. P. Mottu, V. C.
Va., Richmond, Fred E. Nolting, C. (aa)
Wash., Seattle, J. Hertogs, V. C.
Wis., Green Bay, M. J. Heynen, C. (bb)

BOLIVIA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Diego, Philip Morse, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Carlos Sanjines T., C.
Ill., Chicago, Frederick Harnwell, C.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argote, Hon. C.
Md., Baltimore, Raymond M. Glacken, C.
Mass., Boston, Arthur P. Cushing, C.
Mo., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, Hon. C.
Va., Norfolk, John D. Leitch, V. C.

BRAZIL.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Archibald Barnard, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, Ignacio J. Diaz, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina, John B. G. Hall, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, H. P. Adams, V. C.
Ga., Brunswick, W. B. Cook, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Antonio D. Castro, C.
Ill., Chicago, Stuart R. Alexander, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Charles Dittman, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Jayme M. d'Almeida, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, Gabriel B. Dantzler, V. C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel Ros, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Affonso de Figueiredo, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Napoleon Bonaparte Kelly, V. C.
P. I., Manila, J. M. Poizat, C.
P. R., San Juan, Waldemar E. Lee, V. C.
Tex., Port Arthur, ————, V. C.
Va., Norfolk and Newport News, Barton Myers, V. C.

CHILE.

Ala., Mobile, Emilio Keeler Rodriguez, C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Frank C. Prescott, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Arturo Lorca, P. C.
Ga., Savannah, ————, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, J. W. Waldron, C.
Ill., Chicago, José A. del Campo, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, C. V. Balbontin, C.
La., New Orleans, Pedro Fernandez, C.
Md., Baltimore, Juan A. Alvarado, C.
Mass., Boston, Horacio N. Fisher, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Francisco Méndez, C.
Ore., Portland, Ramon Escobar, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett, C.
P. I., Manila, A. Malvehy, C.
Va., Norfolk, Carlos Peulma F., C.
Wash., Seattle, Luis A. Santander Ruiz, C.

CHINA.

Cal., San Francisco, Hsu Shan Ching, C. G.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Wu Huang, C.
Ore., Portland, Moy Back Hin, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Sze Chao Tsang, C. G.
Wash., Seattle, Goon Dip, Hon. C.

COLOMBIA.

Ala., Mobile, Juan L. Marty, C.
Cal., San Francisco, L. Montejo, C.
Cal., Los Angeles, James Moorkens, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, A. A. Greenman, C.
La., New Orleans, Luis A. Caro, C.
Md., Baltimore, Wm. A. Riordan, C.
Mass., Boston, Jorge Vargas Heredia, C. (cc)
Miss., Gulfport, F. L. Rockwood, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, J. Arbuckle, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, H. E. Wurlitzer, C.
P. R., San Juan, M. R. Calderon, C.
P. R., Ponce, M. A. Morales, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, José T. H. Mejia, C.
Va., Norfolk, Howard P. Wilson, C.

COSTA RICA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, C.
Cal., San Francisco, P. de Obarrio, C. G.
Cal., Los Angeles, Carlos Enrique Boberts, C.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, C.
La., New Orleans, Lamar C. Quintero, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, William A. Riordan, C.
Mass., Boston, Max Otto von Klock, C
Mo., St. Louis, Ernst B. Filsinger, C.
Ore., Portland, G. G. Ames, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, C.
P. R., San Juan, Nicholas Megloinoff, C.
Tex., Galveston, Henry Mosle, C.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reyner, Hon. C.
Va., Richmond, Rafael Villafranca, Hon. C.

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Chemistry, Technical

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

S. C., Charleston, Alexander Harkness, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, ————, (3)
Tutuila, Samoa, Thomas Trood, Act. V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Wm. M. Royds, V. C.
Va., Richmond, Arthur Ponsonby Wilmer, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Chas. E. L. Agassiz, V. C.

GREECE.

Ala., Mobile, Chas. S. Wheeler (in charge).
Cal., San Francisco, K. Vasardakis, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Nickolaos Salopoulos, C.
Mass., Boston, Demosthenis Timagenis, C. G. (ff)
Mo., St. Louis, H. M. Pesmazoglou (in charge).
Mont., Butte, Th. Stalkos (in charge). (4)
Neb., Omaha, John Latenser, C.
N. C., Wilmington, D. Vafiades, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Geo. Vilara (in charge). (5)
Tenn., Nashville, ————, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Christo Lilliopoulos, C. (6)

GUATEMALA.

Ala., Mobile, Guillermo Valenzuela, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Juan P. Matute, C. G.
Fla., Pensacola, Vincente J. Vidal, Hon. V. C.
Ill., Chicago, ————, C. G.
Kan., Kansas City, Edwin R. Heath, Hon C.
Ky., Louisville, S. M. Crawford, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Manuel M. Saens, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. M. Stewart, Jr., Hon. C. G.
Mass., Boston, A. C. Garcia, C.
Miss., Gulfport, B. Richards, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C. G.
N. J., Jersey City, Virgilio R. Beteta, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, Carlos Vere, C.
R. I., Providence, E. G. Kelton, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. Merrow, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, ————, C.

HAYTI.

Ala., Mobile, D. L. Philippe, C. (7)
Mass., Boston, B. Preston Clark, C.
P. R., Mayaguez, Adolfo Steffens, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.

HONDURAS.

Ala., Mobile, Leopoldo Cordova, Jr., C.
Cal., San Francisco, Timoteo Miralda, C. G.
D. C., Washington, Alan O. Clephane, C.
Fla., Jacksonville, James Easterby, V. C.
Fla., Tampa, A. L. Galeano, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, J. B. Ballerias, Hon. C.
Ky., Louisville, E. B. Coffey, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Celeo Davila, C. G.
Mass., Boston, J. H. Emslie, Hon C.
Mo., Kansas City, Gabriel M. Hernandez, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
Ohio, Cincinnati, ————, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, H. H. Haines, Hon. C.
Va., Newport News, A. W. Duckett, Hon. C.

ITALY.

Cal., Los Angeles, Giovanni Piuma, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Chevalier F. Daneo, C. (8)
Col., Denver, Chevalier Orestes de Vella, C. (g)
Ct., New Haven, Pasquale de Cicco, C. A.
Del., Wilmington, Giuseppe De Stefano, C. A.
D. C. Washington, Emanuele Fronani (in charge).
Fla., Tampa, Raffaele Angelo Scotti, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Mose Cafiero, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, G. H. Phipps (in charge).
Ill., Chicago, Giulio Bolognesi, C. (9)
Ill., Springfield, Giovanni Maria Picco, C. A.
Ind., Clinton, Annibale Salaroglio, C. A.
Kan., Frontenac, Raffaele Purgatorio, C. A.
Ky., Louisville, Giuseppe Cuneo, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Chevalier G. Gentile, C. (10)
Me., Portland, Vervena Gaspare, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Giovanni Schiaffino, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Gustav Di Rosa, C. **
Mich., Detroit, C. Pietro Cardiello, C. A.
Minn., Duluth, Attelio Castigliano, C. A.
Minn., St. Paul, Vincenzo Gialloreti, C. A.
Miss., Gulfport, Mino E. Piaggio, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Alessandro Broletti, C. A.
Mont., Butte, Carlo Trucano, C. A.
Neb., Omaha, Antonio Venuto, C. A.
N. J., Newark, Euplio Conoscenti, C. A.
N. J., Trenton, Felice Ronca, C. A.
N. M., Albuquerque, C. Melini, C. A.
N. Y., Albany, Germano P. Baccelli, C. A.
N. Y., Buffalo, Michele Caboni, C. A.
N. Y., Rochester, Cesare Sconfietti, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Carlo Ginocchio, C. A.
Ohio, Cleveland, Nicola Cerri, C. A.
Okla., McAlester, Giovanni B. Tua, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Carlo Viestti, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Gaetano Poccardi, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, G. Natali, Act. V. C.
P. I., Manila, J. B. Rentiers (in charge).
P. R., San Juan, Alessandro Bozzo, C.
R. I., Providence, Mariano Vervena, C. A.
S. C., Charleston, Carlo Bottigliero, C. A. (c)
Tenn., Memphis, G. Galella (in charge).
Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini, C. A.
Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati, C. A.
Va., Richmond, C. Verta, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, G. V. di Campalto, C. (1)
W. Va., Clarksburg, Chevalier T. Lucci, C. A.
Wis., Milwaukee, Arminio Conte, C. A.

JAPAN.

Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchison, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Yasutaro Numano, Act. C. G.
Col., Denver, A. L. Bennett, Hon. C
Hawaii, Honolulu, Hachiro Arita, Act. C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Saburo Kurusu, C. (11)
La., New Orleans, John Walker Phillips, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Smith, Hon. C.
Ore., Portland, Kyo Kumasoki, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. F. McFadden, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Tsunezo Sugimura, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. H. Langbehn, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, Seiichi Takahashi, C. (12)

LIBERIA.

Ala., Mobile, Geo. W. Lovejoy, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Oscar Hudson, C.
Md., Baltimore, Ernest Lyon, C. G.
La., New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Hutchins Inge, C.
N. J., Jersey City, Albert W. Minick, C. V.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt, C.
P. I., Manila, R. Summers, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. R. Gibson, C.

MEXICO.

No representation shown in official list.

MONACO.

Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegrin interests in the United States are intrusted to the consular officers of Russia in the United States.

NETHERLANDS.

Ala., Mobile, L. Donald, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, F. J. Zeehandelaar, V. C. (‡)
Cal., San Francisco, H. A. Van C. Torchiana, C. G. (13)
Fla., Jacksonville, ————, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, J. W. Boellaard, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, H. R. Jolles, C. (14)
Hawaii, Honolulu, H. M. von Holt, C.
Ill., Chicago, J. Vennema, C. G., (15)
La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond, C. (16)
Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottu, C (17)
Mass., Boston, C. C. Dasey, C. (yy)
Mich., Grand Rapids, Jacob Steketee, C. (bb)
Minn., Minneapolis, A. Eenkema, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, J. W. Corry, V. C
Mo., St. Louis, J. J. Houwink (in charge). (h)
Ohio, Cleveland, P. Plantinga, C. (i)
Ore., Portland, O. Berghuis-Krak, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. Elias, C.
P. I., Manila, P. K. A. M. Van Embden, C.
P. R., San Juan, Albert E. Lee, C.
Tex., Galveston, O. S. Flint, C.
Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C. (c)
Wash., Seattle, J. C. J. Kempees, V. C.

NICARAGUA.

Ala., Mobile, M. A. Saballos, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Alejandro Canton, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, C.
Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Clarence A. Burgheim, C. G. (j)
Mo., Kansas City, Willis Wood, C.
Mo., St. Louis, R. J. Gutierrez, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Lorenzo G. Potter, C. G.
P. I., Manila, T. E. Lacayo, C. G.
Va., Norfolk, Chas. M. Barnett, C.

NORWAY.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V C.
Alaska, Nome, Gudbrand J. Lomen, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, G. M. Ottis, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Andreas Bjölstad, Act. C. (18)
Col., Denver, Viggo E. Baerresen, V. C.

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P. R., San Juan, J. F. von U. Schomburg, C.
Tex., Galveston, L. A. Adoue, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Oscar W. Carlson, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Henning Fernstrom, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Andrew Chilberg, V. C.
Wis., Madison, ————, V. C.

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, John Freuler, C. (x)
Col., Denver, Paul Weiss, C. (mm)
Ill., Chicago, Arnold Hollinger, C. (32)
La., New Orleans, Emile Hohn, C. (1)
Minn., St. Paul, Alfred Karlen, C. (33)
Mo., St. Louis, John J. Meyer, C. (m)
Ohio, Cincinnati, Edmund Luthy, C. (u)
Ore., Portland, Albrecht Streiff, C. (‡‡)
Pa., Philadelphia, Chas. Vuilleumier, C. (n)
P. I., Manila, Otto Gnür, C.
Tex., Galveston, Ulrich Muller, C. (o)
Wash., Seattle, S. J. Wetrick, C. (hh)
Wash., Tacoma, J. M. Thüringer, V. C.

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, Maurice Hall, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Norris Henrotin, Act. C. G.
Mass., Boston, ————, C. G.
P. I., Manila, Franz K. Zitelmann (in charge).

URUGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, J. L. Marty, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, O. M. Goldaracena, C.
Fla., Jacksonville and Fernandina, Salomon Brash, C.
Ga., Savannah, Ramon Esteve, C.
Ill., Chicago, Rodolfo C. Liebrecht, C.
La., New Orleans, Rafael Marin, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon, C.
Mass., Boston, ————, C.
Me., Portland, Jas. E. Marret, C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel L. Ros., V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, G. M. Hernandez, V. C.
N. Y., Albany, G. A. Saxton, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
P. R., Ponce, Carlos Armstrong, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, M. M. Morales, C.
Tex., Galveston, Enrique Schroeder, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, A. G. Bailey, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, D. B. R. Anderson, V. C.

VENEZUELA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland, C.
Fla., Jacksonville, J. Y. Muñoz, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Blaine J. Brickwood, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argote, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Arbuckle, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. M. Iragorri, C.
P. R., San Juan, Bernabé P. Alamo, C.
Wash., Seattle, Luis A. Santander, Hon. C.

REFERENCE MARKS—(*) Also for Mich., except counties under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Consulate at St. Paul; (†) also for Ky., Tenn., and several counties in Va.; (‡) also for Ariz.; (§) for Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., La., Minn., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Wyo.; (**) also for Me., N. H., Vt.; (††) also for Md., Va., W. Va.; (‡‡) Also for Idaho; (§§) also for Ala., Fla., La., Miss.; (a) for Cal., Nev., Ore., Wash.; (b) for Ariz., Col., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex. Utah, Wyo.; (c) also for N. C.; (d) also for Del.; (e) also for N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb.; (f) also for Okla.; (g) for Col., Utah, Wyo., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Okla., N. Mex.; (h) also for Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Ky., N. Mex., Okla., Tenn., Utah.; (i) also for Ind.; (j) also for Ala., Fla., La., Miss., Tex.; (k) also for Del., Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., N. J., Ohio, Wis.; (l) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Miss.; (m) also for Kan., Neb., and Southern Ill.; (n) also for N. J., Del.; (o) also for Okla.; (p) for Ill., Ind., Ia., Neb., and other counties in Wis. not included in the jurisdiction of the consulate at St. Paul; (q) for Ala., La., Miss.; (r) for Ark., Kan., Mo., Okla.; (s) for Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Alaska, Ariz., Hawaii; (t) for Col., N. Mex., Wyo.; (u) also for Ind., Ky., Tenn.; (v) also for Ohio, Tenn.; (w) for Me., Mass., N. H.; (x) also for Nev.; (y) for Ga., S. C.; (z) for Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.; (aa) also for W. Va.; (bb) also for Minn.; (cc) also for Me., N. H., R. I.; (dd) also for Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Wash.; (ee) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss., N. Mex., Okla., Tex.; (ff) also for Ct., Me., N. H., R. I., Vt.; (gg) also for S. Dak.; (hh) also for Alaska; (ii) also for Ariz., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah; (jj) also for Col., Ind., Iowa., Kan, Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. Dak., Ohio, S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.; (kk) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Mex., Okla., Tenn.; (ll) also for Nev.; (mm) also for Ariz., N. Mex., Utah; (nn) also for Ala., Fla., N. C., S. C., Tenn; (oo) also for Iowa, Mich., Neb., Wis.; (pp) also for Miss., Tex.; (qq) also for D. C.; (rr) also for Ariz., Nev., Utah; (ss) also for N. Dak., S. Dak.; (tt) also for Ark., Kan., Mo., Okla.; (uu) also for Ind., Ky., Ohio, W. Va.; (vv) also for Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.; (ww) also for Col., Mont., Neb., N. Mex., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo.; (xx) also for Ala., Idaho, Mont., Ore., Wash.; (yy) also for Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; (zz) also for Ark., Col., Kan., Ky., Okla., Tenn., and E. St. Louis, Ill.; (1) also for Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Ore., Wash.; (2) also for Del., Ohio; (3) also for N. Mex.; (4) also for Utah; (5) also for Md., Va.; (6) also for Alaska, Ore.; (7) Consul also at Galveston and New Orleans; (8) also for Alaska, Ariz., Nev.; (9) also for Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mich., Mo., Ohio, Wis.; (10) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Miss., Tenn., Tex.; (11) also for Ala., Ark., Ind., Iowa., Kan., Ky., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Wis; (12) also for Alaska, Mont., and several counties in Idaho; (13) also for Ala., Ariz., Nev., Ore., Wash.; (14) also for S. C. and Fla. east of Appalachicola River; (15) also for Idaho, Mont., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo; (16) also for Ala. and Fla. west of Appalachicola River, Miss.; (17) also for Del., W. Va.; (18) also for Ariz., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Wash., Alaska; (19) also for Ind., Mich.; (20) also for Idaho, Iowa, Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.; (21) also for N. C., Tenn.; (22) also at Seattle; (23) also for Ariz., Col., Nev., N. Mex., Utah, Hawaii; (24) also for Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Wis.; (25) also for D. C., Ky., Md., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Va., W. Va.; (26) also for Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Ore., Wyo.; (27) also for Wyo.; (28) also for Ky., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; (29) also for Ark., Col., Kan., N. Mex., Okla.; (30) also for Alaska, Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.; (31) also for Ark., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Mo., Ohio, Okla., Wis.; (32) also for Iowa, Mich., Wis.; (33) also for Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

A military organization composed of those officers of the United States Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, or as a Naval cadet or midshipman, or as acting assistant surgeon, contract surgeon, contract dental surgeon, or any person who served as an enlisted man in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps and subsequently received a commission for appointment in any of the above named classes, and accredited war correspondents who served in the Philippine Islands between May 1, 1898 and July 4, 1902. Members of the order are known as Carabao. The oldest lineal male descendant of a Carabao is eligible for membership. The order is composed of a main body at Washington, known as the Main Corral, and branches in Manila, P. I.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex., and Fort Monroe, Va.

The order was created for the purpose of fostering a high standard of military and social duty and to perpetuate the memories and associations of military service in the Philippines during the early days of American occupation. The origin of the order grew out of an idea conceived at a dinner at the Officers' Club in Manila shortly after the return of troops from China in 1900. The name was suggested by Major George L. Byram, United States Army, in recognition of the services rendered to the American forces by the faithful carabao, the principal beast of burden in the Philippines. The emblem of the order is a carabao's head on a pendant. The officers of the Main Corral are elected each year.

Officers of the Main Corral: *Grand Paramount Carabao (National Commander)*—Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N. *Grand Patriarch of the Herd (National Vice-President)*—Major-Gen. James B. Aleshire, U. S. A. *Grand Lead and Wheel Carabao (National Secretary and Treasurer)*—Major Joseph M. Heller, U. S. V., the Marlborough, Washington, D. C.

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Diplomatic Intercourse.

ALL representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.*
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Grant	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1874
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	"	George H. Boker	Pa.	1875
"	Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	"	1879
Jackson	John Randolph	Va.	1830	" & Garfield	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
"	James Buchanan	Pa.	1832	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1881
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1833	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1835	Cleveland	George V. N. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.	"	1839	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1889
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	"	" " amb.	"	1898
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1899
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	John Appleton	Me.	1860	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1902
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862	"	John W. Riddle, amb.	Mass.	1907
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	Taft	William W. Rockhill, amb.	D. C.	1909
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	"	Curtis Guild, amb.	Mass.	1911
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869	Wilson	George T. Marye	Cal.	1914

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.*	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.*
Alexander I.	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff.	1809	Alex. II.	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff.	1874
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	George Ellison, ch. d'aff.	1822	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823	Alex. III.	Charles de Struve	1882
Nicholas I.	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.	1826	"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff.	1892
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.	1838	Nicholas II.	" "	1893
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1894
Alex. II.	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff.	1868	"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1906
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869	"	George Bakhmetieff	1911

* Date of commission.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838	Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1840	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.	Ga.	1845	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1849	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1850	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1852	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1867	"	Bellamy Storer, ambassador	Ohio	1902
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868	"	Charles S. Francis, amb.	N. Y.	1905
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	"	Richard C. Kerens, amb.	Mo.	1909
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Wilson	Frederic C. Penfield, amb.	Pa.	1913
Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877				

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I.	Baron de Mareschal	1838	Franz Joseph.	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841	"	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
Franz Joseph.	" " "	1841	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	" " " min. res.	1855	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.	1863	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	" " amb.	1900
"	Baron von Schwarz Senborn	1874	"	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb.*	1913
"	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875		*Recalled 1915.	

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FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	....	Polk	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
Washington	William Short, ch d'aff	"	1790	Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	Fillmore	" "	"	1849
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794	Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff	Ct.	1853
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797	Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff	S. C.	1859
	John Marshall	Va.	1797	"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799	"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799	Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill.	1865
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
"	John Armstrong	"	1804	Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff	R. I.	1810	Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811	Arthur	" "	"	1881
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff	Ky.	1815	B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816	"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823	Cleveland	James B. Eustis, ambassador	La.	1893
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829	McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff	Vt.	1832	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb	Ill.	1905
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff	Pa.	1835	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1907
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	Taft	" " "	"	1909
Van Buren	" "	"	1836	"	Robert Bacon, ambassador	N. Y.	1909
Tyler	" "	"	1836	"	Myron T. Herrick "	Ohio	1912
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff	Mich.	1842	Wilson	" " "	"	1913
"	William R. King	Ala.	1844	"	William G. Sharpe "	"	1914
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff	N. C.	1846				

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Date.	Government.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI	Count de Moustier	1788	Napoleon III	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1859
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff	1789	"	Henri Mercier	1860
"	Colonel Ternant	1791	"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1863
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793	"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff	1864
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794	"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795	"	Jules Berthemy	1866
Consulate	" " "	1795	"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff	1869
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff	1801	"	Prevost Paradol	1870
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805	"	Jules Berthemy	1870
"	M. Serurier	1811	Nat. Defence	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Louis XVIII	"	1811	Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff	1871
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816	"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1822	Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824	"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff	1876
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1827	"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Roux de Rocheile	1830	"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831	Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1835	Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	Edouard Pontois	1837	"	" ambassador	1893
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1839	Pres. Faure	" "	1893
"	L. Adolph Aime Fourier de Bacourt	1840	"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842	Pres. Loubet	" "	1898
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848	"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850	Pres. Fallieres	" " "	1906
Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851	Pres. Poincare	" " "	1913

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871	B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff	"	1874	Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb	"	1893
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874	"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador	Mich.	1896
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1877	McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb	N. Y.	1897
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878	Roosevelt	" "	"	1897
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1878	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb	Pa.	1902
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	"	David J. Hill, amb	N. Y.	1907
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1881	Taft	" " "	"	1909
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882	"	John G. A. Leishman, amb	Pa.	1911
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884	Wilson	James W. Gerard, amb	N. Y.	1913
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885				

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
William I	Kurd von Schloezer	1871	William II	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff	1882	"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb	1893
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883	"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb	1895
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884	"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888	"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb	1904
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff	1891	"	Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, amb.	1908

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ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Johnson	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Hayes	" "	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Garfield	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " " "	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1861	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb	Pa.	1907
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb.	Mich.	1911
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892	Wilson	Thomas Nelson Page, amb.	Va.	1913

* Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Kings.	Representatives.	Date.	Kings.	Representatives.	Date.
V. Emmanuel.	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	V. Emman. II.	" " " "	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	E. Mayor des Planches, ambassador	1901
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, amb	1910
Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880	"	Count Macchi-Celere, amb.	1913

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865
"	William Short, min. res	Va.	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1805	"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Garfield	" "	"	1880
				Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
				"	John W. Foster	Ind	1883
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va	1885
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala	1893
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1840		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842				
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Wilson	Joseph E. Willard, amb.	Va.	1913
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862				
"	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864				

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, joint	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, ch. d'aff.		" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff	1807	Alfonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Ferdan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alfonso XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1885
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Miguel Suares Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
Isabella II	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Pedro Alcantara Argais	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844			
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	1910

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GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington..	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Pierce	James Buchanan	Pa.	1853
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	"	George M. Dallas	"	1856
John Adams..	" "	"	1796	Buchanan	" " "	"	1856
Jefferson	James Monroe*	Va.	1803	Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
	William Pinkney	Md.	1806	Johnson	" " "	"	1861
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
J. Q. Adams..	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828	Garfield	" " "	"	1880
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Arthur	" " "	"	1880
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831	B. Harrison	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador.	Del.	1893
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	McKinley	John Hay, ambassador.	Ohio	1897
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1846	"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador.	"	1905
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849	Taft	" " "	"	1909
Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852	Wilson	Walter H. Page, ambassador.	"	1913

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.
George III	George Hammond	1791	Victoria	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
"	Robert Liston	1796	"	" " " envoy and min.	1852
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	Anthony Merry	1803	"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	David M. Erskine	1806	"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Francis James Jackson	1809	"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
"	Charles Bagot	1816	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
George IV	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820	"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†	1889
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	" " " ambassador	1892
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825	Edward VII	" " " "	1893
William IV	" " "	1825	"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836	"	James Bryce, ambassador	1907
"	Richard Pakenham	1844	George V	" " "	1910
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847	"	Sir Cecil A. Spring Rice, ambassador	1912

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. † Later Lord Pauncefote.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

THE annual reports of the various Indian Superintendents showed as of June 30, 1915, that the Indian population was 333,010, distributed in the several States as follows:

†Alabama	909	Iowa	364	Nebraska	3,917	†So. Carolina	331
Arizona	42,336	Kansas	1,375	(b)Nevada	7,819	South Dakota	21,082
†Arkansas	460	†Kentucky	234	†New H'pshire	34	†Tennessee	216
(a)California	15,034	†Louisiana	780	†New Jersey	168	†Texas	702
Colorado	890	†Maine	892	New Mexico	2,207	‡Utah	3,210
†Connecticut	152	†Maryland	55	‡New York	6,185	†Vermont	26
†Delaware	5	†Massachusetts	688	‡North Carolina	8,047	†Virginia	539
†Dist. of Co'bia	68	Michigan	7,514	North Dakota	8,710	Washington	11,423
§Florida	578	Minnesota	11,723	†Ohio	127	†West Virginia	36
†Georgia	95	†Mississippi	1,253	Oklahoma	118,358	Wisconsin	9,889
Idaho	4,200	†Missouri	313	Oregon	6,481	Wyoming	1,705
†Illinois	188	Montana	11,329	†Rhode Island	284	Total for U.S.	333,010
†Indiana	279						

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were $20,592,322.48. The expenditures from 1789 to 1915, inclusive, have been $582,173,865.89

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was $4,678,627. The Government supports 108 boarding schools and 208 day schools. In addition to these there are 70 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,824; Chickasaw, 10,966; Choctaws, 26,828; Creeks, 18,776; Seminoles, 3,127. Total 101,521.

This total of 101,521 includes 23,405 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites

Pueblos of New Mexico	9,966
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of New York	6,185
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,211

(a) See Nevada. (b) Includes 5,000 Indians reported under Special Agent, Reno, Nev. † States in which Indian Office has no representative; 1910 census report. ‡ Figures compiled partly from Indian Superintendents' reports and partly from 1910 census. § Report of Special Agent to Seminoles.

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SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	John Jay	N. Y.	1
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
"	John Marshall	Va	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809
"	James Monroe	Va	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
Harrison	Daniel Webster*	Mass.	*1841
Tyler*	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850
"	Edward Everett	Mass.	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869
"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me	1889
"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	William R. Day	"	1898
"	John Hay	"	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789
"	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.	Ct.	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801
Madison	"	"	1809
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816
Monroe	"	"	1817
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857
Buchanan	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889
"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1902
"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796
Adams	"	"	1797
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	Mass.	1801
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813
"	James Monroe	Va	1814
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1815
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va	1817
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va	1825
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837
Harrison	John Bell †	Tenn.	†1841
Tyler †	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843
"	William Wilkins	"	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va	1857
Buchanan	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1862
Johnson	"	"	1865
"	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill.	1867
"	John M. Schofield	"	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913

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SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appoint'd
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861
"	John P. Usher	"	1863
Johnson	"	"	1865
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
"	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss	1885
"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga	1893
"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appoint'd
Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1798
Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	"	1801
"	Robert Smith	"	1801
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845
"	John Y. Mason	Va	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	Va	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850
Fillmore	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
"	Nathan Goff, Jr.	W. Va.	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala	1893
McKinley	John D. Long	Mass.	1897
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appoint'd
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo	1889
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893
McKinley	James Wilson	Ia.	1897
Roosevelt	James Wilson	Ia.	1901
Taft	"	"	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.†

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appoint'd
Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Gideon Granger	Ct.	1801
Madison	"	"	1809
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	John McLean	"	1823
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859
"	Horatio King	Me	1861
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861
"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864
Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio	1865
"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis	1866
Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1874
"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	1877
"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
"	Frank Hatton	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y.	1893
"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appoint'd
Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789
"	William Bradford	Pa.	1794
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801
"	John Breckinridge	Ky	1805
Jefferson	Caesar A. Rodney	Del.	1807
Madison	"	"	1809
"	William Pinkney	Md	1811
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	William Wirt	Va	1817

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ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed
J. Q. Adams	William Wirt	Va.	1825	Johnson	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
Jackson	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	"	Amos T. Akerman	Ga.	1870
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
Tyler	"	"	1841	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1841	"	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	"	John W. Griggs	N. J.	1898
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Pa.	1860	"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1906
"	James Speed	Ky.	1864	Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y.	1909
Johnson	"	"	1865	Wilson	James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1913
"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866	"	Thomas W. Gregory	Texas	1914

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904	Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows:

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.				SECRETARY OF LABOR.			
Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913	Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 43; Massachusetts, 34; Pennsylvania, 33; Ohio, 24; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 16; Kentucky, 15; Illinois, 10; Tennessee, 11; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 10; Missouri, 8; Georgia, 12; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; New Jersey, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 8; Michigan, 6; North Carolina, 5; California, 4; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1; Texas, 2.

* Daniel Webster also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. † John Bell also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. ‡John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act, at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790.

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Yrs.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-1795	...	1739	1800	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-1906	16	1836	1913
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	.....
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	1845	....
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1846	16	1779	1844	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-	....	.	1843	....
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-	....	..	1841	....
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	William R. Day, Ohio	1903-	....	.	1849	....
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	4	1853	....
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909-1914	5	1844	1914
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-	....	.	1862	....
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1910-	....	.	1859	....
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910-	....	.	1857	..
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	*Edward D. White*, La.	1910-	....	..	1845	....
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	24	1794	1870	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-	....	..	1858	....
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914-	....	..	1862	—
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889					

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APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Ratios under Constitution and at each Census, 1790 to 1910, by States

State	Ratios Under Constitution and Censuses.													
	Constitution.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	Representation.													
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	....	....	....	*7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386	435

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

NOTE.—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1, Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1, Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Thirteenth—Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1, Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

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The Sixty-fourth Congress.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1915, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1917.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., of Indiana.
President pro tempore.....James P. Clarke, Dem., of Arkansas.
Secretary.....James Marion Baker, Dem., of South Carolina.

Term Expires.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	ALABAMA.							
1921	Oscar W. Underwood	D.	Birmingham	Kentucky	1862	Univ. of Virginia	1884	Lawyer
1919	John H. Bankhead†	D.	Jasper	Alabama	1842	.....	...	Farmer
	ARIZONA.							
1917	Henry F. Ashurst	D.	Prescott	Nevada	1874	Univ. of Michigan	...	Public official
1921	Marcus A. Smith	D.	Tucson	Kentucky	1852	Transylvania Univ.	...	Lawyer
	ARKANSAS.							
1921	James P. Clarke	D.	Little Rock	Mississippi	1854	Univ. of Virginia	1878	Lawyer
1919	Joseph T. Robinson	D.	Lonoke	Arkansas	1872	U. of Ark. and Va.	...	Lawyer
	CALIFORNIA.							
1921	James D. Phelan	D.	San Francisco	California	1861	St. Ignatius Univ.	1882	Public official
1917	John D. Works‡	R.	Los Angeles	Indiana	1847	.....	...	Lawyer
	COLORADO.							
1921	Charles S. Thomas	D.	Denver	Georgia	1849	Uni. of Mich. (Law)	1871	Lawyer
1919	John F. Shafroth	D.	Denver	Missouri	1854	Univ. of Michigan	1875	Lawyer
	CONNECTICUT.							
1921	Frank B. Brandegee	R.	New London	Connecticut	1864	Yale	1885	Lawyer
1917	George P. McLean	R.	Simsbury	Connecticut	1857	.....	...	Public official
	DELAWARE.							
1917	Henry A. du Pont‡	R.	Winterthur	Delaware	1838	U. S. Military Acad.	1861	Public official
1919	Willard Saulsbury	D.	Wilmington	Delaware	1861	Univ. of Virginia	1879	Lawyer
	FLORIDA.							
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher	D.	Jacksonville	Georgia	1859	Vanderbilt	1880	Lawyer
1917	Nathan P. Bryan	D.	Jacksonville	Florida	1872	Emory	1893	Lawyer
	GEORGIA.							
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick	D.	Sandersville	Georgia	1872	Univ. of Ga. (Law)	1893	Lawyer
1921	Hoke Smith	D.	Atlanta	N. Carolina	1855	.....	...	Public official
	IDAHO.							
1921	James H. Brady	R.	Pocatello	Pennsylvania	1862	Leavenworth Nor'l.	...	Irrigationist
1919	William E. Borah	R.	Boise	Illinois	1861	State Univ. of Kan.	...	Public official
	ILLINOIS.							
1921	L. Y. Sherman	R.	Springfield	Ohio	1858	McKendree	...	Lawyer
1919	James H. Lewis§§	D.	Chicago	Virginia	1867	Univ. of Virginia	...	Lawyer
	INDIANA.							
1921	Benj. F. Shively	D.	South Bend	Indiana	1857	Univ. of Michigan	1886	Lawyer
1917	John W. Kern	D.	Indianapolis	Indiana	1850	Univ. of Michigan	1869	Lawyer
	IOWA.							
1921	Albert B. Cummins	R.	Des Moines	Pennsylvania	1850	Waynesburg	1869	Lawyer
1919	William S. Kenyon	R.	Fort Dodge	Ohio	1869	Iowa	...	Public official
	KANSAS.							
1921	Charles Curtis	R.	Topeka	Kansas	1860	.....	...	Lawyer
1919	W. H. Thompson	D.	Kansas City	Indiana	1871	.....	...	Lawyer
	KENTUCKY.							
1921	J. C. W. Beckham	D.	Frankfort	Kentucky	1869	Cen. Univ. of Ky.	...	Lawyer
1919	Ollie M. James	D.	Marion	Kentucky	1871	.....	...	Lawyer
	LOUISIANA.							
1921	Robert F. Broussard	D.	New Iberia	Louisiana	1864	Tulane Univ., La.	1889	Lawyer
1919	Joseph E. Ransdell	D.	L. Providence	Louisiana	1858	Union	1882	Cotton pl'nter
	MAINE.							
1917	Charles F. Johnson	D.	Waterville	Maine	1859	Bowdoin	1879	Lawyer
1919	Edwin C. Burleigh	R.	Augusta	Maine	1843	.....	...	Journalist
	MARYLAND.							
1921	John W. Smith	D.	Snow Hill	Maryland	1845	.....	...	Lumber
1917	Blair Lee	D.	Silver Spring	Maryland	1857	Princeton	1880	Lawyer
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
1917	Henry C. Lodge	R.	Nahant	Massachusetts	1850	Harvard	1871	Literature
1919	John W. Weeks§§	R.	West Newton	N. Hampshire	1860	U. S. Naval Acad.	1881	Public official
	MICHIGAN.							
1917	Charles E. Townsend	R.	Jackson	Michigan	1856	Univ. of Michigan	...	Public official
1919	William A. Smith	R.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	1859	.....	...	Lawyer
	MINNESOTA.							
1917	Moses E. Clapp	R.	St. Paul	Indiana	1851	Wisconsin (Law)	1873	Public official
1919	Knute Nelson‡	R.	Alexandria	Norway	1843	.....	...	Lawyer
	MISSISSIPPI.							
1919	J. K. Vardaman§§	D.	Jackson	Texas	1861	.....	...	Lawyer
1917	John S. Williams	D.	Benton	Tennessee	1854	Univ. of Virginia	...	Planter
	MISSOURI.							
1921	William J. Stone	D.	Jefferson City	Kentucky	1848	Univ. of Missouri	...	Lawyer
1917	James A. Reed	D.	Kansas City	Ohio	1861	.....	...	Lawyer
	MONTANA.							
1917	Henry L. Myers	D.	Hamilton	Missouri	1862	.....	...	Lawyer
1919	Thomas J. Walsh	D.	Helena	Wisconsin	1859	Univ. of Wisconsin	1884	Lawyer

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SENATE—*Continued*

Term Expires.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	NEBRASKA.							
1917	G. M. Hitchcock	D.	Omaha	Nebraska	1859	Uni. of Mich. (Law)	1881	Journalist
1919	George W. Norris	R.	McCook	Ohio	1861	Valparaiso (Ind.)	1880	Lawyer
	NEVADA.							
1921	Francis Newlands	D.	Reno	Mississippi	1847	Yale	...	Public official
1917	Key Pittman	D.	Tonopah	Mississippi	1872	So. West. Presb. U.	1890	Public official
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1921	Jacob H. Gallinger	R.	Concord	Canada	1837	Dartmouth	1885	Public official
1919	Henry F. Hollis	D.	Concord	N. Hampshire	1869	Harvard	1892	Lawyer
	NEW JERSEY.							
1917	James E. Martine	D.	Plainfield	New York	1850	...	...	Public official
1919	William Hughes§§	D.	Paterson	Ireland	1872	...	...	Lawyer
	NEW MEXICO							
1919	Albert B. Fall§§	R.	Three Rivers	Kentucky	1861	...	...	Farmer
1917	Thomas B. Catron	R.	Santa Fé	Missouri	...	Univ. of Mississippi	1867	Lawyer
	NEW YORK.							
1921	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr. §§	R.	Mt. Morris	New York	1877	Yale	1898	Farmer
1917	James A. O'Gorman	D.	New York	New York	1860	New York Univ.	1882	Lawyer
	NORTH CAROLINA.							
1921	Lee S. Overman	D.	Salisbury	North Carolina	1854	Trinity (N. C.)	1874	Lawyer
1919	F. McL. Simmons	D.	Newbern	North Carolina	1854	Trinity (N. C.)	1873	Lawyer
	NORTH DAKOTA.							
1921	Asle J. Gronna	R.	Lakota	Iowa	1858	...	...	Public official
1917	Port J. McCumber	R.	Wahpeton	Illinois	1858	Univ. of Michigan	1880	Public official
	OHIO.							
1921	Warren G. Harding	R	Marion	Ohio	1865	Ohio Central	1883	Journalist
1917	Atlee Pomerene	D.	Canton	Ohio	1863	Princeton	1884	Lawyer
	OKLAHOMA.							
1919	Robert L. Owen	D.	Muskogee	Virginia	1856	Wash. & Lee Univ.	1877	Public official
1921	Thomas P. Gore	D.	Lawton	Mississippi	1870	Cumberland Univ.	1892	Public official
	OREGON.							
1921	G. E. Chamberlain	D.	Portland	Mississippi	1854	Wash. & Lee Univ.	1876	Public official
1919	Harry Lane	D.	Portland	Oregon	1855	Willamette Univ.	1876	Physician
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
1921	Boies Penrose	R.	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1860	Harvard	1881	Lawyer
1917	George T. Oliver	R.	Pittsburgh	Ireland	1848	Bethany, W. Va.	1868	Journalist
	RHODE ISLAND.							
1917	Henry F. Lippitt	R.	Providence	Rhode Island	1856	Brown Univ.	1878	Manufacturer
1919	Le Baron B. Colt	R.	Bristol	Massachusetts	1846	Yale	1868	Public official
	SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1921	Ellison D. Smith	D.	Lynchburg	South Carolina	1867	Wofford	1889	Planter
1919	Benj. R. Tillman	D.	Trenton	South Carolina	1847	...	...	Farmer
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
1921	Edwin S. Johnson	D.	Yankton	Indiana	1857	...	...	Farmer
1919	Thomas Sterling	R.	Vermilion	Ohio	1851	Ill. Wesleyan Univ.	1875	Lawyer
	TENNESSEE.							
1917	Luke Lea	D.	Nashville	Tennessee	1879	Univ. of the South	1899	Lawyer
1919	John K. Shields	D.	Tate	Tennessee	1856	...	...	Lawyer
	TEXAS.							
1917	Charles A. Culberson	D.	Dallas	Alabama	1855	Virginia	1877	Lawyer
1919	Morris Sheppard	D.	Texarkana	Texas	1875	Yale (Law)	1898	Public official
	UTAH.							
1921	Reed Smoot	R.	Provo City	Utah	1862	State Univ. of Utah	1880	Banker
1917	George Sutherland	R.	Salt Lake City	England	1862	Uni. of Mich. (Law)	...	Lawyer
	VERMONT.							
1921	W. P. Dillingham	R.	Montpelier	Vermont	1843	...	...	Lawyer
1917	Carroll S. Page	R.	Hyde Park	Vermont	1843	...	...	Banker
	VIRGINIA.							
1917	C. A. Swanson	D.	Chatham	Virginia	1862	Univ. of Virginia	1886	Lawyer
1919	Thomas S. Martin†	D.	Charlottesville	Virginia	1847	Univ. of Virginia	...	Lawyer
	WASHINGTON.							
1921	Wesley L. Jones	R.	N. Yakima	Illinois	1863	So. Illinois	...	Lawyer
1917	Miles Poindexter	R.	Spokane	Tennessee	1868	Wash. & Lee Univ.	1891	Lawyer
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
1917	William E. Chilton	D.	Charleston	West Virginia	1858	Shelton	...	Lawyer
1919	Nathan Goff‡	R.	Clarksburg	West Virginia	1843	Georgetown Col.	1865	Lawyer
	WISCONSIN.							
1921	Paul O. Husting	D.	Mayville	Wisconsin	1866	Univ. of Wisconsin	...	Lawyer
1917	Robert M. La Follette	R.	Madison	Wisconsin	1855	Univ. of Wisconsin	1879	Editor
	WYOMING.							
1917	Clarence D. Clark	R.	Evanston	New York	1851	Iowa State Univ.	1874	Public official
1919	Francis E. Warren‡	R.	Cheyenne	Massachusetts	1844	...	...	Stock raiser

D., Democrats, 56; R., Republicans, 40. Total, 96. † Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. ‡ Served in the Union Army during the Civil War. §§ Served in Spanish-American War.

VOCATIONS—Lawyers, 53; farmers, 5; editor, 1; cotton planter, 1; planters, 2; stockraiser, 1; bankers, 2; literature, 1; journalists, 4; public officials, 22; physician, 1; irrigationist, 1; lumberman, 1; manufacturer, 1. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum. Congress each session votes an appropriation of 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of government.

The oldest Senator in years is Mr. Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who is 78 years old; the youngest, Mr. Luke Lea, of Tennessee, who is 36.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker ..... Champ Clark, Dem., of Missouri.
Clerk ..... South Trimble, Dem., of Kentucky.

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	ALABAMA.							
	J. W. Abercrombie* (at large)	D.	Tuscaloosa	Alabama	1866	Univ. of Ala	1888	Educator
1	Oscar L. Gray	D	Butler	Mississippi	1865	Univ. of Ala	1885	Public official
2	Stanley H. Dent, Jr.*	D.	Montgomery	Alabama	1869	Univ. of Virginia	1889	Lawyer
3	Henry B. Steagall	D.	Ozark	Alabama	1873	Univ. of Alabama	1893	Lawyer
4	Fred L. Blackmon*	D.	Anniston	Georgia	1873	Ala. Univ. (Law)	1894	Public official
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	D.	Lafayette	Alabama	1869	Southern Univ	...	Public official
6	W. B. Oliver	D.	Tuscaloosa	Alabama	1867	Univ. of Alabama	1887	Lawyer
7	John L. Burnett*	D.	Gadsden	Alabama	1854	Vanderbilt (Law)	...	Lawyer
8	Edward B. Almon	D.	Tuscumbia	Alabama	1860	Univ. of Alabama	1883	Lawyer
9	George Huddleston (a)	D.	Birmingham	Tennessee	1869	...	...	Public official
	ARIZONA.							
	Carl Hayden* (at large)	D.	Phœnix	Arizona	1877	Stanford Univ	...	Public official
	ARKANSAS.							
1	Thaddeus H. Caraway*	D.	Jonesboro	Missouri	1871	Dickson (Tenn.)	1897	Lawyer
2	William A. Oldfield* (a)	D.	Batesville	Arkansas	1874	Arkansas	1896	Lawyer
3	John N. Tillman	D.	Fayetteville	Missouri	1859	Univ. of Arkansas	1880	Lawyer
4	Otis T. Wingo*	D.	De Queen	Tennessee	1877	McFerrin	...	Lawyer
5	H. M. Jacoway*	D.	Dardanelle	Arkansas	1870	Vanderbilt Univ.	1898	Public official
6	Samuel M. Taylor*	D.	Pine Bluff	Mississippi	1852	...	...	Lawyer
7	Wm. Shields Goodwin*	D.	Warren	Arkansas	1866	Univ. of Arkansas	...	Lawyer
	CALIFORNIA.							
1	William Kent*	I.	Kentfield	Illinois	1864	Yale	1887	Cattle dealer
2	John E. Raker*	D.	Alturas	Illinois	1863	San José Normal	...	Lawyer
3	Charles F. Curry*	R.	Sacramento	Illinois	1858	...	...	Ranchman
4	Julius Kahn*	R.	San Francisco	Germany	1861	...	...	Lawyer
5	John I. Nolan*	P.	San Francisco	California	1874	...	...	Iron moulder
6	J. A. Elston	P.	Berkeley	California	1874	Univ. of California	1897	Lawyer
7	Denver S. Church*	D	Oakhurst	California	1866	Healdsburgh	...	Lawyer
8	Everis A. Hayes*	R.	San José	Wisconsin	1855	Univ. of Wisconsin	1882	Public official
9	Charles H. Randall	D.	Los Angeles	California	1865	...	...	Publisher
10	William D Stephens*	P.	Los Angeles	Ohio	1859	...	...	Public official
11	William Kettner*	D.	San Diego	Michigan	1864	...	..	Insurance
	COLORADO.							
1	Benj. C. Hilliard	D.	Denver	Iowa	1868	State Univ. Iowa	1891	Lawyer
2	Charles B. Timberlake	R.	Sterling	Ohio	1856	Earlham	1875	Stock raising
3	Edward Keating*	D	Pueblo	Kansas	1873	...	...	Journalist
4	Edward T. Taylor*	D.	Glenwood Sp.	Illinois	1856	Univ. of Michigan	1884	Lawyer
	CONNECTICUT.							
1	P. Davis Oakey	R	Hartford	New Jersey	1861	...	...	City assessor
2	Richard P. Freeman (a)	R.	New London	Connecticut	1869	Harvard	1891	Lawyer
3	John Q. Tilson** (a)	R.	New Haven	Tennessee	1866	Yale	1891	Lawyer
4	Ebenezer J. Hill**	R.	Norwalk	Connecticut	1845	Yale	1892	Banker
5	James P. Glynn	R.	Winsted	Connecticut	1867	...	...	Lawyer
	DELAWARE.							
	Thomas W. Miller (at large)	R.	Wilmington	Delaware	1886	Yale	1908	Public official
	FLORIDA.							
1	S. M. Sparkman*	D.	Tampa	Florida	1849	...	...	Lawyer
2	Frank Clark*	D.	Gainesville	Alabama	1860	...	...	Lawyer
3	Emmett Wilson*	D	Pensacola	Br. Honduras	1882	Stetson Univ	1904	Lawyer
4	W. J. Sears	D.	Kissimmee	Georgia	1874	Florida State and Mercer Univ., Ga.	1895	Lawyer
	GEORGIA.							
1	Charles G. Edwards*	D	Savannah	Georgia	1878	Univ. of Georgia	1898	Lawyer
2	Frank Park*	D	Sylvester	Alabama	1864	Atlanta, Medical	1892	Lawyer
3	Charles R Crisp*	D.	Americus	Georgia	1870	...	...	Lawyer
4	William Charles Adamson*	D	Carrollton	Georgia	1854	Bowdon, Georgia	1874	Public official
5	Wm. Schley Howard* (a)	D	Kirkwood	Georgia	1875	...	...	Lawyer
6	J. W. Wise	D.	Fayetteville	...	...	...	...	Public official
7	Gordon Lee*	D	Chickamauga	Georgia	1859	Emory	1880	Farmer
8	Samuel J Tribble*	D.	Athens	Georgia	1869	Univ. of Georgia	1891	Lawyer
9	Thomas M. Bell*	D.	Gainesville	Georgia	1861	Moone's Univ	1879	Farmer
10	Carl Vinson*	D	Milledgeville	...	...	...	...	...
11	John R. Walker*	D.	Valdosta	Georgia	1874	Univ. of Georgia	1898	Lawyer
12	Dudley M. Hughes*	D.	Danville	Georgia	1848	Univ. of Georgia	1870	Farmer
	IDAHO.							
	Robt. M. McCracken (at large)	R	Boisé	Indiana	1874	...	...	Lawyer
	Addison T. Smith* (at large)	R.	Twin Falls	Ohio	..	Nat. Univ. (Law)	1896	Lawyer
	ILLINOIS.							
	W. F. Williams* (at large)	D.	Pittsfield	Illinois	1857	Illinois	...	Lawyer
	B. M. Chiperfield (at large)	R.	Canton	Illinois	1870	Hamline Univ	...	Lawyer
1	Martin B. Madden*	R	Chicago	England	1856	...	...	Public official
2	James R. Mann*	R	Chicago	Illinois	1856	Univ. of Illinois	1876	Lawyer
3	William W. Wilson**	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1870	Chicago	1893	Lawyer
4	James T. McDermott*	D.	Chicago	Michigan	1872	...	...	Public official
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	D.	Chicago	Bohemia	1866	Chicago (Law)	1891	Lawyer
6	James McAndrews*	D.	Chicago	Rhode Island	1862	...	...	Public official
7	Frank Buchanan*	D.	Chicago	Indiana	1862	...	...	Public official
8	Thomas Gallagher*	D.	Chicago	N. Hampshire	1850	...	...	Public official

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District.	Representatives.	Politics	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	MARYLAND—*Continued*							
5	Sydney E. Mudd	R.	La Plata					Public official
6	David J. Lewis*	D.	Cumberland	Penna	1869			Coal miner
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	Allen T. Treadway*	R.	Stockbridge	Mass	1867	Amherst	1886	Hotel prop.
2	Fred H. Gillett*	R.	Springfield	Mass	1851	Amherst	1874	Public official
3	Calvin D. Paige*	R.	Southbridge	Mass	1848			Manufacturer
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	R.	Worcester	Mass	1862	Harvard	1885	Manufacturer
5	John J. Rogers*	R.	Lowell	Mass	1881	Harvard	1904	Lawyer
6	Augustus P. Gardner* (*a*)	R.	Hamilton	Mass	1865	Harvard	1886	Public official
7	Michael F. Phelan*	D.	Lynn	Mass	1875	Harvard (Law)	1900	Lawyer
8	Frederick W. Dallinger	R.	Cambridge	Mass	1871	Harvard	1893	Lawyer
9	Ernest W. Roberts*	R.	Chelsea	Maine	1858	Boston Univ.	1881	Lawyer
10	Peter F. Tague	D.	Charleston	Mass	1871	English High Sch.	1887	Chemist
11	George H. Tinkham	R.	Boston	Mass	1870	Harvard	1894	Lawyer
12	James A. Gallivan*	D.	Boston	Mass	1866	Harvard	1888	Public official
13	William H. Carter	R.	Needham H's	Mass	1864			Manufacturer
14	Richard Olney, 2d	D.	Dedham	N. Hampshire	1871	Brown Univ.	1892	Wool merch't
15	William S. Greene*	R.	Fall River	Illinois	1841			Real estate
16	Joseph Walsh	R.	New Bedford	Mass	1875	Boston Univ. (Law)		Lawyer
	MICHIGAN.							
1	Frank E. Doremus*	D.	Detroit	Penna	1865	Detroit	1902	Lawyer
2	Samuel W. Beakes*	D.	Ann Arbor	New York	1861	Univ. of Michigan	1883	Public official
3	John M. C. Smith*	R.	Charlotte	Ireland	1853	Univ. of Michigan		Lawyer
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	R.	Niles	Michigan	1857			Lawyer
5	Carl E. Mapes*	R.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	1874	Olivet	1896	Lawyer
6	Patrick H. Kelley*	R.	Lansing	Michigan	1868	Univ. of Michigan		Lawyer
7	Louis C. Cramton*	R.	Lapeer	Michigan	1875	Univ. of Michigan	1899	Publisher
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	R.	Saginaw	Indiana	1853			Lumberman
9	James C. McLaughlin* (*a*)	R.	Muskegon	Illinois	1858	Univ. of Michigan	1883	Lawyer
10	George A. Loud** (*a*)	R.	Bay City	Ohio	1852			Lumberman
11	Frank D. Scott	R.	Alpena	Michigan	1878	Univ. of Michigan	1901	Lawyer
12	W. Frank James (*a*)	R.	Hancock	New Jersey	1873	Albion		Real estate
13	Charles A. Nichols	R.	Detroit					Public official
	MINNESOTA.							
1	Sydney Anderson* (*a*)	R.	Lanesboro	Minnesota	1882	Univ. of Minnesota	1903	Lawyer
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth (*a*)	R.	Mankato	Minnesota	1879	Univ. Acad. & Law	1901	Lawyer
3	Charles R. Davis*	R.	St. Peter	Illinois	1849			Lawyer
4	Carl C. Van Dyke (*a*)	D.	St. Paul	Minnesota	1881			Public official
5	George R. Smith*	R.	Minneapolis	Minnesota	1854	Univ. of Minnesota	1893	Lawyer
6	Charles A. Lindbergh*	R.	Little Falls	Sweden	1859	Univ. of Mich. (Law)	1883	Lawyer
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	R.	Granite Falls	Minnesota	1860			Lawyer
8	Clarence B. Miller*	R.	Duluth	Minnesota	1872	Univ. of Minnesota	1895	Lawyer
9	Halvor Steenerson*	R.	Crookston	Wisconsin	1852	Union (Law)		Public official
10	Thomas D. Schall	R.	Minneapolis	Michigan	1877	Univ. of Minnesota	1902	Lawyer
	MISSISSIPPI.							
1	Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.*	D.	Corinth	Florida	1862	Univ. of Miss. (Law)	1881	Lawyer
2	Hubert D. Stephens*	D.	New Albany	Mississippi	1875	Univ. of Mississippi	1896	Lawyer
3	Benj. G. Humphreys* (*a*)	D.	Greenville	Mississippi	1865	Univ. of Mississippi	1884	Lawyer
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	D.	Winona	Mississippi	1869	So'wes'n Pres. Un	1889	Public official
5	Samuel A. Witherspoon*	D.	Meridian	Mississippi	1855	Univ. of Mississippi	1876	Public official
6	Byron P. Harrison*	D.	Gulfport	Mississippi	1881	La. State Univ.		Public official
7	Percy E. Quin*	D.	McComb C.	Mississippi	1872	Miss. College	1893	Lawyer
8	James W. Collier*	D.	Vicksburg	Mississippi	1872	Univ. of Mississippi	1894	Public official
	MISSOURI.							
1	James T. Lloyd*	D.	Shelbyville	Missouri	1857	Christian Univ.	1878	Lawyer
2	William W. Rucker*	D.	Keytesville	Virginia	1855			Lawyer
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	D.	Gallatin	Ohio	1852	Christian Univ.	1872	Lawyer
4	Charles F. Booher*	D.	Savannah	New York	1848			Lawyer
5	William P. Borland*	D.	Kansas City	Kansas	1867	Univ. of Michigan	1892	Lawyer
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	D.	Clinton	Virginia	1849	Hampden-Sidney	1869	Lawyer
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	D.	Springfield	N. Carolina	1858	Salem Academy	1879	Public official
8	Dorsey W. Shackleford*	D.	Jefferson City	Missouri	1853			Lawyer
9	Champ Clark*	D.	Bowl'g Green	Kentucky	1850	Bethany	1873	Lawyer
10	Jacob E. Meeker	R.	St. Louis	Indiana	1878	Benton (Law)	1904	Lawyer
11	William L. Igoe*	D.	St. Louis	Missouri	1879	Washington Univ	1902	Lawyer
12	L. C. Dyer** (*a*)	R.	St. Louis	Missouri	1871	Washington Univ.	1893	Lawyer
13	Walter L. Hensley*	D.	Farmington	Missouri	1871	Univ. of Missouri		Lawyer
14	Joseph J. Russell*	D.	Charleston	Missouri	1854	Mo. State Un. (Law)	1880	Lawyer
15	P. D. Decker*	D.	Joplin	Ohio	1875	Kansas Univ. (Law)	1899	Lawyer
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	D.	Lebanon	Missouri	1862	Mo. State Univ.	1885	Public official
	MONTANA.							
	Thomas Stout* (at large)	D.	Lewiston	Missouri	1879	Mo. State Univ.		Publisher
	John M. Evans* (at large)	D.	Missoula	Missouri	1863	Univ. of Missouri	1887	Lawyer
	NEBRASKA.							
1	C. F. Reavis	R.	Falls City	Nebraska	1870	Northwestern		Lawyer
2	Charles O. Lobeck*	D.	Omaha	Illinois	1852			Public official
3	Dan V. Stephens*	D.	Fremont	Indiana	1868	Valparaiso Univ.		Publisher
4	Charles H. Sloan*	R.	Geneva	Iowa	1863	Iowa State Agri.	1884	Banker
5	Ashton C. Shallenberger**	D.	Alma	Illinois	1862	Univ. of Illinois		Ranchman
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	R.	O'Neill	West Virginia	1856	Univ. of Mich. (Law)		Public official
	NEVADA.							
	Edw. E. Roberts* (at large)	R.	Carson City	California	1870	State Normal	1891	Lawyer

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District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	OHIO—*Continued.*							
6	Charles C. Kearns	R.	Batavia	Illinois	1868	Ada Univ	1894	Lawyer
7	Simeon D. Fess*	R.	Yellow Sprs.	Ohio	1861	Ohio Normal	1889	Educator
8	John A. Key*	D.	Marion	Ohio	1871			Public official
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*‡	D.	Toledo	New York	1835	Cleveland (Law)	1858	Public official
10	Robert M. Switzer*	R	Gallipolis	Ohio	1863	Rio Grande		Lawyer
11	Edwin D. Ricketts	R.	Logan	Ohio	1867			Lawyer
12	Clement Brumbaugh*	D.	Columbus	Ohio	1863	Harvard	1894	Public official
13	Arthur W. Overmyer	D.	Fremont	Ohio	1879	Ohio Northern	1902	Lawyer
14	S. H. Williams	R.	Lorain	New York	1870	Wash. & Lee Univ	1895	Lawyer
15	William C. Mooney	R.	Woodsfield	Ohio	1885	Ohio Wesley. Univ.		Banker
16	Roscoe C. McCullach	R.	Canton	Ohio	1880	West'n Reserve Un. (Law)		Lawyer
17	William A. Ashbrook*	D.	Johnstown	Ohio	1867			Banker
18	D. A. Hollingsworth**‡	R.	Cadiz	Ohio	1844	Mt. Union Alll.		Lawyer
19	J. G. Cooper	R.	Youngstown	England	1872			Engineer
20	William Gordon*	D.	Cleveland	Ohio	1862	Univ. of Michigan	1893	Lawyer
21	Robert Crosser*	D.	Cleveland	Scotland	1874	Kenyon	1897	Lawyer
22	Henry I. Emerson	R.	Cleveland	Maine	1871	Cincinnati	1893	Lawyer
	OKLAHOMA.							
1	James S. Davenport*	D.	Vinita	Alabama	1864			Lawyer
2	W. W. Hastings	D.	Talequah	Oklahoma	1866	Vanderbilt Univ.	1889	Lawyer
3	Charles D. Carter*	D.	Ardmore	Indian Ter.	1868			Ranchman
4	William H. Murray*	D.	Tishomingo	Texas	1869	Springtown Inst.	1889	Farmer
5	Joe B. Thompson*	D.	Pauls Valley	Texas	1871			Lawyer
6	Scott Ferris*	D.	Lawton	Missouri	1877	Kansas City (Law)	1901	Public official
7	Jim McClintic	D.	Snyder	Texas	1878	Texas Christian	1896	Public official
8	Dick T. Morgan*	R.	Woodward	Indiana	1853	Union Christian	1876	Lawyer
	OREGON.							
1	William C. Hawley*	R.	Salem	Oregon	1864	Willamette Univ.	1884	Public official
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	R.	The Dalles	Oregon	1870	Notre Dame Univ.	1892	Lawyer
3	C. N. McArthur	R.	Portland	Oregon	1879	Univ. of Oregon	1901	Lawyer
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
	Daniel F. Lafean** (at large)	R.	York	Penna	1861			Public official
	Thos. S. Crago** (*a*) (at large)	R.	Waynesburg	Penna	1866	Princeton	1893	Lawyer
	M. M. Garland (at large)	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna	1856			Public official
	John R. K. Scott (at large)	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1873	Univ. of Pa. (Law)	1895	Lawyer
1	William S. Vare*	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1864			Public official
2	George S. Graham*	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1850	Univ. of Penna	1869	Lawyer
3	J. Hampton Moore*	R.	Philadelphia	New Jersey	1864			Public official
4	George W. Edmonds*	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1864	Col. of Pharmacy		Merchant
5	Peter E. Costello	R	Tacony	Mass	1854			Real estate
6	George P. Darrow	R.	Philadelphia	Connecticut	1859	Alfred Univ.	1880	Merchant
7	Thomas S. Butler*	R	West Chester	Penna	1855			Lawyer
8	Henry W. Watson	R.	Langhorne	Penna	1856			Lawyer
9	William W. Griest*	R.	Lancaster	Penna	1858	State Normal Sch.		Manufacturer
10	John R. Farr*	R.	Scranton	Penna	1857	Lafayette		Real estate
11	John J. Casey*	D.	Wilkes-Barre	Penna	1875			Public official
12	R. D. Heaton	R	Ashland	Penna	1873	Pennsylvania	1892	Contractor
13	A. G. Dewalt	D.	Allentown	Penna	1854	Lafayette	1874	Lawyer
14	L. T. McFadden	R.	Canton	Penna	1876	Warner's Business	1894	Banker
15	Edgar R. Kiess*	R.	Williamsport	Penna	1875	Normal	1892	Hotel
16	John V. Lesher*	D.	Sunbury	Penna	1866	Bucknell Univ	1897	Lawyer
17	Benj. K. Focht**	R	Lewisburg	Penna	1863	Bucknell Univ		Publisher
18	Aaron S. Kreider*	R.	Annville	Penna	1863	Lebanon Valley		Manufacturer
19	Warren W. Bailey*	D.	Johnstown	Indiana	1855			Publisher
20	C. W. Beales	R.	Gettysburg	Penna	1877	Northern Univ.	1899	Druggist
21	Charles H. Rowland	R.	Phillipsburg	Maryland	1860			R. R. official
22	Abraham L. Kiester*	R.	Scottdale	Penna	1852	Otterbein		Public official
23	Robert F. Hopwood	R.	Uniontown	Penna	1856			Lawyer
24	Henry W. Temple	R.	Washington	Ohio	1864	Geneva	1883	Educator
25	Michael Liebel, Jr.	D.	Erie	Penna	1870	Canisius	1887	Manufacturer
26	H. J. Steele	D	Easton	Penna	1860			Lawyer
27	S. Taylor North	R	Punxsutaw'y	Penna	1853			Banker
28	Samuel H. Miller**	R.	Mercer	Penna	1840	Westminster	1860	Lawyer
29	Stephen G. Porter*	R	Pittsburgh	Ohio	1869			Lawyer
30	W. H. Coleman	R	McKeesport	Penna	1871			Lawyer
31	John M. Morin*	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna	1868			Mercantile
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna	1863	Jefferson Medical	1884	Physician
	RHODE ISLAND.							
1	George F. O'Shaunessy*	D.	Providence	Ireland	1868	Columbia (Law)	1889	Lawyer
2	Walter R. Stiness	R.	Cowesett	Rhode Island	1854	Boston Univ. (Law)	1877	Lawyer
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	R	Woonsocket	Mass	1875	Holy Cross	1897	Lawyer
	SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1	Richard S. Whaley*	D.	Charleston	So. Carolina	1874	Univ. of Virginia	1897	Lawyer
2	James F. Byrnes*	D	Aiken	So. Carolina	1879			Lawyer
3	Wyatt Aiken* (*a*)	D.	Abbeville	So. Carolina	1863			Farmer
4	Sam. J. Nicholls	D	Spartanburg	So. Carolina	1885	Univ. of Chicago	1906	Lawyer
5	David E. Finley*	D.	Yorkville	Arkansas	1861	So. Carolina (Law)	1886	Lawyer
6	J. Willard Ragsdale*	D.	Florence	So. Carolina	1872	So. Carolina		Lawyer
7	Ashbury F. Lever*	D.	Lexington	So. Carolina	1875	Georgetown Univ.	1899	Public official
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
1	Charles H. Dillon*	R.	Yankton	Indiana	1853	Indiana State	1874	Lawyer
2	Royal C. Johnson	R.	Aberdeen	Iowa	1882	S. Dak. Univ	1906	Lawyer
3	Harry L. Gandy	D.	Rapid City	Indiana	1881	Tri State	1901	Publisher

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	TENNESSEE.							
1	Sam R. Sells* (a)	R.	Johnson City	Tennessee	1871	King	...	Lumberman
2	Richard W. Austin*	R.	Knoxville	Alabama	1858	Univ. of Tennessee	...	Lawyer
3	John A. Moon*	D.	Chattanooga	Virginia	1855	King	...	Lawyer
4	Cordell Hull* (a)	D.	Carthage	Tennessee	1871	Cumberland Univ.	1891	Lawyer
5	William C. Houston*	D.	Woodbury	Tennessee	1852	...	...	Farmer
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	D.	Nashville	Tennessee	1869	Vanderbilt Univ.	1890	Lawyer
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	D.	Columbia	Tennessee	1855	Erskine	1876	Public official
8	Thetus W. Sims*	D.	Linden	Tennessee	1852	Cumberland Univ.	1876	Lawyer
9	Finis J. Garrett*	D.	Dresden	Tennessee	1875	Bethel	1897	Lawyer
10	Kenneth D. McKellar*	D.	Memphis	Alabama	1871	Univ. of Alabama	1893	Lawyer
	TEXAS.							
	J. H. Davis (at large)	D.	Sulphur Sprs.	S. Carolina	1853	...	...	Farmer
	Jeff McLemore (at large)	D.	Houston	Tennessee	...	...	...	Journalist
1	Eugene Black	D.	Clarksville	Texas	1879	Cumberland Univ.	1905	Lawyer
2	Martin Dies*	D.	Warren	Louisiana	1870	State Univ.	...	Farmer
3	James Young*	D.	Kaufman	Texas	1866	Univ. of Texas	1891	Lawyer
4	Samuel Rayburn*	D.	Bonham	Tennessee	1882	Univ. of Texas	1903	Lawyer
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	D.	Dallas	Tennessee	1875	...	...	Lawyer
6	Rufus Hardy*	D.	Corsicana	Mississippi	1855	Univ. of Georgia	1875	Lawyer
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	D.	Palestine	Texas	...	King	...	Lawyer
8	Joe H. Eagle*	D.	Houston	Kentucky	1870	Burritt	1887	Public official
9	George F. Burgess*	D.	Gonzales	Texas	1861	...	...	Public official
10	James P. Buchanan*	D.	Brenham	...	...	...	...	Public official
11	Robert L. Henry*	D	Waco	Texas	1864	Southwestern Univ.	1885	Lawyer
12	Oscar Callaway*	D.	Comanche	Texas	1872	Univ. of Texas	1900	Lawyer
13	John H. Stephens*	D.	Vernon	Texas	1861	Cumber. Un. (Law)	1872	Public official
14	James L. Slayden*	D	San Antonio	Kentucky	1853	Wash. & Lee Univ.	...	Ranchman
15	John N. Garner*	D.	Uvalde	Texas	1868	...	...	Farmer
16	William R. Smith*	D.	Colorado	Texas	1863	S. Houston Inst.	1883	Public official
	UTAH.							
1	Joseph Howell*	R.	Logan	Utah	1856	Univ. of Utah	...	Merchant
2	James H. May	D.	Salt Lake City	Tennessee	1868	Michigan	...	Lawyer
	VERMONT							
1	Frank L. Green* (a)	R.	St. Albans	Vermont	1870	...	...	Public official
2	Porter H Dale	R.	Island Pond	Vermont	1867	...	...	Lawyer
	VIRGINIA.							
1	William A Jones*†	D	Warsaw	Virginia	1849	Univ. of Virginia	1874	Lawyer
2	Edward E. Holland*	D.	Suffolk	Virginia	1861	Univ. of Virginia	1881	Lawyer
3	Andrew J. Montague*	D	Richmond	Virginia	1862	Univ of Virginia	1885	Lawyer
4	Walter A. Watson*	D.	Jennings O'y.	Virginia	1867	Univ. of Virginia	1887	Lawyer
5	Edward W. Saunders*	D.	Rocky Mount	Virginia	1860	Univ. of Virginia	1882	Lawyer
6	Carter Glass*	D.	Lynchburg	Virginia	1857	...	...	Publisher
7	James Hay*	D	Madison	Virginia	1856	Wash. & Lee Univ	1877	Lawyer
8	Charles C. Carlin*	D	Alexandria	Virginia	1866	National Law Uni	1891	Lawyer
9	Campbell B. Slemp*	R	Big Stone Gap	Virginia	1870	Virginia Mil. Inst.	1891	Real estate
10	Henry D. Flood*	D.	Appomattox	Virginia	1865	Univ. of Virginia	1886	Lawyer
	WASHINGTON.							
1	William E. Humphrey*	R.	Seattle	Indiana	1862	Wabash	1887	Lawyer
2	Lindley H. Hadley	R.	Bellingham	Indiana	1861	Illinois Wes. Univ.	...	Lawyer
3	Albert Johnson*	R.	Hoquiam	Illinois	1869	...	...	Editor
4	William L. La Follette*	R.	Pullman	Indiana	1860	Ind. Cen. Normal	1880	Agriculturist
5	C. C. Dill	D.	Spokane	Ohio	1884	Ohio Wes. Univ.	1907	Lawyer
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
	H. Sutherland (at large)	R.	Elkins	Missouri	1865	Westminster	1889	Landholder
1	Mathews M. Neely* (a)	D.	Fairmont	West Virginia	1874	W. Virginia Univ.	1902	Lawyer
2	William G. Brown Jr.*	D.	Kingwood	Virginia	1856	W. Virginia Univ.	1876	Lawyer
3	Adam B. Littlepage**	D.	Charleston	West Virginia	1859	...	...	Lawyer
4	Hunder H. Moss*	R.	Parkersburg	West Virginia	1874	W. Virginia Univ.	1896	Lawyer
5	Edward Cooper	R.	Bramwell	Penna	1873	Wash. & Lee Univ.	1894	Coal mining
	WISCONSIN.							
1	Henry A. Cooper*	R.	Racine	Wisconsin	1850	Northwestern Univ.	1873	Lawyer
2	Michael E. Burke*	D.	Beaver Dam	Wisconsin	1863	Univ of Wisconsin	1888	Lawyer
3	John M. Nelson*	R.	Madison	Wisconsin	1870	Univ. of Wisconsin	1896	Lawyer
4	William J Cary*	R.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	1865	...	...	Telegrapher
5	William H. Stafford*	R.	Milwaukee	...	...	...	...	Public official
6	Michael K. Reilly*	D.	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin	...	Univ of Wisconsin	1895	Public official
7	John J. Esch*	R.	La Crosse	Wisconsin	1861	Univ. of Wisconsin	1887	Public official
8	Edward E. Browne*	R.	Waupaca	Wisconsin	1868	Univ. of Wisconsin	1890	Lawyer
9	Thomas F. Konop*	D.	Green Bay	Wisconsin	1879	State Univ. of Neb.	1904	Lawyer
10	James A Frear*	R.	Hudson	Wisconsin	1861	...	...	Public official
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	R.	Superior	Wisconsin	1869	...	...	Lawyer
	WYOMING.							
	F. W. Mondell* (at large)	R.	Newcastle	Missouri	1860	...	...	Public official

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

	ALASKA.							
	James Wickersham*	R.	Fairbanks	Illinois	1857	...	...	Lawyer
	HAWAII.							
	Jonah K. Kalanianaole	R.	Honolulu	Hawaii	1871	...	...	Capitalist
	PHILIPPINES.							
	Manuel Earnshaw*	D.	Manila	Phil. Islands	1862	Nautical School	1884	Engineer
	Manuel L. Quezon* (b)	D.	Tayabas	Manila	1878	St. Thomas Univ.	1902	Lawyer
	PORTO RICO.							
	Luis Munoz Rivera*	D.	San Juan	Porto Rico	1859	...	...	Editor

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D., Democrats, 232. R., Republicans, 199. P., Progressives, 7. S., Socialist, 1. I., Independent, 1. Total, 440.

* Served in the Sixty-third House. ** Served in a previous House. † Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. ‡ Served in the Union Army during the Civil War. (*a*) Served in the Spanish-American War. (*b*) Served in the Philippine War on Aguinaldo's staff. (*c*) Legal decision of November 13, 1915, in favor of Frederick Hicks. Further appeal by Lathrop Brown, Democrat, probable at time ALMANAC went to press. Salaries of Representatives are $7,500 per annum, and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way. Salary of the Speaker is $12,000

VOCATIONS—Lawyers, 240; public officials, 79; bankers, 15; editors, 6; physicians, 2; farmers, 19; manufacturers, 11; merchants, 3; real estate, 10; lumber, 3; publishers, 10; stock raisers, 2; journalists, 3; steamboats, 1, towing, 1; contractors, 3; cattle, 1; agriculturist, 1; iron moulder, 1; insurance, 1, engineers, 2; director, 1; landholder, 1; hotel, 2; educators, 5; ranchmen, 4; city assessor, 1; nurseries, 1; coal miners, 2; chemist, 1; wool merchant, 1; writer, 1; cotton, 1; druggist, 1; railroad official, 1; mercantile, 1; telegrapher, 1, capitalist, 1.

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain; Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. J. Sinnott, Doorkeeper; Wm. M. Dunbar, Postmaster.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

THE principal bills of a public nature which became laws during the second session of the Sixty-third Congress, which ended March 4, 1915, were:

Public No. 64. Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to invite foreign Governments to participate in the International Congress on Education.

Public No. 65. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to postpone the sale of fur-seal skins now in possession of the Government until such time as in his discretion he may deem such sale advisable.

Public No. 67. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to use any allotment made under the provisions of an act approved October 2, 1914, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," for the improvement of East River and Hell Gate, New York.

Public No. 68. Joint resolution to refund under certain conditions a portion of the offers in compromise unto corporations and individuals for failure to make the return required under act of October 3, 1913, said offers in compromise having been covered into the Treasury, and for other purposes.

Public No. 71. Joint resolution concerning estimates and expenditures for the Reclamation Service

Public No. 72. Joint resolution to empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States.

Public No. 75. Joint resolution to convey appreciation of Congress to their excellencies Señor Domicio da Gama, Señor Rómulo S. Naón, and Señor Eduardo Suárez for their generous and distinguished services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States and the leaders of the warring parties in Mexico.

Public No. 223. An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes.

Public No. 228. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891.

Public No. 230. An act validating locations of deposits of phosphate rock heretofore made in good faith under the Placer-Mining laws of the United States.

Public No. 233. An act for the coinage of certain gold and silver coins in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for other purposes.

Public No. 238. An act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.

Public No. 239. An act to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service.

Public No. 242. An act for the improvement of the foreign service.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all appointments of Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service and of Consuls General and Consuls shall be by commission to the offices of Secretary of embassy or legation, Consul General, or Consul, and not by commission to any particular post, and that such officers shall be assigned to posts and transferred from one post to another by order of the President as the interests of the service may require: *Provided*, That any such officer may be assigned for duty in the Department of State without loss of grade, class, or salary, such assignment to be for a period of not more than three years, unless the public interests demand further service, when such assignment may be extended for a period not to exceed one year, and no longer: *Provided further*, That no Secretary, Consul General, or Consul shall be promoted to a higher class except upon the nomination of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Public No. 251. An act to regulate details of Majors in the Ordnance Department.

Public No. 261. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

Public No. 264. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Public No. 265. An act to amend existing legislation providing for the acquisition of a site and the construction of a building thereon for the accommodation of the Post-Office, United States courts, Custom House, and other governmental offices at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

Public No. 267. An act to better regulate the serving of licensed officers in the merchant marine of the United States and to promote safety at sea.

Public No. 271. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

Public No. 276. An act to incorporate the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes.

Public No. 277. An act to amend section two of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Public No. 281. An act proposing an amendment to the Federal Reserve act relative to acceptances, and for other purposes.

Public No. 282. An act to amend sections 4888 and 4889 of the Revised Statutes, relating to patents.

Public No. 283. An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining experiment and mine safety stations for making investigations and disseminating information among employés in mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes.

Public No. 290. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

Public No. 292. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Public No. 294. An act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Public No. 295. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

Public No. 302. An act to promote the welfare of

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GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN 1915.

A review specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the National Geographic Society, and covering the period from January 1 to October 15.

IN GENERAL.

THE war in Europe, involving more territory and more people than ever before in the history of the world were involved in one war, laid the foundation for a great many changes in the political map of the world. Not since the year of which 1915 is the centennial have there been such changes in the boundaries of European countries as will probably take place at the end of the great conflagration. Not only will European boundary lines probably be shattered with old nations resurrected, existing ones broken up, and new ones created, but the colonial geography of the earth may come to be rewritten. The Turkish Empire, which, at the outbreak of the war dominated practically every bit of the Bible lands from the Garden of Eden to the crucifixion of Christ, early in the war saw Egypt wrested from her possession and made a part of the British Empire.

As a result of hostilities in Europe, geographic research received a very severe setback. Many expeditions were cancelled, and in numerous cases field parties were summoned home to fight.

AFRICA.

About the middle of March the railroad line from Cabalo, on the Congo, to Lake Tanganyika, following the course of the Lukuga River, was completed. This makes the final link in a line of steam transportation across Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, partly by rail and partly by water.

The "Kitty A." West African Islands expedition sailed from Newport, R. I., June 29, to explore the Azores and other islands off the African coast in the interest of the Department of Comparative Zoölogy of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. The party included Henry R. Emory of Newport and Boston, Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong of Boston, and Dr. William G. Erving of Harvard.

To facilitate the operation of her military forces in Southwest Africa, the Union Government built a railroad line to connect its system with that of German West Africa. The distance between the two systems was three hundred miles.

In spite of the troublous times, Prof. G. Guerich completed his geological investigations in East Africa, and Dr. L. Bruehl, assistant in the Institut für Meereskunde, although forced to give up his study of sea fauna, directed his attention to the study of the interior waters of German East Africa.

While reports were coming in of unusual drought conditions in South Africa, the records of Egypt show increased rainfall there.

Dr. Clargie L. Fisher, curator of the Egyptian section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, leader of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Egypt, unearthed a great temple at Memphis. He believes it to be the one built by Seti I., later described in Herodotus.

ASIA.

Members of the Stötzner Szetschevan expedition, unable to return to Germany, continued their investigations in the Chinese hinterland toward Thibet. The zoölogist and entomologist of the expedition were the only members who continued their work in Tschoeng-tu after the outbreak of the war. They remained behind to systematize and pack the collections.

On account of the burdens of the great war, the Government of the Dutch Indies felt itself forced to withdraw the subsidies which it has regularly set aside for geographical research. This withdrawal interrupted the exploration and mapping of Dutch New Guinea, which exploration in the last few years has been making such satisfactory progress.

Capt. F. M. Bailey and Morshead determined and finally solved the question of the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra Rivers, which question has concerned itself in determining through which water course the great Tsangpo River of Thibet unites itself with the Brahmaputra.

The expedition composed of the Italian geologist, Prof. O. Marinelli, Meteorologist C. Lessandri, together with the English topographers, Major H. Wood and A. J. Spranger, besides assistants from the Indian Office for surveying, which, in 1914, had made detailed studies of the Dapsang plateaus in the Himalayas, was turned back by news of the war's outbreak in Europe just at the start of a second expedition into the great mountains. The Italian scientists were called home to the army. The Englishmen continued the expedition alone, making thorough geological studies through Baltistan to East Karakoram, also making meteorological and topographical observations for determining the topography of the region.

Sir Aurel Stein visited again the cave temples of the Thousand Buddhas near Tenhuang. He followed the wall for about 250 miles. It was a remarkable construction, made of carefully secured fascines of reeds or brushwood with gravel layers between them.

The English archæologist, Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, returned from her visit to Hail, the capital of the Shammar Arabians. Her visit is the first made in twenty years. She remained eleven days in the city.

The English naturalist, C. Boden-Kloss, in the interests of the Museum in Kuala Lumpur, on the Malacca Peninsula, undertook a trip into Central Sumatra in company with the director of the museum, H. C. Robinson, for the purpose of investigating the animal and plant world in the territory of the Gunung Korintji the highest point in Sumatra.

The so-called military expedition to Northern New Guinea, for the exploration of the Mamberamo territory, was called back shortly before the outbreak of the war. Its last success was the mapping of the Rouaffar River.

A Netherlands expedition cleared up the mystery of the Kehrwieder River (Keerom), determining it to be identical with the Idenburg River. This is the longest of the river sources of the Mamberamo River in New Guinea.

The ethnographist, Dr. R. Thurnwald, carries out investigations of the native tribes of primeval forests of New Guinea, but publication of his investigations will probably be delayed by the war.

A grant was made to the Department of Geology in Harvard University from the Sheldon fund for an expedition to the Fiji Islands to secure new data concerning the origin of coral reefs, the composition and the physiography of volcanic islands and the problems of zoo-geography.

EUROPE.

Lohmann of Kiel has made it possible to study the nature and distribution of even the most minute of the drifting organisms of the sea. A litre of water from the Western Baltic has been found to contain 2,500,000 diatoms; a litre from the Adriatic has only 90,000. The result is that the Baltic fisheries are infinitely more valuable than those of the Adriatic.

The reports of the earthquakes in Central Italy, which occurred on January 13, show that the destruction was more due to the faulty construction of houses than to the severity of the shock. In Avezzano about 90 per cent. of the total population, 11,000, were killed.

The Russian Government undertook the construction of a new railroad line to the port of Kola, which is 300 miles further north than Archangel.

NORTH AMERICA.

During the Summer of 1915 not less than twelve expeditions were engaged in topographical work in Alaska. The most important work was done in the Ruby district on the Yukon and on the Copper River.

Announcement of the route to be followed by the Government railroad in Alaska created a stampede to the tidewater terminus of the projected railroad equalling the famous gold stampedes in the Territory since the Bonanza Creek discoveries.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce announced on January 25 that a practical, navigable channel from Bering Sea into the mouth of the Kuskokwim River had been discovered by Captain Lukens of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The river is nine miles wide at its mouth and navigable for more than 600 miles. The submerged flats of the delta extend 100 miles out to sea. More than 14,000 soundings over an area of 100 square miles were made in locating the channel.

Capt. Joseph Bernier, Canadian Arctic explorer, reached port safely after a successful trip to the new land known as Baffin Island, which, in 1916, will be recognized as a Canadian possession.

The non-magnetic yacht Carnegie on March 6 started on her fourth cruise, which is to continue for two years, with Colon, Panama, Honolulu, Dutch

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Harbor, and Port Lyttleton, New Zealand, as the vessel's chief ports of call.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, announced early in the year that the museum had twenty-nine expeditions in the field, working on three continents.

Anthony Fiala was awarded the gold medal of the International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries for the best exhibit of geographical photography.

Announcement was made from Montreal that a number of hitherto uncharted islands have been discovered near the centre of Hudson Bay by the Sir William Mackenzie expeditions. The islands are said to extend north and south nearly 400 miles, and to have a total area of 4,000 square miles.

The eruption of Mount Lassen on May 19 was more violent than usual. The volcano has become a subject of co-operative study by the Geological Survey and the Forest Service. J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey has been in charge of the investigation.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Mary C. Thompson of New York an area of 75 acres near Syracuse, N. Y., has been set aside as a glacial park. One of the powerful streams at the time of the retreat of the ancient ice sea cut a gorge through the Helderberg escarpment, forming great cataracts which must have rivalled Niagara, and have left deep plunge-basins, one of which is now occupied by Green Lake.

A movement was carried forward during the year of establishing an association to be known as the National Council of Geography Teachers.

Joseph H. Battel left 20,000 acres of forest land to Middlebury College, and a mountain peak to the United States Government.

The steamship Discovery, carrying the international oceanographic expedition, under command of J. F. Stackhouse, has started on a seven-year voyage for the purpose of locating danger spots in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The Discovery, the ship in which Capt. Robert Scott made his celebrated and tragic expedition to the South Pole, was engaged in carrying ammunition from New York to the allies during the year.

Miss Mary L. Jobe undertook a second expedition to the new ice mountain in the Canadian Rockies that she explored and climbed to an altitude of 8,000 feet last year. The mountain has been named Mount Kitchi.

Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour and Prof. Edward W. D. Holway, of the University of Minnesota, reached the top of Mount Geikie in the Canadian Rockies August 5.

POLAR RESEARCH.

Reports from Sir Ernest Shackleton in the early part of the year were to the effect that he had erected true meridian posts in South Georgia, where whaling and other ships could test their compasses. He announced that he hoped to start in November for his sledge journey over the Antarctic continent to the Pole and thence to Ross Sound.

Sir Douglas Mawson, visiting the United States after his remarkable escape from death in the Antarctic, declared before the National Geographic Society that the world had not given the United States and Rear-Admiral Wilkes proper credit for the work done by their expedition in the Antarctic three-quarters of a century ago.

The Swedish-English Antarctic expedition, which Prof. O. Nordenskjold expected to lead into West Antarctic regions in 1915, and which had been subsidized by the Swedish Legislature to the amount of 135,000 crowns, was postponed on account of the war's outbreak, which made the participation of the English division of the expedition impossible. Postponement has been indefinitely decided upon up to 1916.

On September 18 news reached the United States that Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic expedition, was still alive, and that he had discovered a new land in the Arctic. It was the first word received from the explorer since April 7, 1914, when the Karluk, held helplessly in the ice, drifted away from him and his companions. The new land discovered by Stefansson lies at 73 degrees 43 minutes north latitude and 115 degrees 43 minutes west longitude. Stefansson has continued his work in the Arctic regions during the year.

The Amundsen expedition to the North Pole has been indefinitely postponed. Captain Amundsen felt that his fatherland, Norway, might have other uses for the 150,000 crowns, in the face of the world war.

The Polar expedition under O. Sverdrup goes in the winter quarters on the coast between the Yenisei mouth and the Island of Taimyr.

O. Olsen Norwegian expedition to the upper Jenisei or Yenisei was turned back by the outbreak of the world war, having received the news while among the unknown tribe of Sojotes settled in the sources of the upper Yenisei.

The ice-breakers Taimyr and Walgatsch, which left the harbor of Petropawlowsk, in Kamtschatka, in July, 1914, to make their way through the Bering Sea to Europe, are heard from.

The Russian Polar expeditions of 1914 were accompanied by little good fortune. Two expeditions left Vladivostok in July, 1914, for the purpose of attempting to reach Europe by way of the Bering Sea. They were unable to make port during the following year. The outbreak of the great war interrupted and made impossible a number of other Polar expeditions in preparation and on eve of departure.

Dr. W. S. Bruce, the Scottish Polar explorer, started on his seventh expedition in July, 1914, which was financed by the Prince of Monaco, for the purpose of investigating the Starfjord. Upon learning at Green Harbor of the outbreak of the war he gave up his attempt to force his way to the Starfjord and turned back to Edinburgh.

Five members of the Smithsonian expedition which left Seattle, under command of Koren, the Norwegian naturalist, to collect specimens in the Antarctic, returned to Nome the middle of September.

Relics of the second Grinnell expedition, which set out for the Arctic region in May, 1853, in search of Sir John Franklin, were deposited in the United States National Museum by the daughters of Amos Bonsall, the last survivor of the expedition.

A company of considerable capital was formed at Reykjavik for the purpose of exploiting the Island of Jan-Mayen, situated in the Arctic Ocean between Iceland and Spitzbergen. The island has never been taken possession of by any Nation and is not inhabited.

Knud Rasmussen, the Greenland explorer, made another journey to North Greenland to complete the work of his expeditions of 1913.

A relief expedition was sent to Greenland from Sydney, Novia Scotia, to search for Donald B. MacMillan, who headed a company which sought to find Crocker Land.

SOUTH AMERICA.

One result of the world war, which closed vast areas in Africa and Asia to the scientific investigator, was to turn the attention of American geographers to South America; especially has this been true in the case of the nature students and collectors of specimens.

Dr. C. H. F. Lummis led an expedition in December, 1914, from Los Angeles to the west coast of South America for the purpose of taking films in the fields of geography, archæology, and natural science. The expedition left in a steamer especially equipped for its uses. The itinerary included the seldom visited Pacific Islands and the East Islands, Pitcairn, Tahiti, and Christmas Islands.

Prof. E. O. Hovey, of the American Museum in New York, undertook studies of volcanic action in the islands of the West Indies.

Reports of Dr. R. Lütgen's investigations in Hayti were published. These researches were conducted in the service of the Hamburg Geographical Society and resulted in some interesting volcanic data.

The Argentine Government sends its regular relief expedition to the South Orkney Islands, where a meteorological station is maintained.

The increase in the size of the steamers entering the mouth of the Rio de la Plata has led to a proposition to deepen the channel at the entrance to thirty feet.

The National Geographic Society-Yale University expedition to Peru, under the leadership of Prof. Hiram Bingham, left New York in March. Much new material was gathered.

The Joint Commission of Bolivia and Brazil concluded the exploration and delimitation of the frontier line of the two countries along the rivers Abuna, Rapirran, and Madeira. Wireless telegraph time signals were used to determine longitude.

A state geological survey was founded in Chile.

The Field Museum of Chicago and the American Museum of Natural History of New York sent a joint expedition to Bolivia, whence the party crossed the Andes and descended to the tributaries of the Amazon, intending finally to reach that river by the Madeira.

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1915.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

A REMARKABLE discovery of flint implements was made at Highfield, Southampton, England. An entire series was unearthed covering the rough shaped slabs of table flint to beautifully chipped and completed implements with their edges still unabraded.

At a meeting of the British Association in Australia there was described a completely mineralized human skull found near Warwick, in the Darling Downs of Queensland. It probably dates from a period when the great fossil marsupials were living and is earlier than any other human remains hitherto found in Australia.

Fossil bacteria were discovered in very ancient limestones collected in Gallatin County, Montana, by Dr. C. D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Before his discovery it was believed that bacteria were modern forms of life, but now it is apparent that they existed many million years ago.

Further accounts were published of the discoveries made at Meroë, on the River Nile, in Southern Nubia. There is evidence to show that there was a place and equipment for astronomical observations at Meroë in the second century B. C.

To preserve the home of prehistoric people who lived near Quirigua, Guatemala, the United Fruit Company made a reservation of 72 acres. There are at present 13 visible stone monuments, with ruins of temples and pyramids.

Accounts were published of the finding of beautiful jewelry ornaments and tools in a pyramid some sixty miles south of Cairo, Egypt.

An expedition from the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., unearthed at Memphis, Egypt, the temple of Seti 1 or Merneptah, and the palace of the Kings of Memphis. Many interesting discoveries were made, such as the finding of moulds for making amulets, a large number of terra cotta heads, stone vases and pomade boxes.

In excavating for a house near Aztec, New Mexico, there was found a clay image about 16 inches high, which is estimated to be 1,500 years old.

In the renovation of the Roman Pharos, near Dover Castle, England, there was found a Roman sentry box inside the ancient tower. An entrance to Colton Tower was also disclosed, as well as an oven where the troops in Norman days did their cooking.

Nearly a complete fossil elephant of enormous size was excavated at Upnor, near Chatham, England. The one found belonged to a species known as elephas antiqus of the early Pleistocene epoch and was much larger than the mammoth.

At Cyrene (near the village of Grenna, Barca, Africa) a colossal bronze statue of Alexander the Great was discovered. Only the left hand of the statue, which is believed to be the work of the Greek sculptor Lysippus is missing.

Some Roman pottery was found when the general post-office in St. Martin's le Grand (London) was demolished. A few whole pots and many fragments of Samian ware were unearthed, besides whetstones, beads, coins, and other small objects.

In a paper on the stone age of Egypt, published in Ancient Egypt, part III, 1915, the writer describes the striking resemblance between the coarse flakes which abound in prehistoric Egyptian graves with those of the Magdalenian cave type.

A specimen of the genus sirenia was placed in the Museum of Natural History, New York City. It is seven feet long, and the thick upper lip covers prominent incisors and forms a kind of snout. The eyes are very small and have a third lid, which veils them horizontally.

From excavations made in St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, England, there was disclosed the tombs of Archbishops Lawrence, Mellitus, and Justus, the three successors of St. Augustine, with portions of the original flooring.

Relics of an ancient and heretofore unknown race of Indians were unearthed near Moorestown, N. J., by an expedition from the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Discoveries indicating that in Honduras, Central America, was a large city which was the centre of a high civilization were made by an expedition from the Museum of the American Indian, New York.

ASTRONOMY.

A new comet was discovered by J. E. Mellish, Cottage Grove, Wis., in February, and has been named after the discoverer, viz., a 1915 Mellish. Its nearest approach to the earth was in June, when it was about 40,000,000 miles away.

Observations at Mount Wilson Observatory on the star O. Arg. S. 14,320 indicate that it has a remarkably rapid motion in space. From calculations made from the observations it has a velocity of about 358 miles per second.

The development of apparatus for the delicate work of measuring the radiation from the stars was continued by the United States Bureau of Standards. The present apparatus is so sensitive that, when combined with a three-foot reflecting telescope, it will give a galvanometer deflection of one millimetre when exposed to a candle placed at a distance of 53 miles.

Based on the stars counted on photographic plates, S. Chapman stated that the total light of all the stars is equivalent to 690 stars of the first magnitude, according to the photographic standard, or from 900 to 1,000 first magnitude stars on the visual scale.

The crepe ring of Saturn was observed and measured at the Lowell Observatory, and was found to be wider on the east than on the west side during the month of March.

The contract for the construction of a 60-inch reflecting telescope for the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentina, was awarded. The mirror will be eight inches thick, while the tube will be 27 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, and with its accessories will weigh more than 14 tons. This will be the largest telescope in the Southern Hemisphere.

A great sun spot, estimated to be 100,000 miles long, was disclosed by the development of a photographic plate exposed at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Observations made at the Lowell Observatory on the varying brightness of two satellites of Saturn, viz., Mimas and Enceladus, indicate that they rotate on their axes in periods identical with those of their revolution around Saturn.

The second international conference of the Society of Practical Astronomy was held in Chicago, Ill., on August 16, 17, and 18.

Winnecke's Comet, which was last visible in 1909-10, returned very nearly according to previous calculations, having been found by H. Thiele with the great reflector of the Hamburg Observatory on April 4.

Photographs of Saturn, taken at Lowell Observatory on March 12, confirm visual observations in revealing that Cassini's division is visible in part above the contour of the ball by about four-tenths of its true width.

Messrs. Hirayama and Ogura published, in the proceedings of the Tokio Mathematico-Physical Society, the results of their attempts to fix the dates of early eclipses recorded in Chinese literature.

A testing device for small telescopes, suitable for use as a universal standard, was described in the May number of Comptes rendus. It consists of a collection of rectangular diagrams, each of which is a group of straight, vertical and parallel lines, spaced at intervals of the same breadth as the lines.

The spectrum of Mellish's Comet was observed at Lowell Observatory with the slit spectrograph on April 20, and was found to consist of the usual series of cometary bright bands, but with a relatively intense background of continuous, *i. e.*, solar spectrum of the emission bands.

Jupiter has undergone marked changes during the past year. A new belt is gradually widening and the planet is surrounded by clouds of steam.

Professor Sola of the observatory at Barcelona University, Spain, announced that he discovered on September 15 a new planet in the Pisces constellation.

CHEMISTRY.

Two remarkable processes for producing gasoline were brought out—one by Dr. W. F. Rittman and the other by Dr. W. O. Snelling.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin on the kelp beds on the Pacific Coast, with suggestions for their exploitation. Kelp can be used as a fertilizer and also can be utilized for obtaining nitrogen.

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An Italian chemist (Guido Fet) invented a powder, suitable for use in guns in aeroplanes, that burns without either flame or smoke and does not flare up on detonation.

One of the most elaborate investigations of the relation between the amount of radium emanation in the atmosphere was made by J. R. Wright and O. F. Smith at Manila, P. I. Rainfall and wind movement seem to be the principal meteorological controls, the amount of emanation in the air being greatest when these factors are at a minimum, and *vice versa*.

The Institute of Chemistry published the report of the Glass Research Committee appointed to conduct investigations with the view of arriving at suitable formulas for laboratory glassware, miners' lamp glass, and other glasses.

A novel system of sewage treatment was published in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* (Vol. XXXIV.). Briefly, the system consists in the separating of the solids from the sludge by treating it with .5 per cent. of yeast for 24 hours at 33° C.

A new heat insulating material combined with excellent electric conductivity was brought out and given the trade name Fibrox. It is a fibrous material of the composition of silicon oxycarbide, is perfectly permanent in air, and is not hygroscopic.

In the studies of electric furnace spectra which have been made at Mount Wilson Observatory in connection with solar research problems, spectra of vanadium and chromium have been investigated. With vanadium 2,000° C. appears to be about the lowest limit for the appearance of a spectrum. In the case of chromium at 1,700° to 1,800° C. a number of the most persistent lines in the spectrum are given.

A process was devised by M. Le Chatelier for the nickel plating of aluminum. The piece of aluminum to be plated is given a preliminary treatment in a bath of hydrochloric acid containing a certain portion of iron. The iron is precipitated on the surface of the aluminum, forming a kind of network. When this is passed into a nickel bath the nickel becomes entangled in the network and adheres strongly to the aluminum.

There was brought out an improved method for the purification of petroleum. Instead of using sulphuric acid, as heretofore, mineral bauxite is used, and the results obtained with it by the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., Rangoon, Burma, are reported to be very satisfactory.

A report on the investigation of crystal forms of metallic selenium was published in the *Physical Review*. It was noted that all the crystal forms increase in conductivity when illuminated, and with but one exception they have been observed to be doubly refracting.

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (Washington, D. C.) was organized for the purpose of securing uniformity and accuracy in the analyses of fertilizers, dairy products and other materials connected with rural industries.

A new form of balance of particular value for weighing chemical substances in a vacuum was described by Dr. J. S. Anderson in a paper read before the Faraday Society of England. It is essentially a current weighing balance reversed, for instead of weights being used, one scale pan is replaced by a coil moving in the field of two fixed coils all connected in series and carrying an adjustable current.

Another crystalline variety of silver was described in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* for September. The new variety was obtained in long needle-shaped crystals easily visible to the naked eye.

GEOLOGY.

The Geological Survey of Great Britain issued a memoir on the country around Windsor and Chertsey, England. In the memoir is shown how the site chosen for Windsor Castle is due to the erosion of an anticline of chalk which rises from beneath the level Cainozoic beds.

The geology of Central Minas Geraes, Brazil, was discussed in the *Journal of Geology* for May. The present topography of Central Minas Geraes has resulted to a large extent from different erosions of rock formations which offer varying resistances to the processes of degradation.

A remarkable oil field was opened near Thrall, Williamson County, Tex. The peculiarity of the field is that the oil is held in an igneous rock found in the lower portion of a clay known as Taylor marl.

The origin of China clay is dealt with to a considerable extent in a handbook on the collection of kaolin, China clay, and China stone in the Museum of Practical Geology, London. The principal hypotheses put forward to account for the production of kaolin are based on the following agencies: (1) surface weathering, (2) water descending from swamps and bogs, (3) ascending waters containing carbon dioxide, (4) emanations following igneous activity, (5) sulphuric acid solutions and hydrogen sulphide, and (6) hydrolysis.

The geological survey of Panama was continued under the auspices of the Isthmian Canal Commission, United States Geological Survey, and the Smithsonian Institution. A systematic study of the physiography, stratigraphy, and structural geology is being made.

An actual demonstration of the sinking and rising of crystals in artificial melts, corresponding in chemical composition to certain igneous rocks, was discussed in the *American Journal of Science* for February. The author states that the sinking of crystals in magmas must henceforth be accepted as of fundamental importance in explaining the observed diversity in certain igneous masses.

The origin of the Rocky Mountains is described in a pamphlet published by the Geological Survey of Canada. The castellated crags, horns, cols, and cirques are not due to the forms originating with the building of mountain ranges. The final moulding of the Rocky Mountains into their present form is due to the erosive action of ice.

The question as to whether the mountains in Northern Japan have been glaciated or not was discussed in the *Scottish Geological Magazine* for March. The evidence reviewed by one authority comes to the conclusion that there are undoubted traces of glacial phenomena on certain peaks.

The Geological Survey (English) issued a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Sources of Temporary Water Supply in the South of England and Neighboring Parts of the Continent." This was written primarily to aid the Royal Army Medical Corps in finding drinking water at short notice.

From a new consideration of the Interglacial Gorges of Six Mile Creek at Ithaca, N. Y. (*Journal of Geology*, Vol. XXIII.), the authors conclude that at least three glacial epochs are indicated as separated by periods of time longer than that since the last epoch. The great Wisconsin ice extension entered the interglacial stream gorges and deposited its drift there without appreciably modifying their walls.

Important papers were published by the United States Geological Survey on "Geology and Ore Deposits of Copper Mountain and Kasaan Peninsula, Alaska," and "Geology and Coal Resources of North Park, Colorado."

ENGINEERING.

The European war has shown the great engineering skill that was used in manufacturing guns and ammunition. The Skoda mortars of Austria fire a projectile weighing about 860 pounds at a maximum horizontal range of nearly 7.5 miles. Rifle bullets were made of a special shape, and instead of having a flat trajectory had a rising one.

The largest lock canal in the western part of the United States was completed by the United States Government on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, above Dalles, Ore. This canal makes the Columbia River navigable for 500 miles from the sea.

A piece of engineering work which has an important bearing on international railroad traffic was the completion of the Moutier-Granges tunnel, which connects the French railroads with the Swiss, centring at Berne. The tunnel is about five miles long.

Preliminary work was started on a municipal water system for Denver, Col. The estimated cost of the system is $8,000,000.

Plans were submitted by the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission to the Ontario Government for an eventual development at Niagara Falls and the spillways of the new Welland Canal of 250,000 H.-P. and an immediate development of 100,000 H.-P.

From a mechanical standpoint it is interesting to note that the largest typewriter in the world ever

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1915—*Continued.*

built was exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The typewriter was 21 feet wide by 15 feet high and was complete in every detail.

What is considered to be the fastest automobile race track in the world was completed at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn. The track has a circumference of two miles, with two straightaway stretches of 1,790 feet and two turns of 3,489 feet.

A through train service was established on the Canadian Northern Pacific Railroad between Port Mann, B. C., and Quebec.

Contracts were awarded and work was started on sections of a rapid transit system in Philadelphia, Pa. The two lines proposed for immediate construction, the Broad Street Subway and the Frankford Elevated Line, will cost together nearly $42,000,000.

A hydro-electric plant at Porjus, Sweden, was completed. This plant is worthy of note, as it is above the Arctic Circle, and the intake and discharge tunnels and the power station are all under ground as provision against interruption by ice.

Work was started on one of the largest oil storage reservoirs in the United States, near Port Arthur, Cal. It will have a capacity of 500,000,000 barrels of oil, and its roof of three and one-half acres will be covered by redwood.

One of the most important engineering contracts under way is the eight-mile ship canal that will connect Seattle, Wash., with Lake Washington. When the canal is completed it will create for Seattle a fresh water harbor of about 25,000 acres.

Unusual designs of piers and floor system characterize the new bridge over the Columbia River, which will cost about $1,500,000. The bridge will be nearly three and one-quarter miles long and connect the cities of Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Ore. The centre span is arranged to lift between towers to a height of 150 feet above high water.

The largest single tandem gas-blowing engine ever built in the United States (1915) was turned out by the Mesta Machine Company. The gas cylinders are 46 inches in diameter, the air cylinder 84, with a common stroke of 60 inches.

Harbor development on an extensive scale was under way at Victoria, B. C. The improvements include a 2,500-foot breakwater, two piers 800 and 1,000 feet long, and the dredging of the present channel.

The Bassano Dam, a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation project in Southern Alberta, Canada, the largest individual project of its kind on the American continent, was completed in April. The Bassano Dam is the second largest dam in the world, the largest being the Assouan Dam in Egypt.

Water from the Apennines was distributed for the first time in April to the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce, Italy, through the Apulia aqueduct, which is 150 miles long and is one of the longest aqueducts in the world.

WORTH KNOWING.

The average estimated velocity of different bodies is as follows:

	Miles per Hour.		Miles per Hour.		Miles per Hour.		Miles Per Second.
A man walks..	3	A duck flies...	90	Slow rivers flow.	3	Light moves...	186,320
A horse trots..	7	A sparrow....	92	Rapid rivers..	7	Electricity moves.....	288,000
A horse runs..	20	A falcon.....	75	A rifle ball moves.....	1,000		
A hawk flies...	150	A crow.....	25				

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE (King of Westphalia), born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. The issue of the marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married, November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-German war, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue: (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (5) Eyler Helweg.

(2) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878. Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Married April 8, 1914, to Blanche Pierce Strebeigh.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909; is now President of Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore and was for 12 years Overseer of Harvard; is now Trustee Catholic University.

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FREEMASONRY.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Number Members, 1915.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	Number Members, 1915.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama	27,548	G. A. Beauchamp, Montg'y.	N. Brunswick	3,539	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
Alberta	6,037	G. MacDonald, Calgary.	N. Hampshire	10,728	H. M. Cheny, Concord.
Arizona	2,324	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson.	New Jersey	38,674	Theo. B. Torondey, Trenton.
Arkansas	20,962	F. Hempstead, Little Rock.	New Mexico	3,361	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque.
British Col.	7,176	W. A. De Wolf Smith, New Westminster.	New York	192,463	E. M. L. Ehlers, Masonic Temple, W. 23d St. & 6th Ave., New York City.
California	53,179	J. Whicher, San Francisco.			
Canada	56,787	Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton.	N. Carolina	22,879	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Colorado	16,955	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.	North Dakota	9,130	W. L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Connecticut	24,815	Geo. A. Kies, Hartford.	Nova Scotia	6,758	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Delaware	3,436	Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.	Ohio	96,075	J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
			Oklahoma	25,382	W. M. Anderson, Waurika.
Dist. of Col.	9,924	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.	Oregon	13,260	Jas. F. Robinson, Portland.
Florida	12,051	W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.	Pennsylvania	115,505	John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Georgia	40,458	W. A. Wollhin, Macon.	Pr. Ed. Island	769	W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Idaho	4,413	George E. Knepper, Boisé.	Quebec	7,819	Wm. H. Whyte, Montreal.
Illinois	130,778	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.	Rhode Island	8,833	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Indiana	66,192	C. W. Prather, Indianapolis.	Saskatchewan	5,952	J. M. Shaw, Regina.
Iowa	49,550	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	S. Carolina	15,155	O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
Kansas	42,412	Albert K. Wilson Topeka.	South Dakota	10,730	G. A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Kentucky	42,139	Dave Jackson, Louisville.	Tennessee	27,091	S. M. Cain, Nashville.
Louisiana	15,883	J. A. Devilla, New Orleans.	Texas	63,394	John Watson, Waco.
Maine	30,294	Stephen Berry, Portland.	Utah	2,201	F. A. McCarthy, Salt Lake City.
Manitoba	6,929	James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.			
Maryland	16,464	George Cook, Baltimore.	Vermont	13,874	H. H. Ross, Burlington.
Mass.	65,697	Fred W. Hamilton, Boston.	Virginia	24,146	Chas. H. Nesbitt, Richmond.
Michigan	74,964	L. B. Windsor, Reed City.	Washington	19,542	Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Minnesota	28,735	John Fishel, St. Paul.	West Virginia	16,710	John M. Collins, Charleston.
Mississippi	19,690	F. G. Speed, Vicksburg.	Wisconsin	29,242	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Missouri	61,522	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.	Wyoming	9,190	J. M. Lowndes, Casper.
Montana	7,500	Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Hel.			
Nebraska	21,122	Francis E. White, Omaha.	Total	1,760,277	
Nevada	1,939	E. D. Vanderleith, Carson C.			

These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, New South Wales, Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France; they, however, affiliate with and recognize Masons under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain and other Catholic countries and the membership is small and scattered.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-Third and Last Degree.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*—Barton Smith, Toledo, Ohio. *P. G. Lieutenant-Commander*—Leon M. Abbott, Massachusetts. *Grand Minister of State*—Amos Pettibone, Ill. *Grand Treasurer-General*—Leroy A. Goddard. *Grand Secretary-General*—James H. Codding, office, 299 Broadway, New York City.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *Sovereign Grand Commander*—George F. Moore. *Secretary-General*—J. H. Cowles, 433 Third Street N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Serbia, Ecuador, and the Netherlands.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of the General Grand Chapter.

General Grand High Priest—Geo. E. Corson, Washington, D. C. *General Grand King*—Wm. F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo. *General Grand Treasurer*—Thos. J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md. *General Grand Secretary*—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.

The General Grand Chapter was organized at Boston, Mass., October 24, 1797, and is a central organization of the grand chapters of the several State jurisdictions. It exercises direct jurisdiction over territory not occupied by any Grand Chapter.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia), is 47, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 3,241. Hawaii, Chile, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Alaska, and Panama are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, with a total of 10 subordinate chapters.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 422,359. The degrees conferred in chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

The next Triennial Convocation will be held at San Francisco, Cal., 1918.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America.

Acting Grand Master—Lee Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Grand Treasurer*—H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Ct. *Grand Recorder*—Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

The number of Grand Commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined), is 46. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,370, with a membership of 236,060. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampments, 10; membership, 1,308; total number of commanderies, 1,345; total membership, 237,368. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter. The next Triennial Conclave will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., June, 18, 1916.

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FREE AND ACCEPTED (COLORED) MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

There are at present about two thousand (2,000) members in the State of New York, more than four hundred (400) Royal Arch Masons, two hundred (200) Knights Templar, two hundred Scottish Rite Masons, and about one hundred and seventy-five Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the United States at present there are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) Masons with members of the Adoptive Rites in like proportion as those of New York State. *Grand Master*—William O. Payne. *Deputy Grand Master*—Rev. John C. Des Verney. *Grand Treasurer*—Thomas H. Wright. *Grand Secretary*—David W. Parker, 51 West 139th Street, New York City. The Seventy-first Annual Grand Communication will be held in New York City on June 7, 1916.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 139 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 220,000.

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1915-16: *Potentate*—J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me. *Deputy Potentate*—Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. *Chief Rabban*—Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn. *Treasurer*—William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Recorder*—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass. The 1916 Conclave will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., July 11, 12, 13.

SOCIETAS ROSICRUCIANA IN AMERICA.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1912. Has jurisdiction throughout the United States, operating through a High Council and subordinate colleges, also maintaining colleges on the African West Coast. Is in fraternal communication with councils in Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Egypt. *Secretary-General's* address, 45 John Street, New York City. Object: "The teaching and study of moral philosophy and ethical principles through the exploration of the archæological, historical and traditional subjects of Rosicrucianism, Freemasonry, Druidism and other arcane organizations.

PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NOTICE—The following data concerning fraternal organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

BEN HUR, TRIBE OF—Founded 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; courts, 1,439; members, 101,011; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,163,013; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,291,060; Supreme Chief, R. H. Gerard; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris.

B'NAI B'RITH, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 11; subordinate lodges, 436; members, 40,083; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $524,209; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-President, Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

B'RITH ABRAHAM ORDER—Founded 1887; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 733; members, 194,490; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,911,677; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $704,100; Grand Master, Leon Sanders, 220 Broadway, New York; Secretary, Max L. Hollander, 37 East Seventh Street, New York; Treasurer, David Goldberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. Next convention held in New York City, June, 1916.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN—Founded 1897; supreme castle, 1; subordinate homesteads, 3,735; members, 196,478; benefits disbursed since organization, $11,760,933; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,700,338; Grand Foreman, William Koch; Chief Correspondent, W. E. Davy; Grand Master of Accounts, F. S. Dunshee. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION—Founded 1881; State councils, 6; subordinate councils, 346; members, 15,484; benefits disbursed since organization, $24,214,312; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $629,008; President, R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, John E. Dunn, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wm. T. Reynolds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA—Founded 1877; grand councils, 26; subordinate councils, 511; members, 18,220; benefits disbursed since organization, $19,612,837; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $582,347; Supreme President, Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Geo. D. Landwehr, Cumberland, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Henry Siemer, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 785; members, 64,615; benefits disbursed since organization, $30,336,189; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,728,285; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Martin A. Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

COURT OF HONOR—Founded 1895; grand court, 1; district courts, 1,221; members, 75,786; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,198,397; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $856,981; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Founded 1891; State councils, 12; subordinate councils, 800; members, 68,000; National Councillor, Mrs. Clara A. Dick, Shelby, Ohio; National Secretary, Mrs. Julia T. Roth, 1321 Oregon Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio; National Treasurer, A. M. Vaux, Bryant Avenue, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA—National Supreme Regent, Mrs. Genevieve H. Walsh, 4241 Broadway, New York City; National Secretary, M. F. Kelly, 106 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.; State Regent, Katherine M. Rosney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; membership, 25,000.

DRUIDS, UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1781, in England; 1839, in America; number of grand groves, 18; sub-groves, 524; total number of members, in U. S., 30,968; in all, 333,215; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,949,772; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $103,776; Supreme Arch, C. Ruckelshaus, Indianapolis, Ind.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, Louis Krauss, La Fayette, Ind.

EAGLES, ORDER OF—Founded 1898; grand aerie, 1; subordinate aeries, 2,039; members, 400,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,788,659; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,256,047; President, Wm. L. Grayson, Savannah, Ga.; Secretary, John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.; offices, Kansas City, Mo.

EASTERN STAR, ORDER OF—General Grand Chapter founded 1876; grand chapters, 53; subordinate chapters, 8,700; members, 800,000; Grand Matron, Mrs. Rata A. Mills, Bradford, Pa.; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine J. Perkins, 1066 Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Washington, D. C. Next meeting will be held in Louisville, Ky., in 1916.

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 1,338; members in the United States, 442,658; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,488,822; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $625,633; Grand Exalted Ruler, James R. Nicholson, 727 Kimball Building, Boston, Mass.; Grand Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Chas. A. White, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters in New York (Lodge No. 1), 110 West Forty-third Street.

FORESTERS, ANCIENT ORDER OF—No report obtainable.

FORESTERS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1874; high courts, 55; subordinate courts, 4,150; members, 218,074; benefits disbursed since organization, $45,861,180; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,950,032; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson,

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Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Secretary, Fred J Darch, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Treasurer, Robert Mathison, Toronto, Ontario.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States Founded 1864; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,550; members, 205,758; benefits disbursed since organization, $44,165,545; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,443,063; Supreme Chief Ranger, C P. Rendona, Stockton, Cal.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger P J. Schotland, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, P J. O'Keeffe, New York City; Supreme Secretary, Thomas M. Donnelly, 275 Grove Street Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Recording Secretary, P. J Kennedy, Exeter, N. H.

FRATERNAL AID UNION—Founded 1890; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 1,613; members, 80,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,233,668; benefits disbursed for year ended August 31, 1915 $1,132,734; President, V. A. Young, Denver, Col; Secretary, L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kan.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD—Founded 1896; grand lodge, none; subordinate lodges, 412, members, 26,495; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,120,501; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $378,786; President, Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, Chas. W. Dempster, Los Angeles Cal

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 3; subordinate lodges, 82; members, 8,047; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,149,158; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $307,599; Grand Master, Emil Tausig, 36 West Twentieth Street, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Benj. Blumenthal, 1215 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GLEANERS, ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1894; supreme arbor, 1; local arbors, 1,345; members, 71,070; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,249,567; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $347,742; President Supreme Council, John Livingston; Secretary, G. H. Slocum; Treasurer, John M. Ealy. Headquarters, Detroit, Mich

GOLDEN CROSS, UNITED ORDER OF—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 11; subordinate commanderies, 468; members, 16,759; benefits disbursed since organization, $12,726,836; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $403,768; Commander, J. P. Burlingame, Providence, R. I.; Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer, Fred. W. Ranskolb, Boston, Mass.

GOLDEN SEAL, ORDER OF—Founded 1902; supreme camp, 1; subordinate camps, 350, members, 8,012; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,140,471; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $217,184; President, Hill Montague, Richmond, Va.; Secretary, Arthur F. Bouton, Roxbury, N. Y.

HEPTASOPHS, IMPROVED ORDER—Founded 1878; supreme conclave, 1; conclaves, 756; members, 65,604; benefits disbursed since organization, $24,356,696; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,485,889; Supreme Archon, John C. Tolson, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Frank E. Pleitner, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, James O. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERMANN'S SONS—Founded 1840; lodges 22; subordinate lodges, 718 brothers, 356 sisters; members, 42,000 brothers, 19,500 sisters; benefits disbursed since organization, $16,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,000,000; Secretary, Richard Schafer, New Britain, Ct.

HIBERNIANS OF AMERICA, ANCIENT ORDER OF—Founded 1836; national board, 1; county, 450; divisions, 1,500; members, 250,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, 600,000; National President, Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Vice-President, Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Mass.; National Secretary, Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Ct.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION—Founded 1869; national society, 1; subordinate societies, 126; members, 14,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,696,464; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $46,084; President Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. F. Fanning, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Frank P. McCue, 2045 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IROQUOIS, ORDER OF—Founded in 1898; representative form of government through district conventions composed of elected delegates from the subordinate lodges: members, 1,488; benefits disbursed since organization, $349,086; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $24,981; Supreme President, Medford B. Farrington; Supreme Secretary, Charles F. Jekel; Supreme Treasurer, Dr. Earle S. Strong. Headquarters Iroquois Building Buffalo, N. Y.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR—Founded 1877; grand lodges 15; sub-lodges, 1,188; members, 65,855; benefits disbursed since organization, $36,428,556; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,448,596; Supreme Protector, George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind; Secretary, Walter W. Connel, Indianapolis Ind.; Treasurer, W. G. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY—Founded 1892; national lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,676; members, 155,399; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,071,818; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,578,507; National President W. B. Kirkpatrick, Security Building, Topeka Kan.; National Secretary, J. V. Abraham, Topeka, Kan.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—Founded 1882; State councils, 52; subordinate councils, 1,723; members, 346,560; funds deposited since organization, $8,105,232; funds deposited last fiscal year, $796,550; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven, Ct.; Supreme Secretary, William J. McGinley, New Haven, Ct.; Supreme Treasurer, D. J. Callahan Washington, D. C.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA, ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; in America, 1870, grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 300; members, 40,500; Supreme Commander, Orice M. Gracey, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE—Founded 1878; supreme castle, 1; grand castles, 14; grand temples 6; castles, 692; temples, 308; members, 78,112; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,567,115; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $333,856; Supreme Chief, John W. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Master of Records John B. Treibler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keeper of Exchequer, Wm. Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL ARCH—Founded 1901; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 45; members, 3,500; benefits disbursed since organization, $285,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $20,000; Grand President, Theo. Lunstedt, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, F. G. Roney, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Theo. Gier, Oakland, Cal.

LADIES' CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,245; members, 155,080; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,218,117; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,224,251; Supreme President, Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Costelloe, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES OF THE MODERN MACCABEES—Founded 1886; great hive, 1; subordinate hives, 893, members, 50,088; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,062,396; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $356,838; Great Commander, Frances E. Burns; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D.; Great Finance Keeper, Susie S. Graves. Headquarters, Port Huron, Mich.

LOYAL AMERICANS OF THE REPUBLIC—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 600; members, 13,123; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,249,754; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $201,921; Supreme President, E. J. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, H. D. Cowan, Karpen Building, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Ramsey, Chicago, Ill.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION—Founded 1688; supreme grand lodge, 1; members (1915), 150,000; Supreme Grand Master, Thomas A. Taylor, Toledo, Ohio, Secretary, Wm. J. Kirkland, 2217 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—Founded 1888; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,635; members, 620,000; Dictator, E. J. Henning, San Diego, Cal.; Secretary, Wm. T. Giles, Moosehart, Ill.

MACCABEES, THE—Founded 1883; supreme tent, 1; great camps, 10; subordinate tents, 5,972; members, 331,756; benefits disbursed since organization, $83,561,966; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $4,109,529; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.

MASTER MATES AND PILOTS, AMERICAN ASSOCI-

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ATION—Founded 1889; subordinate harbors, 34 members, 6,000; President, John H. Pruett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, M. D. Tenniswood, 308 Vine Street, Camden, N. J.

MYSTIC CIRCLE, THE FRATERNAL—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 17; subordinate rulings, 488; members, 17,458; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,581,611; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $398,117; Supreme Mystic Ruler, William C. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Smiley, Philadelphia, Pa.

MYSTIC ORDER VEILED PROPHETS OF THE ENCHANTED REALM—Founded 1890; supreme council, 1; grottoes, 55; membership, 34,000; Grand Monarch, William H. Snyder, Elmira, N. Y.; Grand Secretary, Sidney D. Smith, Hamilton, N. Y.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,078; members, 83,538; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,380,153; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $604,508; Supreme Master, J. Ross Mickey, Macomb, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

NATIONAL UNION—Founded 1881—senate councils, 702; members, 62,028; benefits disbursed since organization, $42,028,283; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,440,942; President, Frank E. Ferguson, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, E. A. Myers, Toledo, Ohio; Treasurer, C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ENGLAND ORDER OF PROTECTION—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; members, 53,619; benefits disbursed since organization, $13,924,596; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,105,308; Warden, Arthur M. Willis, Melrose, Mass.; Secretary, D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

ORIOLES, ORDER OF—Founded 1910; State grand nests, 10; subordinate lodges, 269; members, 98,781; disbursements not reported; Secretary, A. E. Krauss, 30 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

OWLS, ORDER OF—Founded 1904; home nest, 1; subordinate nests, 1,981; members, 346,754; President, John W. Talbot; Secretary, George D. Beroth; Treasurer, Frank W. Bailey. Headquarters, "Home Nest," South Bend, Indiana.

PATRIOTIC AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF STAGS—Founded 1914; supreme drove, 1; local droves, 167; members, 34,827; Supreme Director, W. R. Dupree; Recorder, W. E. Rogers, Louisville, Ky.; Treasurer, B. E. Carrm. Executive offices, Wright Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE—Founded 1886; grand circles, 9; sub-circles, 608; members, 88,252; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,269,938; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $868,828; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, A. W. Williams; Secretary, W. S. Palmer; Offices, Sharon, Pa.

RECHABITES, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF—Founded 1835; grand tents, 4; subordinate tents, 4,037; members (Great Britain and America), 701,040; High Chief Ruler, Chas. T. Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, John C. Moore, 809 Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Lola V. Marks, Washington, D. C.

RED MEN, IMPROVED ORDER OF—Founded 1763 and 1834; great councils, 65; subordinate branches, 5,066; members, January 1, 1915, 479,033; benefits disbursed since organization, $34,612,006; benefits disbursed 1914, $1,649,805; Great Incohonee, Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.; Great Senior Sagamore, Thos. H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, 230 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., Great Keeper of Wampum, D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.

ROYAL LEAGUE—Founded 1883; advisory councils 9; subordinate councils, 247; members, 32,756; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,298,192; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $667,156; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.; Scribe, Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, J. W. Fernald, Chicago, Ill.

SCOTTISH CLANS, ORDER OF—Founded 1878; grand clan, 1; subordinate clans, 180; members, 17,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,957,986; benefits disbursed for six months ending June 30, 1915, $81,650; Royal Chief, Alexander G. Findlay, Seattle, Wash.; Royal Secretary, Thomas R. P. Gibb, 906 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, Duncan MacInnes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIELD OF HONOR—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 107; members, 8,817; benefits disbursed since organization to December, 1914, $4,066,313; benefits disbursed last fiscal year to March 31, 1914, $204,009; Supreme Master, George M. Grim, M. D., Ottsville, Pa.; Secretary, Charles E. Siegmund, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Sultzer, Baltimore, Md.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY—Founded 1875; State councils, 14; members, 90,265; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,756,255; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $260,477; National Councillor, Wm. H. Jeffrey, East Burke, Vt.; National Treasurer, Herman W. Reilstab, Lawrenceville, N. J.; National Secretary, Wm. V. Edkins, 1604 East Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE, ORDER—Founded 1871; grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 325; members, 32,000; benefits disbursed since organization $3,816,738; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $173,240; Supreme President, Chas. C. Meurisse, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Wm. J. Trembath, 804 Second National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Wm. H. Penney, New York.

UNION FRATERNAL LEAGUE—Founded 1893; grand assemblies, 3; subordinate assemblies, 85; members, 5,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $355,855; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $20,449; President, John Merrill, Boston, Mass., Vice-President, Joseph E. Pellerin, Manchester, N. H.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, J. C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, ORDER OF—Founded 1845; State councils, 17; sub-councils, 464; members, 36,316; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $111,836; National Councillor, T. J. Edwards, Montgomery, W. Va.; National Secretary, H. O. Holstein, 420 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Haddonfield, N. J.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, JUNIOR ORDER OF—Founded 1853; State councils, 26; sub-councils, 2,300; members, 230,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $901,605; National Councillor, C. B. Webb, Statesville, N. C.; Vice-Councillor, John H. Noyes, Plaistow, N. H.; Secretary, M. M. Woods, P. O. Box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS OF AMERICA, ORDER OF—Founded 1888; grand councils, 28; subordinate councils, 527; membership, 72,964; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,115,981; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $675,562; Supreme Councillor, Frank S. Gannard, Jackson, Mich.; Supreme Secretary, Walter D. Murphy, Columbus, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, W. L. Whitacre, Columbus, Ohio; Supreme Office, Columbus, Ohio.

UNITED WORKMEN, ANCIENT ORDER OF—Receiver, Edwin F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.

WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE MACCABEES—Founded 1892; reviews, 2,886; members, 179,716; benefits disbursed since organization, $11,919,626; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,022,640; Supreme Commander, Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Record Keeper, Miss Frances Partridge, Port Huron, Mich.

WOODMEN OF AMERICA, FRATERNITY OF MODERN—Founded 1883; head camp, 1; local camps, 14,112; members, 921,899; benefits disbursed since organization, $142,615,250; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $11,566,264; Head Counsel, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Founded 1891; sovereign camp, 1; subordinate camps, 11,823; members, 732,385; benefits disbursed since organization, $67,861,972; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $7,127,484; Sovereign Commander, W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.; Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.

YEOMEN OF AMERICA—Founded 1898; national council, 1; local councils, 584, members, 17,933; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,268,313; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $147,148; President, Fred B. Silsbee, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, M. K. Guyton; Secretary, W. O. Guyton; Treasurer, James C. Peek. Headquarters, Aurora, Ill.

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ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—Rev. R. Hensley Stavert, Norton, New Brunswick, Canada. *M. W. Associate*—Horatio B. Wood, Newport, R. I. *M. W. Scribe*—Ross Slack, 4539 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *M. W. Treasurer*—M. M. Evenson, Camden, N. J.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, grand, and national divisions. It has five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. It has been introduced in India and South Africa. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 25,000, of whom 12,200 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The 71st annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Halifax, N. S., July 12, 1916.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Samuel N. Hoag, Mount Vernon, N. Y. *Supreme Vice-Regent*—C. Arch. Williams, Chicago, Ill. *Supreme Secretary*—A. T. Turner, Boston, Mass. *Supreme Treasurer*—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

The membership of the order September 1, 1915, was 244,722; the number of grand councils, 32, and subordinate councils, 19,030. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to September 1, 1915, 169,138. Benefits paid to September 1, 1915, $176,123,323.06. Emergency fund, September 1, 1915, $5,018,606.49.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Brig. P. Young, Ada, Ohio. *Supreme Vice-Chancellor*—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill. *Supreme Prelate*—Joseph H. Spearing, Columbia, Tenn. *Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal*—Fred. E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn. *Supreme Master of Exchequer*—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1915.

Alabama	11,202	Idaho	3,371	Michigan	24,580	N. Dakota	3,023	Utah	1,697
Alberta	1,002	Illinois	56,235	Minnesota	8,071	Ohio	86,864	Vermont	2,868
Arizona	3,134	Indiana	64,899	Mississippi	6,658	Oklahoma	7,583	Virginia	7,118
Arkansas	6,041	Iowa	25,994	Missouri	25,837	Ontario	4,011	Washington	11,233
Br. Columbia	4,369	Kansas	10,125	Montana	2,700	Oregon	7,160	West Virginia	19,508
California	23,612	Kentucky	13,555	Nebraska	6,659	Pennsylvania	56,711	Wisconsin	13,614
Colorado	7,257	Louisiana	6,134	Nevada	1,879	Quebec	773	Wyoming	1,375
Connecticut	8,898	Maine	17,049	N. Hampshire	6,911	Rhode Island	2,848	Subordinate lodges	1,420
Delaware	2,051	Manitoba	2,495	New Jersey	14,851	S. Carolina	10,204		
Dist. of Col.	1,285	Mar. Prov's.	3,436	New Mexico	1,211	S. Dakota	2,682		
Florida	6,134	Maryland	10,396	New York	22,555	Tennessee	7,594	Total	729,053
Georgia	11,576	Massach'tts.	27,470	N. Carolina	8,392	Texas	23,923		

Membership of the insurance department (life insurance), 71,146, representing an aggregate insurance of $97,265,328. Membership of the military department, 14,413. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Portland, Ore., beginning August 1, 1916.

MEMBERSHIP OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, membership of principal fraternal organizations in United States and Canada is as follows:

Freemasons	1,760,277
Odd Fellows	1,622,101
Modern Woodmen of America	921,899
Knights of Pythias	729,053
Rechabites, Independent Order of	701,040
Eastern Star, Order of	800,000
Woodmen of the World	732,385
Good Templars, International Order	620,000
Loyal Order of Moose	620,000
Improved Order of Red Men	479,033
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	442,658
Order of Eagles	400,000
Royal Arch Masons	422,359
Ancient Order of United Workmen	350,000
Knights of Columbus	346,560
Order of Owls	346,754
The Maccabees	331,756
Ancient Order of Hibernians	250,000
Royal Arcanum	244,722
Knights Templar	237,368
Foresters of America	205,756
Independent Order of Foresters	218,074
Junior Order of United American Mechanics	230,000
B'rith Abraham Order	194,490
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine	220,000
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	196,478
Woman's Benefit Assn. of the Maccabees	179,716
Loyal Orange Institution	150,000
Knights and Ladies of Security	155,399
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association	155,090
Tribe of Ben Hur	101,011
Orioles, Order of	98,781
Sons and Daughters of Liberty	90,265
Protected Home Circle	88,252
Knights of the Golden Eagle	78,112
Fraternal Aid Union	80,000
Mystic Workers of the World	83,538
United Com'l Travellers of Am., Order of	72,964
Court of Honor	75,786
Order of Gleaners	71,070
Improved Order of Heptasophs	65,604
Knights and Ladies of Honor	65,855
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	64,615
National Union	62,028
New England Order of Protection	53,619
Hermann's Sons	42,000
Daughters of America	68,000
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees	50,088
Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	40,083
Knights of Malta	40,000
Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm	34,000
United Order of American Mechanics	36,316
Fraternal Brotherhood	26,495
Order of United Ancient Druids	30,968
Patriotic and Protective Order of Stags	34,827
Royal League	32,756
Sons of St. George	32,000
Smaller organizations	236,841
Total	16,113,931

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WIDOW MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

RELIEF FOR THE CHILDREN OF WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Twenty-five States now have so-called "Widow Mothers' Pension" acts. The word "pension" is a misnomer and therefore misleading. A law passed in 1915 by the New York Legislature shows the clear purpose of these acts. In a memorandum on that law, on signing it, Governor Whitman said: "The bill provides for the appointment of local boards of child welfare in the city of New York and in each county of the State outside of New York City. * * * Such boards are created for the sole purpose of granting 'allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children under the age of 16 years, in order that such children may be suitably cared for in their homes by such mothers.' Such allowances are to be granted in the discretion of the board when money has been appropriated therefor, in the county by the Board of Supervisors and in the city by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Board of Aldermen. The powers of the board in affording the relief provided by the bill will therefore be limited by the money made available by the local authorities. * * * An allowance to a widowed mother may only be made under the bill where the board determines that the mother is a suitable person to bring up her own children and that aid is necessary to enable her to do so. It must further appear that if such is not granted the child or children must be cared for in an institutional home. The amount of allowance to the mother is limited to the amount which it would be necessary to pay to an institutional home for the care of such child or children. The allowance, when made, is to continue for a period of not longer than six months and may thereafter be continued for similar periods if renewed by the board, or it may be revoked at the pleasure of the board."

An investigation by a committee of the State Senate of New York, of which Senator William H. Hill is Chairman, disclosed "the fact that Missouri was the first State to attempt even in a limited form to have half-orphans cared for by their mothers in their home, said mothers to be compensated for such service from public funds." Senator Hill stated in a letter to Governor Whitman in 1915 that "the Missouri law was approved April 7, 1911, and went into effect in June, 1911. By a population limitation it only applied to Jackson County, in which Kansas City is situated. The law has by amendment since been extended to St. Louis and possibly by later amendments to a larger territory. Illinois, in the same year (1911) passed a similar but more comprehensive 'Funds to Parents act.' The third State was Colorado, which adopted by popular vote the 'Mothers' Compensation act,' submitted at the November election in 1912. The law followed in general the provision of the Illinois 'Funds to Parents act' and became operative upon proclamation of the Governor on January 22, 1913. At the present time twenty-eight States have either general or limited laws commonly known as 'widowed mothers' pension laws,'" as follows:

Arizona.	Missouri.	Oklahoma.
California.	Montana.	Oregon.
Colorado.	Nebraska.	Pennsylvania.
Idaho.	Nevada.	South Dakota.
Illinois.	New Hampshire.	Tennessee.
Iowa.	New Jersey.	Utah.
Kansas.	New York.	Washington.
Massachusetts.	North Dakota.	Wisconsin.
Michigan.	Ohio.	Wyoming.
Minnesota.		

Florida—Legislature of 1915 authorized appointment of commission to study question of mothers' pensions. Commission of five persons has been appointed.

An account of the various widows' "pension" laws was given by the Hon. David F. Tilley, a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, before the National Conference of Catholic Charities, held at Washington in September, 1914. He said: "The purpose underlying all these laws is that of preventing the breaking up of the home when, on account of death or disability, the support of the natural breadwinner of the family is removed. The methods adopted to secure this end vary widely in the different States, as will be seen from the following summary of the laws:

"Persons to Whom Aid May Be Given.—The law applies to any parent who, on account of poverty, is unable to care properly for a dependent or neglected child, but is otherwise a proper guardian, in Colorado and Nebraska; to any parent or grandparent in Nevada; to any parent or guardian in Wisconsin. In other States it applies only to mothers. In California, New Jersey, Oklahoma (and also in St. Louis), the mother must be a widow to receive the benefits of the act. In the remaining States not only widows but the following other classes of mothers with dependent children are included: In Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington, mothers whose husbands are in prison; in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri Oregon and Washington, mothers whose husbands are in State insane asylums; in Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington, mothers whose husbands are totally incapacitated, physically and mentally; in Michigan, Ohio (if deserted three years), Pennsylvania and Washington (if deserted one year), deserted wives. In Michigan are included also unmarried and divorced mothers. The law in Massachusetts applies to all mothers with dependent children who shall have resided in the Commonwealth not less than three years. In Colorado, Oregon and Wisconsin, if the person having custody of the child is not regarded as capable of expending the aid wisely the court may order it to be paid to some other person for the benefit of the child.

"Conditions On Which Aid Is Given—(a) Degree of Poverty.—The condition of receiving aid under these laws is uniformly that of poverty, with certain definitions added in some of the laws. For instance, in Washington the mother must be destitute; in New Hampshire and Utah she must be dependent entirely on her own efforts for support; in Oregon, wholly or partly dependent; in Illinois she may not own real property or personal property other than household effects. In Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota and Utah the aid must, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child from neglect; in New Jersey, from becoming a public charge. In Massachusetts we have few restrictions other than that the mother must be fit to bring up her children and that public relief is necessary.

"(b) Home Conditions—In most of the laws the requirement is made that the mother is a fit person morally and physically to bring up her children and that it is for the welfare of the child to remain at home. In Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota and Utah it is made conditional that the child or children be living with the mother and that the mother shall not work regularly away from home. In South Dakota she may not be absent from work more than one day in a week; in Illinois and Ohio the amount of time is left to the discretion of the court, while in Massachusetts the Overseers granting the relief determine how much work the mother may perform and give proper care to her family.

"(c) Residence—In Washington and Minnesota one year's residence in the county is required; in Idaho, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio and Utah, two years' residence; in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, three years' residence. Some of the States require 'legal' residence in the State. Minnesota, two years' residence, and California, three years. California and Illinois require, in addition, that the applicant be a citizen of the United States.

"Age of Child—The maximum age of a child

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WIDOW MOTHERS' PENSIONS—*Continued.*

on whose account an allowance may be made is 14 years in California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Wisconsin, also Illinois, although the limit may be extended to 16 years if child is ill or incapacitated for work; 15 years in Idaho, Utah and Washington; 16 in Colorado, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon and Michigan; 18 in Nebraska and Nevada. The legal working age is the limit in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

"Amount of Allowance—The maximum allowance for one child is $2 a week in Iowa; $3 a week in Michigan. It is $9 a month for one child, $14 for two children, and $4 for each additional child in New Jersey; $10 a month for each child in Minnesota and Nebraska; $10 a month for one child, $5 for each additional child in Idaho, Missouri (i. e., Jackson County), New Hampshire, and Utah; $10 for one child and $7.50 for each additional child in Oregon; $12 for one child and $4 for each additional child in Wisconsin (amount may, however, be temporarily increased in cases of sickness or unusual conditions); $12 for one child, $20 for two children, $26 for three children and $5 for each additional child in Pennsylvania; $12.50 for each child in California ($6.25 a month by the State and a like amount by the city or county); $15 for one child and $5 for each additional child in Washington; $15 for one child and $7 for each additional child in Ohio and South Dakota; $15 for one child and $10 for each additional child in Illinois (not to exceed, however, $50 for any one family). In Colorado, Nevada and Massachusetts no maximum is set, but the amount must be sufficient to care properly for the children, with the restriction in Nevada that it may not exceed what it would cost to maintain and educate the child in a county or State home. In Oklahoma the 'school scholarship' is the equivalent of the wages of the child. In the city of St. Louis the maximum is $3.50 a week, which may be increased temporarily on account of sickness or other exceptional conditions.

"Administration—The law is administered by the Juvenile Court or some other county court with similar functions in Colorado, Illinois, Idaho (Probate Court), Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey (Common Pleas), Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin; by the County Commissioners, upon the advice of the School Board, in New Hampshire; by the City or Town Overseers of the poor in Massachusetts, and by an unpaid board of five to seven women residents of each county, appointed by the Governor, in Pennsylvania. In Ohio, Nebraska and South Dakota, the order granting aid is good only for six months unless renewed. In Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Utah and Washington the court may at any time modify or discontinue the allowance. In California supervisory powers are given to the State Board of Control, which can appoint three State children's agents with an unpaid advisory committee of three persons in each county; in New Jersey all cases granted aid are under the supervision of the State Board of Children's Guardians. In Massachusetts certain supervisory powers are given to the State Board of Charity; in Wisconsin to the State Board of Control. In Illinois and Ohio the law requires that visits shall be made to the homes from time to time by the probation officers; in Massachusetts, that the Overseers of the Poor shall visit the families at least once every three months and reconsider each case at least once a year.

"Source of Funds—In all the States except California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the funds for carrying out the provisions of these laws come out of the county treasury. In Illinois they are raised by a special tax of not exceeding three-tenths of a mill on the dollar of a taxable property of the county, and in Ohio by a tax not exceeding one-tenth of a mill.

"Reimbursements to the extent of $75 a year is made to the local authorities by California, and in Massachusetts one-third of the amount in settled cases and the whole amount in unsettled cases. The State bears one-half of the expense in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, within the limits of the appropriation, which is apportioned according to the population of the counties.

"Penalty for Fraud—Penalties are provided for procuring or attempting to procure an allowance fraudulently in Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington."

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, 1915.

THE last meeting of the Governors' Conference, the eighth annual session of that organization, was held at Boston, August 24 to August 27, 1915. Daily sessions were held in the Massachusetts State House during those four days.

Four principal topics were included on the official programme, namely, (1) "Penology," (2) "Greater Efficiency in State Administration," (3) "Conservation," and (4) "The Relation of the State to the National Defence."

Two papers were read under the general heading "Penology," namely, (1) "Abolition of Capital Punishment," and (2) "The Duty and Responsibility of the Governor in Dealing with Prisoners."

Four papers were read under the general heading "Greater Efficiency in State Administration," namely, (1) "Economy and Efficiency in the State," (2) "The Short Ballot," (3) "Governor's Initiative," and (4) "Functions of the Executive Department in Relation to the Budget."

Four papers were read under the general heading "Conservation," namely, (1) "Conservation of Natural Resources," (2) "State Control of Water Power," (3) "Development of the West," and (4) "Conservation of Mankind and Natural Resources."

Two papers were read under the general heading "The Relation of the State to the National Defence."

Discussions by the Governors followed the reading of the formal papers under each of these four principal divisions.

The greatest interest centred around the subject "The Relation of the State to the National Defence." In connection with the formal papers and discussions of this timely and important subject, Secretary of the Navy Daniels honored the members of the Governors' Conference with a review of the North Atlantic Fleet off Boston Light, the members of the conference being the guests of the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Fletcher on board the U. S. S. Wyoming. The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia were also mobilized at Boston for the occasion.

The functions of the Governors' Conference as set forth in its articles of organization are as follows: "The functions of the Governors' Conference shall be to meet yearly for an exchange of views and experiences on subjects of general importance to the people of the several States, the promotion of greater uniformity in State legislation, and the attainment of greater efficiency in State administration."

Inasmuch as the Legislatures of but few States will meet in regular session in 1916, the usual important places on the programme were not given over to subjects under the general heading "Uniformity of State Laws." Most of the programme for the next meeting will be reserved for particular topics under this general heading.

The next meeting of the Governors' Conference will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah. The exact date for the meeting will be fixed by the members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Governors' Conference elected at Boston are as follows:

Members of the Executive Committee—Gov. William Spry, of Utah, Chairman; Gov. Henry C. Stuart, of Virginia, and Gov. Arthur Capper, of Kansas. *Treasurer*—Former Gov. John Franklin Fort, Newark, N. J. *Secretary*—Miles C. Riley, Madison, Wis.

The proceedings of the annual sessions of the Governors' Conference are published in an official annual report.

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VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES.

(Report of Census Bureau.)

Denomination.	Organizations Reporting in 1906.	1890.	1906.
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	1,492	$1,236,345	$2,425,209
Baptist bodies	49,339	82,328,123	139,842,656
Christians (Christian connection)	1,239	1,775,202	2,740,322
Church of Christ, Scientist	401	40,666	8,806,441
Congregationalists	5,366	43,335,437	63,240,305
Disciples or Christians	8,906	12,206,038	29,995,316
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	974	1,362,631	2,802,532
Evangelical bodies	2,515	4,785,680	8,999,979
Friends	1,097	4,541,334	3,857,451
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,137	4,614,490	9,376,402
Independent churches	806	1,486,000	3,934,267
Lutheran bodies	10,779	35,060,354	74,826,389
Mennonite bodies	497	643,800	1,237,134
Methodist bodies	59,083	$132,140,179	$229,450,996
Presbyterian bodies	14,161	94,861,347	150,189,446
Protestant Episcopal Church	6,057	81,219,117	125,040,498
Reformed bodies	2,477	18,744,242	30,648,247
Unitarians	406	10,335,100	14,263,277
United Brethren bodies	3,839	4,937,583	9,073,791
Universalists	779	8,054,333	10,575,656
Other Protestant bodies	2,532	5,987,706	14,616,264
Total	173,902	$549,695,707	$935,912,578
Roman Catholic Church	10,293	$118,123,346	$292,638,787
Jewish congregations	747	9,754,275	23,198,925
Latter-day Saints	909	1,051,791	3,168,548
Eastern Orthodox Churches	89	45,000	964,791
All other bodies	192	756,370	1,662,238
Grand total	186,132	$679,426,489	$1,257,575,86

JEWS IN THE WORLD.

From the Jewish Year Book (London) for 1915.

Europe	9,951,461	Africa	448,336	Australasia	19,415
Asia	509,859	America	2,239,564	Grand total	13,168,635

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Algeria	65,000	Denmark	6,450	Luxemburg	1,270	Russian Emp.	6,000,415
Argentina	100,000	Egypt	50,000	Morocco	103,712	Serbia	*15,730
Australia	17,287	France	100,000	Norway	1,045	Spain	4,000
Austria	1,313,687	Germany	615,021	Palestine	100,000	Sweden	3,912
Belgium	15,000	Greece	*88,300	Persia	29,500	Switzerland	19,023
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12,169	Holland	106,309	Poland	1,800,000	Turkey in Eur.	†80,000
Bulgaria	*67,650	Hungary	932,406	Portugal	1,000	United Kingd.	245,209
Canada	75,681	India	20,980	Prussia	415,926	United States	2,043,762
		Italy	45,000	Roumania	215,900		

* By the acquisition of new territories, as the result of the wars with Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912-13, the number of the Jewish population of Greece has been immensely increased. A similar remark applies to the various Balkan states.

† In 1904 the Jewish population of Turkey in Europe was estimated at 188,900. Since the Balkan wars it has been reduced to 80,000, the greater portion concentrated in Constantinople.—*Jewish Review.*

JEWISH POPULATION IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Aberdeen	105	Cologne	9,745	Kishinev	50,000	Nuremberg	5,056
Adelaide	700	Constantinople	65,000	Kingston (Jam.)	1,487	Odessa	138,035
Aden	3,747	Corfu	3,000	Königsberg	3,975	Oxford	17
Adrianople	17,000	Cork	400	Kovno	40,369	Paris	60,000
Alexandria	17,000	Cracow	25,670	Leeds	25,000	Petrograd	15,270
Amsterdam	61,684	Czernowitz	28,613	Leghorn	4,200	Philadelphia	75,000
Antwerp	4,500	Damascus	12,000	Leipzig	6,171	Pinsk	‡2[illegible],000
Athens	300	Dublin	3,500	Lemberg	57,387	Portsmouth, Eng.	800
Bagdad	45,000	Dundee	120	Libau	9,700	Posen	5,988
Belfast	1,200	Dvinsk	32,369	Limerick	103	Prague	20,000
Belgrade	3,500	Edinburgh	1,800	Lisbon	400	Pretoria	1,360
Berdichev	*47,000	Ekaterinoslav	47,563	Liverpool	7,000	Riga	18,000
Berlin	142,289	Fez	11,000	Lodz	150,000	Rome	10,000
Beyrout	5,000	Frankfort-on-Main	23,552	London (Greater)	150,000	Rostov-on-Don	15,000
Bombay	10,739	Furth	3,017	Londonderry	50	Salonica	90,000
Bordeaux	3,000	Galatz	13,970	Lublin	22,495	San Francisco	25,000
Birmingham	5,500	Glasgow	7,000	Lyons	2,636	Sarajevo	4,000
Bradford	750	Grodno	24,611	Madrid	300	Sheffield	2,250
Breslau	19,743	Hamburg	17,949	Manchester, Eng.	30,000	Smyrna	25,003
Brisbane	500	Hamilton (Ont.)	1,760	Marseilles	8,000	Sofia	10,713
Bristol	900	Hanover	4,540	Mayence	3,104	Sunderland	3,000
Broussa	3,000	Homel	†23,000	Melbourne	5,200	Swansea	1,000
Brussels	6,500	Hongkong	150	Mexico City	500	Sydney	6,500
Bucharest	43,274	Hull	2,500	Minsk	49,957	Toronto	20,000
Budapest	203,687	Jaffa	8,500	Montreal	35,307	Tunis	50,000
Buenos Ayres	30,000	Jassy	35,000	Munich	8,739	Turin	5,100
Cairo	28,000	Jerusalem	§48,400	Newcastle	3,000	Venice	3,850
Calcutta	1,889	Johannesburg	10,000	New York City (Greater)	900,000	Vienna	175,318
Cape Town	6,800	Kherson	18,967	Nikolayev	16,000	Warsaw	298,137
Cardiff	2,025	Kiev	16,000	Nottingham	750	Wilna	63,986
Chicago	200,000					Winnipeg	14,000
Cincinnati	18,000						

* Total population 53,000. † Total population 36,846. ‡ Total population 27,938. § Total population 75,000.

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Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Lutherans—Continued:			
Norwegian Free	190	380	26,080
Danish United	132	192	13,377
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	13	18	2,000
Independent Congregations	90	205	27,000
Total Lutherans	9,450	16,290	2,444,970
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies: ‡			
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant	402	550	50,000
Swedish Evan. Free Mission	159	154	18,500
Norwegian Evan. Free	75	153	4,400
Total Scandinavian Evangelical ‡	629	857	72,900
Mennonites:			
Mennonite	560	257	14,148
Bruederhoef	32	20	1,033
Amish	176	91	11,114
Old Amish	74	25	1,926
Amish (Conservative)	34	14	898
Reformed	32	14	1,029
General Conference	172	112	12,797
Church of God in Christ	11	9	300
Old (Wisler)	20	12	1,271
Bundes Conference	46	27	2,425
Defenceless	16	10	743
Brethren in Christ	149	97	5,013
Miscellaneous	91	48	4,646
Total Mennonites	1,413	736	57,337
Methodists:			
Methodist Episcopal	16,881	28,945	3,603,265
Union American M. E.	170	212	19,000
African Methodist Episcopal	5,000	6,000	620,000
African Union Meth. Protestant	200	125	4,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	3,552	3,180	568,608
Methodist Protestant	1,371	2,348	180,387
Wesleyan Methodist	840	675	19,500
Methodist Episcopal (South)	7,099	16,691	2,005,707
Congregational Methodist	337	333	15,529
New Congregational Methodist	c 59	c 35	c 1,782
Zion Union Apostolic	c 36	c 45	c 3,059
Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,072	3,196	240,798
Primitive	70	92	8,210
Free Methodist	1,199	1,179	23,828
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	40	58	4,000
Independent Methodist	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists	41,925	62,416	7,328,829
Moravian Bodies:			
Moravian	143	122	19,615
Union Bohemian and Moravian	4	21	1,000
Total Moravian Bodies	147	143	20,615
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	c 50	c 204	c 6,396
Pentecostal Bodies:			
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	687	708	27,526
Other Pentecostal Associations	c 115	c 30	c 1,420
Total Pentecostal Bodies	802	738	23,946
Presbyterians:			
Northern	9,413	10,019	1,442,498
Cumberland ‡	929	1,609	122,000
Cumberland (Colored)	c 375	c 196	c 18,066
Welsh Calvinistic	97	156	14,374
United	1,167	1,126	148,320
Southern	1,819	3,430	310,602
Associate	c 12	c 22	c 786
Associate Reformed, South	113	155	14,821
Reformed (Synod)	124	111	8,549
Reformed (General Synod)	16	17	3,300
Reformed (Covenanted)	....	1	40
Reformed in the U. S. & Canada	1	1	368
Total Presbyterians	14,066	16,834	2,083,617
Protestant Episcopal:			
Protestant Episcopal	5,546	7,922	1,015,948
Reformed Episcopal ‡	83	80	10,800
Total Protestant Episcopal	5,629	8,002	1,026,048
Reformed			
Reformed (Dutch)	775	707	123,143
Reformed (German)	1,217	1,770	312,060
Christian Reformed	154	292	34,648
Hungarian Reformed	31	70	8,500
Total Reformed	2,177	2,770	478,951
Reformed Catholic	7	6	3,250
Salvationists:			
Salvation Army	2,908	904	27,457
American Salvation Army	c 59	c 20	c 436
Total Salvationists	2,967	924	27,893
Schwenkfelders	5	6	1,039
Social Brethren	c 15	c 17	c 1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists	....	2,100	200,000
Theosophical Society	....	154	4,714
United Brethren:			
United Brethren	1,953	3,583	322,044
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	307	503	20,972
Total United Brethren	2,260	4,086	343,016
Unitarians	524	475	c 70,542
Universalists	650	717	52,000
Independent Congregations	267	819	48,673
Grand Total for 1914	178,313	225,486	38,805,559

The aggregate of 38,805,559 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics (communicants, but not unconfirmed minors). It does not give all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—Editor of The Almanac.

Note.—(b) The American Jewish Year Book for 1913–14 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States as 2,043,762. (c) Census of 1906. (d) Process union with Northern Baptists. ‡ Returns for 1913. * For 1907.

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906, according to the Census Bulletin of August 20, 1909, was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 60.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 60.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 436. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership. For the Protestant bodies the average seating capacity was three times the average membership per organization, while for the Roman Catholic Church the average membership was almost two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity.

The floor space of the large cathedrals of the world is as follows, in square feet: St. Peter's, Rome, 227,000; Seville, Spain, 124,000; Milano, Italy, 107,000; St. John the Divine, New York City, 99,500; Cologne, Germany, 91,464; St. Paul's, London, 84,025; York, England, 72,860; Amiens, France, 71,208; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 70,000; Chartres, France, 68,260; Lincoln, England, 66,900; Winchester, England, 64,200; Notre Dame, Paris, 64,108; Westminster, England, 61,729; St. Patrick's, New York City, 55,000.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Rt. Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, 1811 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. Aluigi Cossio, D.D., Auditor, Washington, D. C. Secretary, Rev. John Foersh, D.D.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md.	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Mass.	W. H. O'Connell Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill.	George Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1904
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1878
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La.	James Blenk	1899
New York, N. Y.	John M. Farley, Cardinal	1895
Oregon City, Ore.	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa.	Edmond F. Prendergast	1911
St. Louis, Mo.	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn.	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco, Cal.	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	J. B. Pitaval	1902

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y.	Thomas F. Cusack	1904
Alexandria, La.	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan	1888
Altoona, Pa.	Eugene A. Garvey	1901
Baker City, Ore.	Charles O'Reilly	1903
Baltimore, Md.	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md.	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belmont, N. C.	Leo Haid, V. A.	1886
Belleville, Ill.	Henry Althoff	
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B.	1910
Boisé, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston, Mass.	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Buffalo, N. Y.	Mgr. Dougherty	1915
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cheyenne, Wyo.	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill.	A. J. McGavick	1899
Chicago, Ill.		
Cleveland, Ohio	John Farrelly	1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan.	J. F. Cunningham	1896
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Paul Nussbaum	1913
Covington, Ky.	Mgr. Brossart	1915
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex.	Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col.	N. C. Matz	1896
Des Moines, Iowa	A. Dowling	1912
Detroit, Mich.	John S. Foley	1888
Detroit, Mich.	Edward D. Kelly (Auxil'y)	1911
Duluth, Minn.	James McGoldrick	1899
El Paso, Tex.	A. Shuler	1915
Erie, Pa.	John F. Fitzmaurice	1897
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak.	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Herman Alerding	1900
Galveston, Tex.	N. A. Gallagher	1892
Grand Rapids, Mich.	H. J. Richter	1883
Grand Rapids, Mich.	M. J. Gallagher (Coadj.)	1915
Great Falls, Mont.	M. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis.	P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa.	John W. Shanahan	1899
Hartford, Ct.	John Nilan	1910
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind.	F. S. Chatard	1878
Indianapolis, Ind.	Joseph Chartrand (Coadj.)	1900
Kansas City, Mo.	Thomas Lillis	1904
Kearney, Neb.	J. A. Duffy	1913
La Crosse, Wis.	James Schwebach	1893
Lead City, S. Dak.		
Leavenworth, Kan.	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb.	J. H. Tihen	1911
Little Rock, Ark.	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal.		
Louisville, Ky.	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H.	G. A. Guertin	1904
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis	1899
Mobile, Ala.	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss.	John E. Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J.	John J. O'Connor	1901
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes (Auxiliary)	1914
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Gabriels	1892
Oklahoma, Okla.	Theodore Meerschaert	1901
Omaha, Neb.	Richard Scannell	1887
Peoria, Ill.	Edmund J. Dunn	1909
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. J. McCort (Auxiliary)	
Philadelphia, Pa.	S. S. Ortynsky (Ruthenian)	1907
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Regis Canevin	1903
Portland, Me.	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Providence, R. I.	M. Harkins	1887
Richmond, Va.	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y.	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill.	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla.	M. J. Curley	1914
St. Cloud, Minn.	Giuseppi Glass	
St. Cloud, Minn.	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke	1893
St. Paul, Minn.	John G. Lawler (Auxiliary)	1910
Sacramento, Cal.	Thomas Grace	1896
Salt Lake City, Utah	J. S. Glass	1915
San Antonio, Tex.	John W. Shaw	1910
Savannah, Ga.	Benj. J. Keiley	1900
Seattle, Wash.	Edward J. O'Dea	1896
Scranton, Pa.	M. J. Hoban	1899
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan	1902
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Spokane, Wash.	A. F. Schinner	1914
Springfield, Mass.	Thomas D. Beaven	1892
Superior, Wis.	J. M. Koudelka	1908
Syracuse, N. Y.	John Grimes	1909
Toledo, Ohio	Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs	1911
Trenton, N. J.	James A. McFaul	1894
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon	1900
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy	1883
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn.	Patrick Heffron	1910

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope Benedict XV., Giacomo Della Chiesa, born 1854; year of accession 1914.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Cassetta, Francesco	Pref. Cong. Coun.	Italian	74	1899
De Lai, G.	Sec. Consist. Cong.	Italian	62	1907
Falconio, Diomede	Bp. of Velletri	American	72	1911
Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Segnatura	Italian	79	1889

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Amette, L. A.	Abp. Paris	French	65	1911
Andrieu, P. P.	Abp. Bordeaux	French	66	1907
Arcoverde de	Abp. Rio Janeiro	Brazilian	65	1906
Bacilieri, B.	Bp. Verona	Italian	73	1901
Bauer, Francis S.	Abp. Olmutz	Austrian	74	1911
Begin, L. N.	Abp. Quebec	Canadian	75	1914
Bello, M.	Patriarch, Lisbon	Portuguese	73	*1911
Belmonte, G. di		Italian	64	1911
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	77	1901
Bourne, Francis	Abp. Westminster	English	54	1911
Cagliero, G.				1915
Csernoch J.	Abp. Strigonia	Aus.-Hung.	63	1914
De Cabrieres	Bp. Montpelier	French	85	1911
De Cos y Macho	Abp. Valladolid	Spanish	77	1911
De Hornig, B. C.	Bp. Vesprem	Austrian	76	1912
De Skrbensky, L.	Abp. Prague	Austrian	63	1901
Farley, John M.	Abp. New York	American	73	1911
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	65	1894
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	69	1899
Fruehwirth, A.				1915
Gasparri, P.	Secretary of State	Italian	63	1907
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	81	1886
Gotti, Gerolamo	Pref. Propaganda	Italian	81	1893
Guasmini Giorgio	Abp. Bologna			1915
Harrera, Martin de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	80	1897
Logue, Michael	Abp. Armagh	Irish	75	1893

* Publicly, 1914.

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COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Lualdi, A.	Abp. Palermo	Italian	57	1907
Lucon, L. H. J.	Abp. Rheims	French	73	1907
Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	57	1907
Martinelli, S.	Pref. Cong. Rites	Italian	67	1901
Menendez G. V., y.	Abp. Toledo	Spanish	63	1914
Mercier, D.	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	64	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Abp. St. Peter's	Spanish	50	1903
Mistrangelo, A.	Abp. Florence			1915
Netto, G. Seb.	Patriarch Lisbon†	Portuguese	74	1884
O'Connell, Wm. H.	Abp. Boston	American	55	1911
Piffl, G.	Abp. Vienna	Austrian	51	1914
Pompili, R.		Italian	52	1911
Prisco, Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	79	1894
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	65	1899
Rinaldini, A.		Italian	71	1907
Santos, E. R. y.	Abp. Seville	Spanish	68	1911
Scapinelli, Raffaele	Nuncio at Vienna			1915
Serafini, D.	Tit. Abp. Seleucia	Italian	65	1914
Sevin, H. I.	Abp. Lyons	French	63	1914
Tonti, Guilio	Nuncio at Lisbon			1915
Vico, A.		Italian	68	1911
Von Bettinger, F.	Abp. Munich	German	65	1914
Von Hartmann, F.	Abp. Cologne	German	64	1914

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Billot, L.		French	69	1911
Bisleti, C.		Italian	59	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo	Pref. Cong. Relig.	Italian	70	1905
Della Volpe, F.	Pref. Cong. Index	Italian	71	1899
Gasquet, Aidan	Pres. Vulgate Com.	English	69	1914
Guistini, F.		Italian	63	1914
Lega, M.		Italian	55	1914
Van Rossum, W.		Dutch	61	1911

† Retired.

The General of the Society of Jesus is the Rev. Father Ledochowsky, elected February 11, 1915, known as the "Black Pope."

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE.

Diocese.	*Cons.*
Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma	1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Seattle, Wash.	1895
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix	1911
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock	1911
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco	1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland	1899
" San Joaquin: Louis C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno	1911
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena	1896
Colorado—	
" Western: Benjamin Brewster (missionary), Glenwood Springs	1909
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford	1897
" E. C. Acheson, Suffragan, Fargo	1915
Dakota, N.—J. Poutz Tyler (miss.)	1914
" S.—	
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington	1908
District of Columbia—Washington: Alfred Harding	1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville	1886
" Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando	1901
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah	1908
" Atlanta: C. Kinloch Nelson	1897
Idaho—James B. Funston (missionary), Boise	1899
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson	1900
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett	1904
" Springfield: Edward W. Osborne	1904
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis	1899
" Michigan City: John H. White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport	1899
" Harry S. Longley, Suffragan, Des Moines	1912
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka	1895
" Salina: Sheldon Munson Griswold (miss.)	1903
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville	1905
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans	1891
Maine—	
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore	1909
" Easton: William Forbes Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston	1893
" Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield	1911
" Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston	1913
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit	1906
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams	1886
" Western: John N. McCormick, Grand Rapids	1906
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis	1899
" Frank A. McElwain, Suffragan, Faribault	1912
" Duluth: James D. Morrison	1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson	1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis	1867
" F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor, St. Louis	1905
" West: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City	1900
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer, Helena	1880
" William F. Faber, Coadjutor, Helena	1916
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams, Omaha	1899
" Western: George A. Beecher, Hastings	1910
Nevada—George C. Hunting	1914
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord	1906
New Mexico—Frederick B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque	1914
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton	1915
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines	1908
" Wilson R. Stearley, Suffragan	1915
New York—David H. Greer, New York City	1904
" Charles S. Burch, Suffragan, New York City	1911
" Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica	1905
New York—Charles Fiske, Coadjutor	1915
" Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo	1883
" Albany: Richard H. Nelson	1902
" Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City	1903
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh	1894
" E. Carolina: Thomas C. Darst, Wilmington	1915
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland	1889
" Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor, Toledo	1914
" Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati	1889
" Theodore I. Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus	1913
Oklahoma—Francis K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie	1893
" East: Theodore P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee	1911
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland	1915
" Eastern: Robert L. Paddock (miss.), Baker City	1907
Pennsylvania—Philip Mercer Rhinelander, Philadelphia	1911
" Thos. J. Garland, Coadjutor, Philadelphia	1911
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead	1889
" Bethlehem: Ethelbert Talbot, So. Bethlehem	1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington	1905
" Erie: Rogers Israel	1910
Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, Jr., Providence	1911
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston	1907
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis	1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin	1892
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett	1874
" West: James S. Johnston, Kerrville	1888
" William T. Capers, Coadjutor, San Antonio	1914
" North: Edward A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo	1910
Utah—Paul Jones (missionary), Salt Lake City	1914
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington	1894
" George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor, Burlington	1915
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond	1897
" William C. Brown, Coadjutor	1914
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk	1883
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg	1906
West Virginia—George William Peterkin, Parkersburg	1878
" W. L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, Charlestown	1899
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb	1906
" Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller	1900
Washington—Olympia: Fred. W. Keator, Tacoma	1902
" —Spokane: Herman Page	1915
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (missionary), Cheyenne	1909
Africa—Liberia: S. D. Ferguson (miss.), Monrovia	1885
Brazil—Lucien L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio Grande do Sul	1899
China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary)	1893
" Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary)	1904
" Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington	1912
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (missionary)	1915
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1904
" Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (missionary)	1912
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Henry B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Mexico: Henry D. Aves (missionary)	1904
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent (miss.), Manila	1901
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan	1913
Anson R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal.	1890
Arthur S. Lloyd, President Board of Missions, N.Y. City	1909
William M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O.	1897
James H. VanBuren, late Bishop Porto Rico, Indianapolis	1909
William C. Gray, Nashville, Tenn.	1893
Lemuel H. Wells, Tacoma, Wash.	1892
Albion W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewanee, Tenn.	1904

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BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
John H. Vincent	Chicago, Ill.	1888
James M. Thoburn	Miss. Bis., Meadville, Pa.	1888
Earl Cranston	Washington, D. C.	1896
Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., New York City, N.Y.	1896
David H. Moore	Indianapolis, Ind.	1900
John W. Hamilton	Boston, Mass.	1900
Frank W. Warne	Miss. Bis., Lucknow, India	1904
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
William F. McDowell	Chicago, Ill.	1904
James W. Bashford	Peking, China	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904
Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Afr. (Monrovia)	1904
John E. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1904
Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Seoul, Korea	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	St. Paul, Minn.	1908
Wilson S. Lewis	Foochow, China	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	San Francisco, Cal.	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Omaha, Neb.	1908
Homer C. Stuntz	Argentina, S. America	1912
Theodore S. Henderson	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1912
William O. Shepard	Kansas City, Kan.	1912
Naphtali Luccock	Helena, Mont.	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Denver, Col.	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Atlanta, Ga.	1912
Richard J. Cooke	Portland, Ore.	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield	New Orleans, La.	1912
John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1912
William P. Eveland	Miss. Bis., Manila, P. I.	1912

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.	1882
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex.	1886
W. A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
H. C. Morrison	Birmingham, Ala.	1898
E. E. Hoss	Muskogee, Okla.	1902
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C.	1906
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va.	1910
W. B. Murrah	Jackson, Miss.	1910
John C. Kilgo	Durham, N. C.	1910
Walter R. Lambuth	Nashville, Tenn.	1910
R. G. Waterhouse	Los Angeles, Cal.	1910
F. D. Mouzon	San Antonio, Tex.	1910
James H. McCoy	Birmingham, Ala.	1910

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held May, 1918, at Atlanta, Ga.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

H. M. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.	1880
John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.	1912
B. T. Tanner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1888
B. F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio	1892
Wm. D. Chappelle, Columbia, S. C.	1912
Joshua H. Jones, Wilberforce, Ohio	1912
Evans Tyree, Nashville, Tenn.	1900
James M. Conner, Little Rock, Ark.	1912
C. T. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.	1900
C. S. Smith, Detroit, Mich.	1900
L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.	1900
H. P. Parks, Chicago, Ill.	1904
J. Albert Johnson, Capetown, S. A.	1904
W. H. Heard, Freetown, S. A.	1904
J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, Ga.	1908

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, N.C., C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; M. J. Jamison, Leigh, Tex.; R. A. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.
Willard Brewing	Toronto, Can.
Arthur L. Pengelley	Charleston, S. C.

Archbishop Platon Rozhdestvensky of North America, and Bishop Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

The following statistics of Sunday-Schools were compiled for the World's Seventh Sunday-School Convention, Zurich, Switzerland, 1913:

Countries.	Sunday-Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Europe:			
Austria	207	757	8,681
Belgium	145	542	7,908
British Isles	59,100	725,119	7,588,951
Bulgaria	57	100	2,536
Denmark	1,276	5,250	92,200
Finland	8,551	16,443	173,486
France	1,900	7,000	67,000
Germany	9,000	30,000	950,000
Greece	6	8	200
Hungary	448	1,034	12,953
Italy	389	1,112	15,925
Netherlands	2,060	5,140	209,000
Norway	1,475	7,145	197,720
Portugal	29	107	2,048
Russia	896	5,814	64,440
Spain	94	210	6,500
Sweden	6,952	94,288	320,676
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,667
Malaysia:			
Philippines	700	1,500	34,500
Dutch E. Indies	22	175	24,059
Asia:			
Persia	78	339	4,399
Ceylon	423	947	16,994
India	14,903	27,347	538,350
Korea	2,839	6,434	137,610
Formosa	117	199	2,049
Siam	22	46	802
China	2,103	8,641	90,866
Japan	3,254	6,878	200,017
Turkey in Asia	460	1,600	43,816
Africa	11,496	35,535	679,296
North America:			
Alaska	50	196	2,222
United States	154,281	1,530,379	13,722,541
Canada	10,642	85,046	853,055
Labrador	12	50	450
Newfoundland	529	3,239	35,263
West Indies	2,191	12,447	169,843
Central America	102	432	5,859
Mexico	460	1,354	19,613
South America	1,346	3,789	61,010
Oceania:			
Australia	7,752	52,641	56[illegible],614
Bismarck Archipelago	191	359	5,945
Fiji Islands	1,021	2,549	22,176
Hawaiian Islands	207	780	11,321
New Hebrides	180	404	3,509
New Guinea	178	306	9,257
New Zealand	1,705	10,428	120,940
Other Islands	107	2,010	30,911
The World	310,057	2,669,520	27,345,407

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to this report, was 30,015,031. The table does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant churches. The next World's Convention will be held in Tokio, Japan. According to Joseph H. Meier, editor of Kenedy's Official Catholic Directory, there are 10,575 Catholic Sunday-Schools attended by 2,550,000 Catholic children in the United States. No official Sunday-School figures are gathered by the Church authorities.

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PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., Princeton, N. J. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—Mr. Geo. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa. | *Treasurer*—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Temperance Board at First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Rev. W. McF. Alexander, D. D., New Orleans, La. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C. | *Secretary and Treasurer*—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., Richmond, Va.
Christian Education and Ministerial Relief—Rev. H. H. Sweets, D. D., 122 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

*Commonly known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

ALLIANCE OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

This organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 30,000,000 persons, not counting 10,000,000 of the Reformed in the Lutheran Church. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States Canada, and Mexico which are members of the alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Atlantic City, N. J., May 18, 1913. (Communicants, 1,513,240.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Orlando, Fla., May 18, 1916. (Communicants, 332,339.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D. D., 224 Ridge Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Cleveland, Ohio, May 24, 1916. (Communicants, 198,570.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Lockwood, East Millstone, N. J.
Next meeting of General Synod, Holland, Mich., June 1 or 8, 1916. (Communicants, 127,149.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Acting Stated Clerk—Rev. J. Rauch Stein, 359 Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Dayton, Ohio, May 16, 1917. (Communicants, 314,645.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. L. Chesnut, Coulterville, Ill. (Communicants, 3,000.)
Next meeting of the General Synod, Cedarville, Ohio, May 17, 1916.

SYNOD, CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Beets, LL. D., 2050 Francis Avenue S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Next meeting of Synod, Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21, 1916. (Communicants, 34,648.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. A. S. Rogers, D. D., Rock Hill, S. C.
Next meeting of Synod, November, 1916 (place not determined on when ALMANAC went to press). (Communicants, 12,509.)

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Mr. James S. Tibby, 408 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa
Next meeting of the Synod, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1916. (Communicants, 9,452.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. Owen Williams, Granville, N. Y.
Next meeting of the General Assembly, Lake Crystal, Minn., September, 1916. (Communicants, 14,326.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Malcolm Macgillivray, D. D., Kingston, Canada.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 7, 1916. (Communicants, 325,811.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO. GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.
Next meeting of the Synod, July, 1916 (place not fixed when ALMANAC was printed). (Communicants, 10,000.)

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Seventh-Day Adventists—The following statement has been prepared by H. E. Rogers, Statistical Secretary of the General Conference:

The doctrine of the second coming of Christ was preached extensively in the United States and Europe during 1840-1844, and found adherents in many denominations. The circulation of books and journals on this question deepened the interest, and this study and agitation brought about the formation of a movement which assumed definite form in 1846 in the New England States and was later organized as the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination. The chief tenets of this body are a belief in the literal, personal second appearance of Christ, yet without ever setting a time for that event, and the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. They believe that the dead sleep until Christ's second coming; that the righteous dead are then raised to life, and that the living righteous are made immortal. Their total communicants throughout the world is 125,844. They have 128 organized conferences, 106 mission fields, 3,702 churches, 67 advanced educational institutions, 611 primary schools; total enrolment, 19,700.

Beginning in 1894, active work was begun in non-Christian lands, and has been continued until the present, so that a segregation of the work conducted in non-Christian and non-Protestant lands, from the foregoing figures, indicates the following: Mission work is carried forward in 67 countries, with a total force of 1,706. There are 710 churches, 23,000 adherents, 10,000 pupils in 210 schools taught by 375 foreign and native teachers.

Headquarters, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Latter Day Saints' Reorganized Church—The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Ia. Its membership now numbers 73,899. It has about 1,000 active ministers in the field, 33,062 Sunday-school members and 637 Sunday schools. It claims to be the church in succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith in 1830. It was reorganized in 1852, and is presided over by Frederick M. Smith, of Independence, Mo., grandson of the Prophet. *Presiding Bishop*—Edmund L. Kelley, Independence, Mo. *General Church Secretary*—Richard S. Salyards, Lamoni, Ia. The only church of this denomination in New York City is at Park Place and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Pastor*—E. B. Hull, 1339 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missionary Education Movement—*Chairman*—Fred P. Haggard. *Vice-Chairman*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Recording Secretary*—F. C. Stephenson. *General Secretary*—Harry W. Hicks. *Treasurer*—James S. Cushman. Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor—*President*—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. *General Secretary*—William Shaw, LL. D.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In July, 1915, there were more than 77,000 societies, with a membership of about 4,000,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions. Headquarters, Christian Endeavor House, 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

American Sunday-School Union—The First Day Society, founded in Philadelphia in 1791, still active, led to the formation of the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union in 1817, which, uniting with other similar societies, was changed in name to the American Sunday-School Union in 1824. Its object is twofold: To establish and maintain Sunday-schools; to publish and circulate moral and religious publications. It is a voluntary union of Christians of different denominations to teach the truths of our common Christianity as they are taught in the Bible.

Its great field is the rural districts. The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and one missionary in 1821. The American Sunday-School Union now issues a thousand works and nine periodicals. In ninety years it has circulated $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of Bibles, testaments, and religious works. In ten years it founded 24,614 Sunday schools, with 943,930 members; resulting in 97,076 hopeful conversions and 914 churches. In ninety years the union founded 127,720 Sunday schools, with 5,677,970 members. It employs Sunday school missionaries, who have organized an average of four new Sunday schools for each day of the last ninety years. Its benevolent work costs $250,000 yearly. Officers: *President*—Martin L. Finckel. *Vice-Presidents*—Richard Ashhurst, Clarkson Clothier, James F. Stone, M. D. *Recording Secretary*—William H. Hirst. *Treasurer*—John E. Stevenson. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union.

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the National and in nearly every State organization. All the States have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded by Frances E. Willard in 1883, and has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Ill.

The Vedanta Society—The Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1894 by Swami Vivekananda of India and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda. The object of the society is to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the society, with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Meditation Room, is at 236 Central Park West, New York City.

The officers of the society are: *President*—W. N. Goodyear. *Vice-President*—M. Kreedop. *Secretary*—Mrs. M. Storey Williams. *Treasurer*—A. U. Treadwell.

The society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. There are also centres in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D. C., besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in American are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

The Daughters of the King—The Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters. This is the older organization, and differs from the King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is an order, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its emblem is a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its motto is "Magnanimeter Crucem Sustine" and its watchword "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its Con-

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stitution is framed, as far as possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*—Mrs. Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Charles H. Arndt, Germantown, Pa. *General Secretary*—Emma E. Behlendorff. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

United Brethren Christian Endeavor Union—The union was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. There are now 2,301 societies, with 93,988 members. Each conference is called a Branch and holds annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans formed. *The Watchword* is the organ of the union. Rev. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. The General Secretary, Rev. O. T. Deever, Dayton, Ohio, is elected by the General Conference to serve for the Quadrennium. The work is under the direction of a Board of Control. Rev. J. G. Huber, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, is Chairman of the Board and also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Young People's Department, which has supervision of the Christian Endeavor work of the denomination.

Christian Science—The Christian Science Committee on Publication contributes the following statement:

Christian Science is a religion based on the Bible, which was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. Her interpretation of the Scriptures, which she named Christian Science, is set forth in a book entitled "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875. Since then it has been often reprinted, with occasional revisions of its wording, before her decease. Other works by the same author are "People's Idea of God" (1886), "Christian Healing" (1886), "Unity of Good" (1887), "Retrospection and Introspection" (1891), "Rudimental Divine Science" (1891), "No and Yes" (1891), "Church Manual" (1895), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1896), "Christ and Christmas" (1897), "Christian Science Versus Pantheism" (1898), "Pulpit and Press" (1898), "Messages to the Mother Church" (1900, 1901, 1902), "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (1913).

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., founded in 1879, and known as "The Mother Church," is the parent organization of the Christian Science denomination. Local churches, known as branches of "The Mother Church," are situated in towns and cities throughout the world, but mainly in countries where the English language is spoken. "The Mother Church" is governed by a board of five directors, while the branch churches are self-governed, subject only to a limited supervision by "The Mother Church" as defined in the Church Manual. At present the number of local organizations is 1,566, a considerable number of which have beautiful and costly church edifices.

In the Church of Christ, Scientist, the place of preaching is taken by the reading of a "lesson-sermon" composed of selections from the Bible and from "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. The remainder of the Sunday service consists of hymns, a solo, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a responsive reading from the Bible.

The Wednesday night meeting includes readings from the Bible and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," hymns, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and testimonies of Christian Science healing from voluntary speakers. This church now claims to be attended by a greater percentage of men than is apt to be the case in other churches.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, under the auspices of "The Mother Church," issues a quarterly periodical named *The Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lessons;* a monthly periodical, *The Christian Science Journal;* a monthly, *Der Herold der Christian Science;* a weekly, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and a daily, *The Christian Science Monitor*, the latter being a daily newspaper of general circulation devoted to clean journalism, but including in each issue an essay or article on Christian Science.

Christian Scientists are unique among religionists by reason of the extent to which they rely on the practice of their religion for the prevention and cure of disease. For this they assign several reasons. They have found Christian Science most effective and reliable for this purpose; they believe it to be the same method of healing that was used and taught by Christ Jesus; they expect that this method of dealing with evil, as it becomes better known and more generally practised, will abate and ultimately abolish sin and mortality.

In this way the Church of Christ, Scientist, is regarded as a necessary agency in the restoration of original Christianity and the realization of the highest ideal in religious hope and faith. Headquarters, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

The Theosophical Society—The Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters was removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India, where the President, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides. Its objects are three: (*a*) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color; (*b*) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; (*c*) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has now twenty-three territorial sections, each presided over by a General Secretary, three by Presidential Agents; America, England and Wales, India, Scandinavia, Hungary, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, Cuba, Finland, Russia, Bohemia, South Africa, Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Netherlands, Burma, Austria, Norway and New Zealand. Three non-sectionalized countries with Presidential Agents: South America, Spain and Ireland. During the 39 years of its existence it has chartered over 1,405 branches. The membership at present of the Society is approximately 30,000, of which the membership in the American section is about 4,937; there are 157 branches. Although there is but one dogma in the society, namely, the belief in the Universal Brotherhood of Man, yet Reincarnation and Karma are among some of the basic stones of the Theosophical system. *National President*—A. P. Warrington, Krotona, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., contributes the above statement.

The National Spiritualists' Association—Organized September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. The object of said association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy, and religion of spiritualism.

Active working local societies, 1,000; State associations, 22; other local societies meeting at irregular intervals, 400; public meetings not organized as societies, 500; camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 200; membership of avowed Spiritualists, 600,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena and frequent attendants at public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000; number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 500; total valuation church, temple and camp meeting property, $6,000,000.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, 749 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago. *Secretary*—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Camius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa. Headquarters, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. The next annual convention will be held in St. Paul, Minn., October, 1916.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip—This organization, founded by Rev. Rufus W. Miller in Reading, Pa., in 1888, held its first federal convention in the City of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of fifteen evangelical denominations, among them the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association. It has chapters in Australia and Japan, China and England, Jamaica, Philippines, Alaska. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "any man can belong to the brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort to bring men

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within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the brotherhood organized in the United States is 1,300, and the membership 15,000; 102 boys' chapters enrolling 3,000 members. The office of Rev. R. Howard Taylor, General Secretary, is at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew—"The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer: To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service: To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church." There are now 1,200 active chapters with a membership of about 13,000 men.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with 300 chapters and 3,000 men. A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men, and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England was formed, and now has a membership of 1,200. It is also well organized in New Zealand.

The brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about 4,000 members.

The officers are: *President*—Edward H. Bonsall. *Editor of St. Andrew's Cross and General Secretary*—Hubert Carleton, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Council of Congregational Churches—Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. The officers are: *Moderator*—Henry M. Beardsley, Kansas City, Mo. *Secretary*—Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Rev. John J. Walker, Boston, Mass.

Next meeting, Los Angeles, Cal., October, 1917.

Federation of American Zionists—*President*—Harry Friedenwald. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Louis Lipsky. *Secretary*—Bernard A. Rosenblatt. *Treasurer*—Louis Robison. Societies, 140; camps, 87; Circles of Young Judæa, 185. Office, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

The Epworth League—Officers of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church: *President*—Bishop Frank M. Bristol, Omaha, Neb. *General Secretary*—Wilbur F. Sheridan, D. D. *Treasurer*—Edwin H. Forkel, Chicago, Ill. The central office of the Epworth League is located at 1020 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 800,000. The league now consists of two branches, senior and junior, with a membership of about one and one-half million. Its official organ, the *Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of over 100,000.

Officers of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church South: *President*—Bishop J. H. McCoy, D. D. *General Secretary*—Rev. Fitzgerald S. Parker, D. D. *Assistant Secretary-Editor*—J. M. Culbreth. *Junior League Secretary*—Ada Trawick. The general organ of the league is the *Epworth Era*, published monthly by the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn., Dallas, Tex., and Richmond, Va. The league in the Methodist Episcopal Church South was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in December of the same year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. The Epworth League includes an organization for adolescent boys called the Knights of Ezelah, and a parallel organization for girls called the Girls of Epworth. It has now 4,360 chapters, with a total membership of 146,907. Office, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

Catholic Educational Association—The Catholic Educational Association was organized at St. Louis in 1904. It consists of three general departments, the Seminary, College, and School, and embraces in its membership representatives from all the Catholic educational establishments in the United States. It issues in November a report of the year's work and of the annual convention held each year in the last week of June. The Twelfth Annual Convention was held at St. Paul, Minn., June 28 to July 1, 1915. The most interesting development of the year is the growth of secondary and college education. *Honorary President*—James Cardinal Gibbons. *President-General*—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University at Washington. *Secretary-General*—Rev. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio. Office of the association is at Columbus, Ohio.

The Catholic Church Extension Society—Officers: *Cardinal Protector*—Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli. *Vice-Chancellor*—Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer. *President*—Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley. *General Secretary*—Rev. E. B. Ledvina. *Recording Secretary*—Mr. Warren A. Cartier. *Treasurer*—Mr. John A. Lynch. Headquarters, McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of this society are to develop the missionary spirit in the clergy and people of the Catholic Church in the United States. To assist in the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places. To support priests for neglected and poverty-stricken districts. To send the comfort of religion to pioneer localities. In a word, to preserve the faith of Jesus Christ to thousands of scattered Catholics in every portion of our own land, especially in the country districts and among immigrants.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul—Organized in Paris, France, 1833. A Roman Catholic society the objects of which are: (1) the practice of a Christian life; (2) to visit the poor in their dwellings and to carry them succor in kind; (3) to promote the elementary and religious instruction of poor children; (4) to distribute moral and religious books; (5) to undertake any other charitable work to which its resources are adequate.

The society is organized in all countries and is under the general jurisdiction of the Council-General, located at Paris, France. The society in the United States is under the jurisdiction of the Superior Council of the United States, Society of St. Vincent De Paul, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. The President of the Superior Council is Thomas M. Mulry, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The society in the city of New York is under the jurisdiction of: The Particular Council of New York, Michael J. Scanlan, *President*, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, office, 375 Lafayette Street. The Particular Council of Brooklyn, Thomas W. Hynes, *President*, for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, office, 4 Court Square. The Particular Council of Bronx, for the Borough of Bronx, James J. Reid, *President*, office, 509 Willis Avenue.

Conferences: Nearly all the Roman Catholic churches in New York City have conferences of the society. The name of the conference is usually the same as that of the church with which it is connected; its work is confined to the parish in which it is located, and the parish priest is, in most cases, its Spiritual Director. Applications may be made to the Director or to the President.

Special Works: In addition to the Conferences, there are a number of special works maintained by the Particular Councils and directed by committees made up of members of the Particular Councils and Conferences.

The several committees above referred to visit regularly every Sunday the hospitals, prisons, and other city institutions, furnishing reading matter, giving religious instructions to those of their faith, and supplying such material aid and advice as is needed by the sick and convalescent.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith—*President and Treasurer*—Rt. Rev. Joseph Freri. *Vice-President*—Rev. W. P. Cantwell. *Secretary*—Very Rev. John J. Dunn.

The society assists missionaries in 325 dioceses, vicariates, and prefectures in Africa, Asia, Oceania, the United States, and the non-Catholic countries of Europe. It is the oldest missionary organization in the Catholic Church, dating back to 1822. Since its foundation it has given seven millions of dollars to the various missions of the United States.

The official publication is *The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*, issued bi-monthly and distributed from the national office at 343 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Total membership in the world, 3,000,000. United States membership, 796,000.

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American Federation of Catholic Societies—The American Federation of Catholic Societies was founded in 1901. It is composed of twenty-eight national organizations, many State and county federations and parishes. Total membership about 3,000,000. Its objects are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity, and the fostering and protection of Catholic interests. The federation has the approval and blessing of 102 archbishops and bishops, and of Pope Pius X. and Benedict XV. National headquarters is at 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The officers are as follows: *President*—John Whalen, New York. *First Vice-President*—Thos. Flynn, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Anthony Matre, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—C. H. Schulte, Detroit, Mich.

The Catholic Missionary Union—*President*—Most Rev. J. M. Farley, of New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Very Rev. Thomas A. Daly, C. S. P., Washington, D. C. *Directors*—Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, Philadelphia, Pa.; Right Rev. Mathew Harkins, Providence, R. I.; Very Rev. John J. Hughes, C. S. P., New York; Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., Very Rev. E. S. Dyer, S. S., Baltimore, Md.

The Catholic Missionary Union was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, November, 1896. Its object is to arouse the Catholic people and clergy of the United States to greater missionary activity; to train priests to be Home Missionaries; to establish bands of Diocesan Missionaries in the United States, and to present the truths of the Catholic Church to all the people in a purely expository manner, without any controversy or religious rancor. Its home and training college is the Apostolic Mission House on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America—The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America is incorporated under the laws of New York State to train missionaries for heathen lands.

In connection with its work it publishes books, pamphlets and other reading matter, including a monthly periodical, *The Field Afar*.

Its incorporators include His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of the society; Rev. Thomas F. Price, Vice-President; Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Very Rev. John J. Dunn; the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, John U. M. Ewing, Michael Maginnis.

Although having its centre in New York, the work is a national one, being organized under the protection of the entire American hierarchy.

Its offices and seminary are located on a large tract of land, "Maryknoll," reached from the Ossining railroad station, and situated part in Ossining and part in New Castle, N. Y.

The Guild of the Love of God—Object: To unite all faithful Anglican Catholics by prayer and service, and to promote mutual recognition and friendship by the adoption of a distinctive badge.

The guild admits to membership only those who go to confession. Members are pledged to help other members anywhere, at any time, and therefore isolated and lonely Catholics are especially invited to join this guild.

Sub-Warden—Rev. C. T. Pfeiffer, Laurel, Del. *Secretary-General*—Rev. F. S. DeVona, St. Clair, Mich. A quarterly magazine entitled *Cartias* is published by the society.

Northern Baptist Convention — *President* — Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. C. Bitting, D. D., 5109 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Maurice A. Levy, 754 Greene Street, Brooklyn. *Treasurer*—Frank L. Miner, Des Moines, Ia.

The purposes of the convention, as defined in its by-laws, are "to give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious and denominational matters, and to promote denominational unity and efficiency for the evangelization of the world."

The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., 1916.

National Baptist Convention — *President* — Rev. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark. *Secretary*—Prof. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala. *Treasurer*—Rev. A. J. Stokes, Montgomery, Ala

The object of the convention is to do foreign mission, home mission, educational, publishing, Young People's Union, and other work of a religious nature; this work to be done through and by its seven boards.

The membership of the National Baptist Convention as reported by the statistician at the last National Baptist Convention was 2,614,581.

Southern Baptist Convention — *President* — Lansing Burrows, D. D., Americus, Ga. *Secretaries*—Oliver F. Gregory, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; Hight C. Moore, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

It shall be the design of the convention to promote foreign and domestic missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, and to combine for this purpose such portions of the Baptist denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, which shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the churches. Next meeting, Asheville, N. C., May 17, 1916.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—*Secretary*—H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples—The first annual conference was held in 1883, when Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, invited a number of those interested in Indian affairs to a meeting at Mohonk Lake to confer regarding measures affecting the interests of the Indians. On Mr. Smiley's death his brother, Daniel Smiley, succeeded him as host of the conferences. In 1904 the scope of the conference was enlarged to include the peoples of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other dependencies of the United States. The conference seeks to clarify public opinion on these great questions through free discussion by those having first-hand knowledge of existing conditions.

Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration—The first of these annual conferences was held in 1895. The purpose is specifically to create and direct public sentiment in favor of international arbitration and an international court, and generally to encourage the substitution of pacific methods for war in settling disputes between nations. The conference maintains a permanent office.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—The Federal Council was organized as the chief consummation of the National Federation of Churches at its first meeting, held in Philadelphia, December 2-8, 1908. It is the delegated congress of thirty leading Christian bodies which are constitutionally federated for the purpose of providing this congress, through which to realize their fellowship and united action. The Federal Council, through its commissions and secretaries, seeks to organize efficient State and local federations, to secure co-operation in home missionary work, and to promote moral reform and social service by the churches throughout the United States.

The following churches are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist (North), Free Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod, Friends, Lutheran General Synod, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), German Evangelical Synod, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Mennonite, Moravian, Presbyterian, Presbyterian (South), Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal, Seventh-Day Baptist, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical, National Baptist Convention.

The Council has active Commissions on Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Sunday Observance, Evangelism, Peace and Arbitration, Temperance, Family Life, Social Service, and Christian Education. The executive and field work of the council is in charge of the General Secretary, Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, D. D. The officers may be addressed at the national office, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. An office in Washington, D. C. (Woodward Building), is in charge of Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., Associate Secretary.

Religious Education Association—The Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education. Its object is the promotion of moral and religious training in existing educational agencies, in homes, and

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through the press. It has no theological platform. It now enrolls over 3,000 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training.

The officers are: *President*—Rev. George B. Stewart, Auburn, N. Y. *Secretary*—Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Luther League of America—*President*—E. A. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The league is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The Constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation, and it is non-synodical in character. The membership of the various organizations is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations, and five foreign countries. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the city of New York, April 19, 1888, also in Canada, Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, Japan, China, and India.

Reformed Church in America—Officers of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America: *President*—Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, North Bergen, N. J. *Vice-President*—Rev. John Lamar, Chicago, Ill. *Stated Clerk*—Rev. Henry Lockwood, East Millstone, N. J. *Permanent Clerk*—Rev. Clifford P. Case, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Treasurers are: Board of Direction, F. R. Van Nest; Foreign Missions and The Arabian Mission, Howell S. Bennet, and Rev. J. L. Amerman, D. D., Assistant; Domestic Missions, Charles W. Osborne; Education, John F. Berry; Publication, J. F. Chambers; Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Mrs. E. H. Peters; Women's Board of Foreign Missions, Miss Gertrude Dodd. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Wm. I. Chamberlain; Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D. D.; Domestic Missions Office: *Secretary*—William T. Demarest; Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D. D.; Educational Secretary of the Board of Publication and Bible School Works, Rev. Theo. F. Bayles; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk; Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Mrs. John S. Allen; Women's Board of Foreign Missions, Miss Olivia H. Lawrence. Denominational headquarters, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The General Synod meets at Holland, Mich., June, 1916.

Stony Brook Association—The Stony Brook Association has established a Summer colony and Chautauqua at Stony Brook, L. I.

The Chautauqua season will cover each year from the first day of July to the first of September. Civic, educational, agricultural, and religious conferences are held.

President—Rev. J. F. Carson. *First Vice-President*—W. P. Youngs. *Second Vice-President*—Rev. N. W. Wells. *Treasurer*—W. J. Bolen. *Secretary*—_____. Business office, 1250 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Baptist Young People's Union of America—The union is a federation of all young people's societies connected with Baptist churches in the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*—Rev. Frank L. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. John R. Webb, Peterborough, Ontario; W. W. Hamilton, D. D., Lynchburg, Va.; Carl D. Case, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. F. L. Hardy, Henderson, Ky. *Treasurer*—Albert D. Henderson, Chicago, Ill. The union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings.

Silver Bay Association—*President*—William D. Murray. *Vice-President*—J. S. Cushman. *Treasurer*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Recording Secretary*—F. B. Shipp. *General Secretary*—C. L. Gates, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

The Silver Bay Association is incorporated under the New York Legislature, and holds the property on Lake George for the use of Summer Christian conferences. The property consists of 1,550 acres, including a large main building, cottages, auditorium, athletic field, and dormitory. Conferences were held June 18 to August 28, 1915, attended by nearly 3,000 persons.

American Unitarian Association—This association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows:

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians.
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry.
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Williams, Boston, Mass.

Christian and Missionary Alliance—Officers: *President and General Superintendent*—Rev. A. B. Simpson. *Secretary*—Rev. Walter M. Turnbull. *Treasurer*—David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the movement and enroll their names. The objects of the alliance are stated to be "World-wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes at home and in heathen countries." Its income in 1914 was over three hundred thousand dollars. Connected with the alliance are the Missionary Training Institute at Nyack, N. Y., a Bible school for the training of home and foreign workers; Wilson Memorial Academy, a boarding school for boys and girls with primary, grammar, and high school departments. Headquarters of the alliance, 690 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Christian Unity Foundation—Incorporated July 18, 1910. Its purpose is to promote Christian unity at home and throughout the world, by the method of research and conference. Bishop Courtney of New York is President of the Foundation; Rev. Arthur Lowndes, Secretary; Francis E. Huntington, Treasurer. Lawson Purdy is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans is Chairman of the Committee on Research. Headquarters, 143 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Universalist General Convention—The Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces. The convention is composed of the officers of the General Convention, of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of State conventions, all ordained ministers in fellowship and actively engaged in the work of the ministry unless disabled by years or sickness, and of lay delegates from each local church. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over $500,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the convention are: *President*—Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Tufts College, Mass. *Secretary*—Rev. W. H. Skeels, Watertown, N. Y. *Treasurer*—J. B. Harton, Boston, Mass. The denomination has a membership of 64,825.

The Baptist World Alliance—*President*—Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, New York. *American Secretary*—Rev. R. H. Pitt, Richmond, Va. *European Secretary*—Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, London W. C., England. *Treasurer for the United States*—E. W.

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Stephens, Columbia, Mo. *Treasurer for Canada*—E. M. Sipprill, St. John, N. B. *Treasurer for Europe*—Herbert Marnham, London, England. *Deputy President for the Eastern Hemisphere*—Rev. John Clifford, London, England.

Church Temperance Society—General Officers: *President*—Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., New York. *Treasurer*—Irving Grinnell. *General Secretary*—H. K. Graham. The society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2. Rescue of the drunkard. 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee houses, workingmen's clubs, reading-rooms, and other attractive, wholesome resorts. It has established the Squirrel Inn Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery, New York, and the Longshoremen's Rest, 164 Eleventh Avenue, New York. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

The Salvation Army—A religious body founded on military principles by the late Gen. William Booth at Mile End, England, July 5, 1865.

The United States is divided into two departments, with the National Headquarters in New York City. Miss Evangeline Booth is in charge, with Col. William Peart as Chief Secretary. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The Department of the West, which administers the affairs of the Western States, has its headquarters in Chicago. Commissioner Thomas Estill is in charge, with Col. George French as Territorial Secretary.

International Statistics, June, 1914: Countries and colonies occupied, 58; languages in which salvation is preached, 36; corps and outposts, 9,698; social institutions, 1,191; day schools, 605; naval and military homes, 14; officers and cadets (including social), 16,519; persons without rank employed wholly in Salvation Army work, 5,789; officers and cadets engaged in social work, 3,001; local officers (senior and junior), 60,123; bandsmen (senior), 23,994; bandsmen (junior), 3,970; songsters, 13,699; corps cadets, 12,346; periodicals issued, 81; total copies per issue, 1,112,163.

The following statistics refer to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1914.

Field Statistics—Corps and outposts, 904; indoor meetings, 190,836; indoor attendance, 7,593,332; open-air meetings, 152,567; open-air attendance, 16,977,293; converts, 49,112; local officers and bandsmen, 6,562; company attendance, 1,151,011; junior meetings, 67,950; junior attendance, 1,867,100; *War Cry*s published, 3,974,758. Workingmen's Hotels—Hotels, 85; accommodation, 7,221; beds supplied, 2,139,078; meals supplied, 122,904. Industrial Homes—Homes, 139; accommodation, 3,239; men admitted, 19,180; men passed out, 19,083; meals supplied, 3,163,878; beds supplied, 1,063,608. Children's Homes—Homes, 5; accommodation, 400; beds supplied, 135,923; meals supplied, 406,856. Rescue and Maternity Homes—Homes, 34; accommodation, 1,108; girls admitted, 2,200; girls passed out, 2,159; meals supplied, 729,316; beds supplied, 269,780; children admitted, 1,435; children passed out, 1,435; women in homes, 543; children in homes, 573.

Slum Work—Posts, 16; families visited, 33,923; nurseries, 8; children sheltered, 46,574. Prison Work—Hours spent visiting, 11,498; prisoners prayed with and advised, 29,526; prisoners assisted on discharge, 2,100; situations found, 413. Missing Friends—Inquiries, 1,141; persons found, 274.

General Statistics—Christmas dinners (1914), 352,657; Thanksgiving dinners (1914), 27,114; persons afforded temporary relief outside industrial homes and hotels, 883,839; mothers given Summer outings, 6,414; children given Summer outings, 29,966; men found employment outside own institutions, 70,200; women found employment outside own institutions, 8,673; meals given outside own institutions, 300,487; pounds of ice distributed, 1,622,583; pounds of coal distributed, 5,574,775.

The Volunteers of America—The Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social, and Christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896, in response to a number of requests on the part of American citizens. It was subsequently incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the Membership act of the State of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States Army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, which represents the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only nineteen years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal centres of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 48 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, many of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country. During the past year the commissioned workers in their visitation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 28,362 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities. In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 241,297 free lodgings have been given, and 247,855 have been paid for by work and other means, while 875,119 free meals were given, and 303,201 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

In their latest undertaking, which has proved a large responsibility, that is, the Volunteer Hospital, a separate corporation, which hospital is located at Beekman and Water Streets, New York City, in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, there have been 2,212 ambulance calls, 11,713 days' treatment given to patients in the surgical and medical wards, 9,435 new cases treated, 14,298 old cases treated.

The Volunteer Prisoners' League has embraced upward of some 81,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in nearly thirty State prisons, and over 70 per cent. of those having left the prisons are, through their Hope Halls, living reformed and honest lives. Through the Fresh Air branch of the work many thousands of mothers and children have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid hills and lakes, rivers and dales. From the regimental reports of Volunteer centres, it is carefully calculated that 783,279 persons were gathered to their indoor services, while 1,895,686 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, their open-air stands. By these services 5,368 were led to promise that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in the State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes, and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of The Volunteers of America is at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. The principal officers are General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, Presidents; General Edward Fielding, Vice-President; Col. Walter J. Crafts, Treasurer, and Col. James W. Merrill, National Secretary. (The above statement was prepared by Gen. Ballington Booth).

Young Men's Christian Associations—Officers of the International Committee. Office, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: *Chairman*—Alfred E. Marling. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott. The International Committee consists of 69 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 111 secretaries in the home and 140 in the foreign fields.

Officers of the World's Committee. Headquarters, 3 Rue Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland: *President*—Dr. Paul des Gouttes. *Treasurer*—August Rappard. *General Secretaries*—Emil Sautter and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Korea, Japan, and India.

Officers of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York. General office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretary*—F. W. Pearnall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and

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generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 69,403, divided as follows: General, 43,078; Railroad, 9,000; Student, 2,724; Boys' Departments, 12,664; County and Small Town, 1,937. A triennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 242 associations in the State, is held in February.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York. General office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York City: *President*—W. Fellowes Morgan. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sloan. *General Secretary*—Henry M. Orne.

There are 8,906 associations in the world, of which 2,583 are in North America. The total membership of these American associations is 620,799; they occupy 759 buildings of their own, valued at $77,483,448. They have 83,771 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 447,351 in their physical departments, and 163,833 different students in Bible classes. They employ 4,077 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State, and international (including foreign department)—$14,315,935.

The association has branches in New York City as follows: 215 West Twenty-third Street, 222 Bowery, 153 Bowery, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street, 5 West 125th Street, East 150th Street, corner Spencer Place, foot West Seventy-second Street, 531 West 155th Street, 554 West 114th Street, 129 Lexington Avenue, 318, 346 West Fifty-seventh Street, 252 West Fifty-third Street, 309 Park Avenue, St. Ann's Avenue and 149th Street, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, Fort Jay, Fort Wood, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Slocum, and Fort Schuyler; in Brooklyn, 55 Hanson Place.

Property totalling more than $100,000,000 is now owned by the Young Men's Christian Association in cities throughout the country, according to the annual report, made public September 18, 1915. The money is invested in 759 buildings, with their libraries and equipment.

The current expenses of the work in the United States totalled last year $13,000,000. In foreign lands there was an expenditure of $433,100.

There was a gain of 40,000 men and boys enrolled in Bible classes, the total being 164,000. The total association membership is 620,789. Employment was found for 53,257. In physical training 474,000 were enrolled.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association—The World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Eighteen National associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, Brazil, Hungary, and China. The headquarters is in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square West. The Executive Committee is composed of a resident membership in London. Mrs. Montague Waldegrave, President; Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America was formed in December, 1906, the object being stated thus: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such associations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women." 245 city associations, 721 student associations, and 13 county associations are members of the National organization. There are 11 Territorial committees. Special work instituted for immigrant women, colored, and Indian students, professional art students and nurses. Each year twelve Summer conferences are held to train volunteer workers in Bible study and association work. The National Training School, to prepare young women for executive positions, is located at 135 East Fifty-second Street, New York City. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*. The National organization is a member of the World's Association; its Student Committee is a member of the World's Student Christian Federation, and is connected with the Student Volunteer Movement. National headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. *President of National Board*—Mrs. Robert E. Speer. *General Secretary*—Mabel Cratty.

The association has branches in New York City as follows: 600 Lexington Avenue, 7 East Fifteenth Street, 124 West Sixteenth Street, 72 West 124th Street, 113 East Thirty-fourth Street, 329 East 176th Street, 54 East Thirty-fourth Street, 121 West 132d Street, 21 West Forty-fourth Street, 460 West Forty-fourth Street, 35 East Sixty-second Street.

The National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association opened September 22, 1915, with an enrolment of fifty-one students, eight of whom came from foreign countries. Twenty-three States are represented. The opening address was made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin in the auditorium of the National Building, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Young women coming from all parts of the world to study American methods in social work and to enter secretaryships when finished include Miss Annie M. Bignell of South Australia, Mlle. Brocher of Geneva, Miss Zarouki Dermirjian of Constantinople, Miss Hamill of Toronto, Miss Michi Kawai of Tokio, Miss S. L. Helsingfors of Finland, and Miss Juline M. Parm of Christiania, Norway.

American Tract Society—The society was founded in 1825. Its work is interdenominational and international in scope, and is commended by all the evangelical churches. It has published the Gospel message in 178 languages, dialects and characters. Its total issues of books, tracts, and periodicals at the Home Office amount to 791,142,050 copies. It has made foreign cash appropriations to the value of $796,137.39, by means of which millions of books and tracts have been published at mission stations abroad. Its colporteurs have made 18,406,676 family visits, largely among the immigrants, and have circulated 17,326,937 volumes. The grand total of its gratuitous distributions has been to the value of $2,617,820.90. The society is wholly dependent upon donations and legacies for the support of its benevolent work. Offices, Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, New York City. *President*—William Phillips Hall. *General Secretary*—Judson Swift, D. D.

American Bible Society—The American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contributions and co-operation of all. The officers are a President and many Vice-Presidents. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Corresponding Secretaries are Rev. John Fox, D. D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D.; Acting Recording Secretary, Rev. H. J. Scudder. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1915, were 6,406,323 volumes, and for the ninety-nine years of the existence of the society, 109,926,214 volumes. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues and the languages of several American Indian tribes. (The British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804, had distributed to March 31, 1915, 10,162,413 volumes.) The offices of the society are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

United Catholic Works—*President*—His Eminence Cardinal John M. Farley, 452 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., 457 West Fifty-first Street, New York City; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., 460 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Secretary*—Frank W. Smith, 82 Franklin Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—John Whalen, 206 Broadway, New York City. Council consists of the officers and Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., George MacDonald, Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly, Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue.

Church of God—The purposes of the Church of God are to gather together into one all the children of God and to evangelize the world by preaching the whole truth of the New Testament. Its teachings are absolutely non-sectarian and entirely orthodox. The New Testament alone is its creed. *President*—C. J. Blewitt. *Vice-President*—A. C. Nelson. *Secretary-Treasurer*—M. Anna Blewitt. Headquarters, 2132-2142 Grand Avenue, New York City.

The Big Sisters—The Big Sisters is an incorporated organization of women which helps unfortunate children. Object: To promote the welfare and improvement of children, especially girls who have been brought before the Children's Courts, and others whose physical, mental, and moral development have suffered because of bad environment or other conditions, and to enlist women who individually will

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RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

take a friendly interest in such children and will aid them to become good citizens.

President—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. *Secretary*—Mrs. Ralph Sanger. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr. *General Secretary*—Mrs. Madeline Evans. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Young Women's Hebrew Association—The purpose of the association is to promote the temporal, mental, moral, religious, social, and physical welfare of young Jewish women, and more particularly of those dependent upon their own exertions for their support. There are about one thousand sustaining members in the association. Associate membership, $1 yearly; sustaining active membership, $5 yearly; patron, $10 yearly; donors, $25 to $100 yearly.

President—Mrs. Israel Unterberg, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. A. N. Cohen, 154 West Eighty-second Street, New York City; Mrs. Adolf Guggenheim, 166 West Seventy-second Street, New York City; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, 1109 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Simon Liebovitz, 31 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman. *Superintendent*—Sophia Berger. Headquarters, 31 West 110th Street, New York City.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union—*President*—Very Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan. *Secretary*—T. E. McCloskey. *Treasurer*—Rev. J. V. Moylan. Members, 100,000. Headquarters, 804 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

KNIGHTS OF WASHINGTON.

The first chapter of the Knights of Washington was organized in 1915. *President*—Herman G. Johnson, Elkins, W. Va. *Vice-President*—Russell H. Allen. *Secretary*—Preston Harman. *Treasurer*—Howard L. Collett.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION.

An educational union for the promulgation of higher education in science, philosophy, psychology, religion, history and literature, prescribing university courses of study, conducting university examinations and conferring university degrees. Incorporated under the laws of the United States as an educational institution of university rank and power. Founded in 1876 with lecture courses before prominent universities in every country by distinguished educators and lecturers. Over 10,000 members. Offices, Washington, D. C., and Shanghai, China. *President*—James G. Rodger, Shanghai, China. *Secretary*—William Hart Dexter, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—J. W. Reisner.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:

House of Bourbon.

Henri IV	1589-1610
Louis XIII., "le Juste"	1610-1643
Louis XIV., "le Grande"	1643-1715
Louis XV	1715-1774
Louis XVI	1774-1792

First Republic.

Convention	1792-1795
Directory	1795-1799
Consulate (Bonaparte)	1799-1804

First Empire.

Napoleon I	1804-1814
Napoleon II. (never reigned; died July 22, 1832).	

House of Bourbon Restored.

Louis XVIII	1814-1824
Charles X	1824-1830

House of Bourbon-Orleans.

Louis-Philippe (Abdicated February 24, 1848; died August 26, 1850.)	1830-1848

Second Republic.

Provisional Government, February-December	1848
Louis Napoleon	1848-1852

Second Empire.

Napoleon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870

Third Republic.

Government of National Defence		1870-1871
Adolphe Thiers	President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon	"	1873-1879
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	"	1879-1887
*F. Sadi Carnot	"	1887-1894
Casimir Perier (June-January)	"	1894-1895
Félix Fauré	"	1895-1899
Emile Loubet	"	1899-1906
Armand Fallières	"	1906-1913
Raymond Poincaré	"	1913

*Assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894.

THE MODERN HISTORIC RECORDS ASSOCIATION.

President—Justice Victor J. Dowling. *Secretary*—Alfred Kreymborg, 20 Exchange Place, New York City. *Founder*—Alexander Konta.

The Modern Historic Records Association is a non-commercial body. Its purpose is to preserve, for future generations, the records of our contemporary history and achievement by the best methods known to modern science, and to be of vital service and inspiration to historians, students, educators, and others in the life of our own time. The varying mediums employed are: Moving pictures, phonograms, talking pictures, autographic records on parchment, special stories of great events printed on rag paper, permanent photographs on glass positives, clay tablets, lantern slides, and whatever other means the progress of science and the new triumphs of invention may provide. The organization was founded in 1911 by Alexander Konta, and among its incorporators are some of the most prominent individuals from every field of human activity all over the world.

The larger part of the records of our contemporary history, progress, life, and civilization, as given in our books, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and reports, is printed on sulphite or on wood-pulp paper. Many of these records are doomed to dust in from fifty to seventy-five years. In a century comparatively little of the printed record of this great age will be in existence. To seek to offset this situation, so far as possible, by permanent records of the vital events in our history, and to remedy the evil itself, so far as its powers and influence permit, is the aim of the Modern Historic Records Association, the only organization of its kind in the world. The possibilities of the value of this work may be suggested in a single illustration from the past. Lincoln's immortal speech at Gettysburg is one of the treasures of English literature, yet there have been published over a hundred different versions of it. Congress has twice printed it incorrectly. Had it been possible to secure a phonogram record of the address when delivered there could be, at present, no dispute as to the actual words spoken by Lincoln.

Pending the securing by the association of a building of its own, for which tentative designs have been made, the association has the privilege of preserving its records in the New York Public Library. Among the many names of famous men who have recorded themselves for all time are: Thomas Edison, ex-President Taft, Maurice Maeterlinck, Eugene Brieux, George Brandes, Paul Heyse, George Bernard Shaw, Prof. Paul Ehrlich, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Luther Burbank, Hon. James Bryce, Prof. Paul Dubois, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, Admiral George Dewey, Arthur Wing Pinero, John Muir, Richard Strauss, H. G. Wells, Tommaso Salvini, Sir William Ramsay, and Maximilian Harden.

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WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED, AS COMPILED FROM CONSERVATIVE AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.*
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	35,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War**	April 21, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. **Hostilities actually ceased Aug. 13, 1898. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded*	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam†	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River§	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.
† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.
‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.
§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; of the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

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EUROPEAN WAR CHRONOLOGY.

FOR STORY OF THE GREAT WAR, SEE INDEX.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated by alleged Pan-Serbian fanatics.
July 23—Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
July 31—German ultimatum sent to Russia.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia—German forces entered Luxemburg.
Aug. 2—German invasion of Belgium begun.
Aug. 4—England in ultimatum to Germany demanded Belgian neutrality be respected—German troops attacked Liege—President Wilson issued proclamation of neutrality.
Aug. 5—England announced a state of war with Germany.
Aug. 7—Germans entered Liege—French invaded Southern Alsace.
Aug. 8—Italy reaffirmed neutrality.
Aug. 12—France and England declared war on Austria.
Aug. 15—Austrians entered Serbia—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 17—British expeditionary forces completed their landing in France.
Aug. 19—Beginning of Battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20—Germans entered Brussels.
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Namur-Charleroi.
Aug. 23—Germans entered Namur and began attack on Mons.
Aug. 24—British began retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25—French driven out of Lorraine.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing-tao.
Aug. 28—Naval battle off Heligoland.
Aug. 29—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenburg.
Sept. 2—French Government fled to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3—Russians occupied Lemberg.
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne began.
Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12—German retreat halted on the Aisne.
Sept. 22—Russians captured Jaroslav and invested Przemysl.
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinied under Col. Maritz Beyers and Gen. de Wet.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government moved to Havre, France.
Oct. 14—Allies occupied Ypres.
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans—Sale of alcohol in Russia prohibited by Czar forever.
Oct. 21-31—First Battle of Ypres.
Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defeat.
Oct. 29—Turkey began war on Russia.
Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile—Defeat of British fleet under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock.
Nov. 3—Bombardment of Dardanelles begun by British and French fleets.
Nov. 5—England declared war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus.
Nov. 6—Tsing-tao surrendered.
Nov. 9—The Emden destroyed.
Nov. 10-12—Second Battle of Ypres.
Nov. 27—Russians captured Czernowitz.
Dec. 2—Austrians occupied Belgrade—Gen. de Wet captured.
Dec. 5—Serbians defeated Austrians in three days' battle.
Dec. 6—Germans occupied Lodz.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.
Dec. 15—Austrians evacuated Belgrade.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombarded Scarborough and Hartlepool.
Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate.
Dec. 25—Italian marines occupied Avlona.

1915.

Jan. 14—French driven across Aisne River, east of Soissons, after a week's battle—Canadians captured trenches.
Jan. 24—Naval battle in North Sea—German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk.
Jan. 30—Russians occupied Tabriz.
Feb. 4—Von Hindenburg again failed to take Warsaw.
Feb. 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.
Feb. 10—United States sent note to Germany asking how neutral vessels will be distinguished in war zone.
Feb. 18—German submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began.
Feb. 24—Russians driven from Bukowina.
March 3—Germans used liquid fire in Vosges battle.
March 6—Venizelos, Greek Premier, resigned.
March 10—British advanced at Neuve Chapelle.
March 15—German cruiser Dresden sunk in Pacific.
March 18—Three allied battleships sunk in heavy bombardment of Dardanelles.
March 21—Zeppelins bombarded Paris.
March 22—Przemysl surrendered.
March 28—German submarine sank passenger steamer Falaba, with loss of one American citizen.
March 31—German submarine U-29, with Commander Weddigen, sunk—Russians penetrated Dukla Pass and entered Hungary.
April 6—Turks destroyed British battleship Lord Nelson.
April 7—The Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at Newport News.
April 9—French stormed German position at Les Eparges.
April 22—Germans won "gas" battle near Ypres—Canadians saved British line.
April 25—Allied forces landed on both sides of the Dardanelles.
April 26—The Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News.
April 30—Germans shelled Dunkirk — American tanker Gulflight torpedoed off Scilly Islands.
May 1-3—Austro-Germans broke through Russian line in Gallicia—Great Russian retreat began.
May 4—Triple Alliance treaty denounced by Italy.
May 7—Lusitania sunk with loss of nearly 1,200 lives, including more than 100 American citizens.
May 12—Bryce Commission reported on Belgian atrocities—British dreadnought Goliath sunk at Dardanelles—Dr. Dernburg "sent home;" sailed with British safe conduct.
May 13—President Wilson sent Lusitania protest to Germany.
May 19—Asquith announced reorganization of Cabinet.
May 20—English coroner's jury passed verdict of "wilful murder" against Kaiser after Zeppelin raid.
May 22—Canadians captured German guns near Ypres.
May 23—Italy declared war upon Austria.
May 27—British battleships Triumph and Majestic sunk at Dardanelles.
May 29—Italians cross Isonzo River.
May 31—Zeppelins dropped bombs in London.
June 3—Austro-Germans occupied Przemysl.
June 7—Secretary of State Bryan resigned—Canadian aviator Warneford destroyed a Zeppelin.
June 8—Italians occupied Monfalcone.
June 9—Italians began attack on Goeritz.
June 11—Second Lusitania note to Germany made public.
June 13—Venizelos won in Greek elections.
June 16—French made progress north of Arras.
June 22—Austrians entered Lemberg.
June 23—Lloyd George outlined scheme of munitions organization.
June 28—Germans captured Halicz.
June 29—Germans captured Tomaszow.
July 8—Last German forces in South Africa surrendered to Gen. Botha—Russians surprised Austrians under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and captured 15,000—German reply to second Lusitania note handed to Ambassador Gerard.
July 9—American Government took charge of Sayville wireless plant.
July 11—Prussian casualty lists total 1,500,000.
July 14—Germans advanced in Argonne.

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July 15—200,000 Welsh miners struck—Germans captured Przasnysz.
July 22—Third Lusitania note sent to Berlin.
July 31—Austrians occupied Lublin.
Aug. 4—British notes on blockade made public.
Aug. 5—Germans occupied Warsaw and Ivangorod.
Aug. 7—New allied army landed in Gallipoli.
Aug. 14—British transport torpedoed in Aegean with loss of 1,000 lives.
Aug. 16-21—German naval defeat in Gulf of Riga.
Aug. 17—Kovno taken by the Germans—Zeppelins raided London suburbs.
Aug. 19—The Arabic torpedoed off Fastnet—Novogeorgievsk taken by the Germans.
Aug. 28—Count von Bernstorff promised full satisfaction for Arabic.
Sept. 1—Germany accepted American contentions on submarine warfare—Germany claimed 1,100,000 Russian prisoners since May 1.
Sept. 2—Germans occupied Grodno.
Sept. 4—Liner Hesperian sunk off Fastnet.
Sept. 7—Czar replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as Commander-in-Chief.
Sept. 7-8—Russians took 17,000 prisoners on Sereth River, in Galicia.
Sept. 8—Germans took mile of trenches in the Argonne—Zeppelins bombarded centre of London.
Sept. 8-9—Germans made progress in the Argonne.
Sept. 9—President Wilson demanded recall of Austrian Ambassador at Washington—German note claimed justification in sinking of Arabic.
Sept. 10—Anglo-French financial commission landed in New York.
Sept. 15—Asquith announced enlistment of nearly 3,000,000 men and 800,000 workers in the munitions factories—Gen. von Mackensen captured Pinsk.
Sept. 16—English Prize Court condemned American meat cargoes taken last Winter—The Russian Duma prorogued.
Sept. 18—Vilna occupied by Germans.
Sept. 19—Germans began bombardment of Serbian frontier.
Sept. 21—Bulgaria mobilized—Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna announced new taxation—Estimated British debt on March 31, 1916, $11,000,000,000.
Sept. 24-25—French and English attacked in Champagne and around Lens, winning about fifty square miles of ground, 25,000 prisoners and many guns.
Sept. 28—Sir Edward Grey pledged armed support to Balkan sympathizers of allies.
Oct. 4—Russia presented ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5—Von Bernstorff presented note conceding disavowal and reparation in Arabic case—Allied troops landed at Salonica.
Oct. 6—Premier Venizelos resigned—Bulgaria rejected Russian ultimatum — Austro-German forces invaded Serbia—British landed in Salonica and French advanced into Serbia—Zaimis new Greek Premier—French success at Tahure Hill in Champagne.
Oct. 9—Austro-Germans captured Belgrade—British casualties to date, 493,294.
Oct. 11—Russians pierced Austrian line on Stripa River—Austro-Germans captured Semendria.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell, an English nurse in Brussels, was shot by German military authorities, charged as a spy.
Oct. 13—Foreign Minister Delcasse resigned—British submarines sunk German merchant ships in Baltic—Zeppelins killed fifty-five in London.
Oct. 14—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia—British attacked around Ypres and Hulluch.
Oct. 15—Greece officially announced her decision not to join with Serbia.
Oct. 19—Bulgarians cut Salonica railway at Vranya—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 23—German Central Government assumed control of food supplies.
Oct. 24—Bulgars occupied Uskub.
Oct. 25—Austrians claimed repulse of Italians in a prolonged battle around Goeritz.
Oct. 27—Viviani Ministry resigned.
Oct. 29—Briand organized Cabinet—Bulgars took Pirot.
Nov. 2—Asquith defended policies in House of Commons.
Nov. 4—Zaimis Cabinet resigned.
Nov. 5—Bulgarians occupied Nish—Germans occupied Kralievo—Lord Kitchener left London for the Near East.
Nov. 7—Germans won important success at Krusevac—New Greek Cabinet under Skouloudis.
Nov. 9—The Ancona torpedoed in the Mediterranean.
Nov. 12—Greek Chamber dissolved.
Nov. 14—Russians driven back across the Styr after prolonged fighting.
Nov. 15—Kitchener arrived at Mudros.
Nov. 17—Serbs retired from Babuna Heights and Prilep.
Nov. 17—British hospital ship Anglia sunk by a mine in the English Channel; 100 wounded soldiers drowned.
Nov. 17—The Chancellor of the British Exchequer stated that Great Britain made or promised war loans to other countries totalling $2,375,000,000.
Nov. 19—It was estimated that four-fifths of Serbia was occupied by the invading Austro-German and Bulgarian armies.
Nov. 28—Berlin announced close of Serbian campaign.
Nov. 29—William II. in Vienna.
Nov. 30—Reichstag met—Pristend captured—Constantinople announced British defeat south of Bagdad—Kitchener returned to London.
Nov. 30—Serbs lost Monastir and retreated with boys of race into Albania—King Peter escaped capture by flight on horseback.
Dec. 1—Teutons began invasion of Montenegro—Russians retook Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.
Dec. 2—Dr. Karl Buenz, head of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, and three employees convicted of conspiracy in obtaining false clearance papers for ships taking supplies to German warships at sea.
Dec. 3—President Wilson declared Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German Naval Attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, Military Attache, personae non gratae and demanded their recall.
Dec. 4—Henry Ford, with Peace Party, sailed on Oscar II. "to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas"—Buenz, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, gave notice of appeal and bail.
Dec. 6—Pope in allocution to Consistory of Cardinals urged immediate peace with concessions by all sides as basis of terms—Constantine, King of Greece, explained his policy in statement to press; would remain neutral to avoid fate of Poland—President Wilson sent note to Austria demanding disavowal of Ancona sinking—David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," mentioned as strike purchaser for Labor's National Peace Council—Franz von Rintelen said to have spent huge sum to back Huerta in Mexico to embroil United States—Germany asks nature of charges against attaches.
Dec. 7—President Wilson in message to Congress urged new laws to deal with anti-American plotters; also adequate National defence—Standard Oil tanker Petrolite attacked by Austrian submarine, which forcibly takes food supplies—Secretary Lansing assured Ambassador von Bernstorff charges against attaches did not involve him, but would not reveal them.
Dec. 8—Premier Asquith in Parliament said Britain will at any time consider peace terms responsibly submitted—Germany made another Frye reply—Britain surrendered to Washington protest against commandeering steamship Hocking before Prize Court decision.
Dec. 9—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in reply to Socialists in Reichstag as to peace terms said allies must ask for peace and war would go on until they did—Marcus Braun said to have carried secret papers to Austria for von Nuber.
Dec. 10—Kaiser recalled Boy-Ed and von Papen—Allies retreat out of Serbia; fall back on base at Salonica—Baron Zwiedinek accused of instructing Consuls to purchase neutral passports.
Dec. 11—Allies decided to persist in Balkan campaign—British enlistment said to have passed 4,000,000 mark.
Dec. 12—President Wilson's note to Austria on Ancona published.

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IMPORTANT PEACE MOVEMENTS.

In the first century a temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian. From that time on there were peace conferences held at various times, including the Peace of Religion signed at Augsburg on September 15, 1555; the unsuccessful conference between Benjamin Franklin John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, appointed by the United States Congress, and Admiral Howe, September 11, 1776, and the United States Treaty of 1814. It was not, however, until 1815 that the first peace society in the world was organized. It was called the New York Peace Society. In 1828 a national organization was formed and into this the State societies merged. On February 4, 1861, a peace conference was held in Washington, D. C., to prevent the Civil War in the United States.

International Peace Congresses were held in the following cities: London, 1843, 1851, 1890, 1908; Brussels, 1848, 1882; Paris, 1849, 1878, 1889, 1900; Frankfort, 1850; Edinburgh, 1853; Geneva, 1867, 1912; Berne, 1884, 1892; Rome, 1891; Chicago, 1893; Antwerp, 1894; Budapest, 1896; Hamburg, 1897; Glasgow, 1901; Monaco, 1902; Rouen, 1903; Boston, 1904; Lucerne, 1905; Milan, 1906; Munich, 1907; Stockholm, 1910; The Hague, 1913.

National Peace Congresses were held in the United States in New York City, 1907; Chicago, 1909; Baltimore, 1911; St. Louis, 1913.

The first Hague conference was held May 18, 1899, with twenty-six nations represented; the second was held June 15, 1907, with forty-four nations.

PEACE TREATIES.

Countries.	Where Concluded.	Date.
America-England (War of 1812)	Ghent	Dec. 24, 1814
American Civil War.‡	.....	.....
Argentina, Brazil, Chile	Buenos Ayres	May 25, 1915
Austria-Prussia	Prague	Aug. 23, 1866
Austria-Prussia with Denmark	Vienna	Oct. 30, 1864
Austria-Italy	Vienna	Oct. 3, 1866
Austria-France and Sardinia	Zürich	Nov. 10, 1859
China-Japan	Shimonoseki	April 17, 1895
England-American Colonies	Paris	Sept. 3, 1783
England-South Africa	Pretoria	May 31, 1902
England-France-Spain-Holland-Germany	Ryswick	Sept.-Oct., 1667
England-France	Bretigny	May 8, 1360
Ferdinand II. and Saxony	Prague	May 30, 1635
France-Spain	Aix-la-Chapelle	May 2, 1668
France-Germany	Frankfort-on-Main	May 10, 1871
French Republic-Germany	Luneville	Feb. 9, 1801
France-United Provinces	Nimeguen	Aug. 10, 1678
France and Allied Powers	Paris	April 11, 1814
France-Austria	Presburg	Dec. 26, 1805
France-Spain	Pyrenees	Nov. 7, 1659
France-China	Tien-Tsin	June 26, 1858
France-China	Tien-Tsin	June 9, 1885
France-Russia	Tilsit	July 7, 1807
France-Austria	Vienna	Oct. 14, 1809
Charles VI. of Germany and Louis XV. of France	Vienna	Nov. 18, 1738
Great Britain-Holland-France-Spain	Amiens	Mar. 27, 1802
Greece-Turkey	Constantinople	*Dec. 4, 1897
Hungary-Prussia and Saxony	Dresden	Dec. 25, 1745
Italy-Turkey	Ouchy	Oct. 18, 1912
Russia-Turkey	San Stefano	Mar. 3, 1878
Prussia-Saxony	Berlin	Oct. 21, 1866
Russia-Turkey	Adrianople	Sept. 14, 1829
Russia-Turkey	Bucharest	May 28, 1812
Russia-Turkey-England-France-Sardinia	Paris	Mar. 30, 1856
Russia-Japan	Portsmouth, N. H.	Sept. 5, 1905
Saxony-Prussia-Bavaria	Hubertsburg	Feb. 15, 1763
Spain-United States	Paris	Dec. 10, 1898
Sweden-Poland-Brandenburg and Prussia	Oliva	May 3, 1660
Turkey-Austria	Belgrade	Sept. 18, 1739
Turkey with Germany, Russia, Poland, and Venice	Carlowitz	Jan. 26, 1699
Turkey-Balkan Allies	London	†May 31, 1913

* Preliminaries signed at Constantinople September 13, 1897. † War was resumed. Final treaty signed at Bucharest August 10, 1913. Turkey-Bulgaria, September 29, 1913. ‡ Amnesty proclaimed by the President May 29, 1865.

The following peace treaties were also signed: Terminating the War of the Austrian Succession, Aix-la-Chapelle, October 7, 1748; settling the Eastern Question: Germany, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria, France, and Italy, Berlin, July 13, 1878; cession by Austria to France, Campo Formio, October 17, 1797; independence of Crimea, etc.: Russia and Turkey, Kutschoue Kainardji, July, 1774; on behalf of Greece: Great Britain, Russia, and France, London, July 6, 1827; settling the relations between Turkey and Egypt, London, July 15, 1840; cession by Sweden to Russia, Nystadt, August 30, 1721; cession of Canada to Great Britain by France and Florida by Spain, Paris, February 10, 1763; cession by France to Sweden, Paris, January 6, 1810; terminating the War of the Spanish Succession, Utrecht, April 11, 1713; ending the Thirty Years' War, Westphalia October 24, 1648. The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by treaty between Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands and was signed in London April 19, 1839, and ratified between the contracting powers in 1870.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PLAN—PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature in dispute between them shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon); and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted.

The investigation shall be conducted, as a matter of course, upon the initiative of the commission, without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be submitted within (time to be agreed upon) from the date of the submission of the dispute, but the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter in dispute after the report is submitted. (For Supplementary Memorandum by the Secretary of State, see World Almanac of 1915, p. 734.)

Treaties embracing this peace plan have been signed up to August 16, 1915, by thirty countries, as follows:

Salvador	Bolivia.	Costa Rica.	Norway.	Chile.	China.
Guatemala.	Portugal.	Dominican Republic.	Peru.	Paraguay.	Russia.
Panama.	Persia.	Venezuela.	Uruguay.	Great Britain.	Ecuador.
Honduras.	Denmark.	Italy.	Argentina.	France.	Greece.
Nicaragua.	Switzerland.		Brazil.	Spain.	Sweden.
Netherlands.					

All of these treaties, with the exception of those with the Dominican Republic and Panama, have been approved by the Senate, and the treaties with Guatemala, Great Britain, Costa Rica, Norway, Portugal, Paraguay, Spain, Peru, Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark, France, Russia, Uruguay, and Italy have become effective by the exchange of ratifications.

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IMPORTANT PEACE MOVEMENTS—*Continued.*

PLANS FOR PEACE IN ENTIRE WORLD ADOPTED BY SWISS.

The Swiss Peace Society at its annual meeting in Basel, May 18, 1915, adopted the following resolutions, which it was declared should be considered when the time came for the conclusion of peace in Europe:

First—The avoidance of any annexation or territorial changes which are in opposition to the interests and wishes of a population; a guarantee of religious liberty, free speech, and equality before the law for the minority.

Second—The creation of a permanent organization in which all European states shall be equally represented, for the purpose of safeguarding the order, peace, and safety of our portion of the earth.

Third—The development of an international law organization by continual Hague conferences.

The eighteenth of May is Peace Day (Hague Day) and the Sunday before Christmas is Peace Sunday. Its observance was asked by the American School Peace League.

WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY.

On January 9, 10, 1915, a conference was held in Washington, D. C., at which representatives from all the leading women's organizations and movements assembled to consider measures for promoting and formulating peace sentiment in the United States, and perhaps throughout the world. The Woman's Peace Party was thus formally launched. The purpose of this organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following was adopted as their platform:

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace. 2. Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture. 3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country. 4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace. 5. Democratic control of foreign policies. 6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women. 7. "Concert of Nations" to supersede "Balance of Power." 8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war. 9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies. 10. Removal of the economic causes of war. 11. The appointment by our Government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

Chairman—Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Chairmen*—Mrs. Anna G. Spencer, Meadville, Pa.; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York City; Mrs. Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Jay White, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge. National Headquarters, 116 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Organized in 1908 to promote through the schools and the educational public of America the interests of international justice and fraternity. Membership: All teachers in the schools of the country; students in secondary schools, normal schools, and colleges; persons otherwise enlisted in the general work of education may become members, without the payment of dues, by signifying their devotion to the purpose of the league.

President—Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Secretary*—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—William W. Andrew, Salem, Mass.

THE AMERICAN PEACE AND ARBITRATION LEAGUE, INC.

The corporate purposes of the organization favor universal peace by conciliation, joint commissions of inquiry and arbitration, through a permanent international court, arbitration treaties between all nations, and adequate armament for National security. *Honorary Presidents*—Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt. *President*—Henry Clews. *Treasurer*—Cornelius A. Pugsley. *Executive Director*—Andrew B. Humphrey. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION.

The purpose of the union is to spread the gospel of peace through church agencies. Andrew Carnegie, its founder, endowed the union with $2,000,000. Also, $10,000 was appropriated in April, 1914, for a world peace congress in London or Berne, which was postponed because of the war. *Secretary*—Rev. Frederick Lynch, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

National Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. Located in Boston from 1837 to 1911. Moved headquarters to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911. *President*, Theodore E. Burton, Washington, D. C.; *Executive Director and Acting Secretary*, Arthur D. Call; *Treasurer*, George W. White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.; *Director Central West Dept.*, Louis P. Lochner, 116 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; *Director Pacific Coast Dept.*, Robert C. Root, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Director New England Dept.*, James L. Tryon, Boston, Mass.; *Director N. Y. Dept.*, Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia Univ.; *Director South Atlantic States Dept.*, J. J. Hall, Atlanta, Ga. The society has 34 "Constituent Branches," and 21 sections of branch societies.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM.

To promote peace among the nations of the world, by encouraging a systematic study of the causes of war and the best methods to effect its abolition:

1. By the maintenance of a literary bureau for the moulding of public opinion regarding the various phases of the peace movement and the appalling nature and consequences of war;
2. By conducting a speakers' bureau to secure representative men for mass meetings, religious and patriotic services, conferences, conventions, chautauquas and congresses;
3. By organizing in every State in the Union and throughout the world, auxiliaries of the forum, to be controlled and directed from the international headquarters;
4. By creating public sentiment favorable to the establishment of a World Court for the judicial settlement of international disputes;
5. Also to work for the establishment of peace in the industrial world, by diffusing information relating to economic questions, and thus safeguard the rights of life, liberty and

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM—*Continued.*

property—securing such conditions of industrial and economic competition as are fundamental to the peace of the world.

The forum in endeavoring to bring about industrial peace is striving for the enactment of a measure which will make illegal the calling of a strike until the lapse of a fixed period of time for the purpose of investigation by an impartial tribunal, which shall render a report on the merits of the controversy. Official organ "The World Court," published monthly.

Honorary President—Hon. William H. Taft; *President*—John Wesley Hill; *Vice-Presidents*—Andrew Carnegie, Charles W. Fairbanks, Alton B. Parker; *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. Headquarters, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY; A FEDERATION FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

INCORPORATED under the laws of the State of New York. *Acting President and First Vice-President*—Caspar F. Goodrich. *Acting Chairman Finance Committee and Acting Treasurer*—Robert M. Thompson. *Secretary*—Andrew B. Humphrey. *Chairman Literary Committee*—Robert Underwood Johnson.

Board of Directors—John A. Stewart, Chairman, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Robert U. Johnson	William C. Demorest	Newcomb Carlton	Charles M. Turner	William B. Howland
A. B. Humphrey	Robert C. Morris	Poultney Bigelow	W. O. Hart	William A. Paton
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Caspar F. Goodrich	Jacob M. Dickinson	Frank S. Streeter	Wardner Williams	

The purposes of the society are:

1. To foster Americanism in the citizenship of the United States.

2. To bring together into a closer union, through the use of the federation idea, all those societies, associations, and general organizations, and all individuals engaged in any work which tends toward the use of our National language and an understanding of American laws and institutions.

3. To bring into mutual understanding all resident aliens intending to become citizens, all naturalized citizens, and all native citizens.

4. To aid in upholding the fundamental institutions of the United States and in fostering American ideals and loyalty to our common American destiny; and to that end to foster patriotism and inculcate in all the people a spirit of single-minded allegiance to our country and our flag.

5. The principal offices of the said society shall be in the Borough of Manhattan, city of New York, and the society shall have power to conduct its operations in all its branches, or in any part or parts thereof, in any of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and in any or all foreign countries where American citizens reside.

THE BIG BROTHERS' MOVEMENT.

This movement was founded in 1904 by Ernest K. Coulter in New York City. Since that time the work has been taken up in over one hundred cities. There is a staff of paid workers, supplemented by volunteers—lawyers, physicians, merchants, executives, teachers—all busy men, selected because of their good will and natural ability to do effective work. The Little Brothers are boys referred by parents, hospitals, police, courts, by other boys and by the boys themselves. They are the sons of widows, inebriates, prisoners, of careless or ignorant parents—boys who are largely the victims of their environment.

The task is to ascertain the cause of the boy's trouble—whether it be truancy, stealing, lying, running away from home, etc.; then, with the co-operation of parents, through the mediation of the Big Brothers, to build up within the boy a sense of honor and good citizenship. Every possible agency is employed to secure results—hospitals for examination or operation, the Y. M. C. A., church and settlement gymnasiums, industrial classes and boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, trade schools, camps, and farm schools. *President*—Franklin C. Hoyt. *Vice-Presidents*—Luther H. Lewis, Robert L. Gerry. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Ernest K. Coulter. *Secretary*—Charles A. Taussig. *Treasurer*—Francis J. Danforth. *General Secretary*—R. C. Sheldon. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTORS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Joseph H. Barker. *Vice-President*—Joseph W. Clymer. *Treasurer*—James S. Pierce. *Secretary*—James De La Montanye. *Headquarters*—314 West Fifty-third Street, New York City.

The object of the association is to enroll the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies for the purpose of reaching the boys and girls in the public schools and other educational institutions of the United States and to endeavor to inculcate a true patriotic spirit, thereby establishing a permanent bulwark for the safeguarding of the Nation, knowing that this influence will lead to better citizenship.

Any person is eligible to membership who is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, associate societies and auxiliaries thereto, all patriotic societies, teachers in the public schools, and any citizen of good repute.

The annual meeting, at which officers and directors for ensuing year shall be elected, will be held in the city of New York at the regular January meeting. Membership 600.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

CO-OPERATING WITH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

The American Legion, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on March 6, 1915. Object: The United States Government has no record of the present addresses and qualifications of its honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, nor has it information of available men trained in the various occupations essential to the conduct of modern war. The American Legion is formed to enroll the names of all such citizens qualified either by previous military or technical experience and who will now express their willingness to respond in case the Government should at any time need their services. The information obtained by the legion, carefully classified as to qualifications and localities by a thorough system of cross-indexing, is intended for the use of the Government.

Ineligible: Men serving in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or in the National Guard of any of the several States, being in the first line of defence are not eligible for enrolment in the legion. Upon their resignation or honorable discharge they, however, become eligible.

President—Alexander M. White. *Vice-President*—E. Ormonde Power. *Treasurer*—Henry R. Winthrop. *Secretary*—Dr. John E. Hausmann, 10 Bridge Street, New York City. *Directors*—Julien T. Davies, Jr.; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Arthur S. Hoffman. *The Council*—Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson, Luke E. Wright, George von L. Meyer, Truman H. Newberry, Charles J. Bonaparte.

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UNITED HISTORICAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW YORK.

Committee of Nine representing the United Historical and Patriotic Societies of New York. Object—To place on record facts proving that the Empire State played not only a prominent part, but a leading part in the events that brought about the independence of this country. *Chairman*—Dr. George F. Kunz. *Treasurer*—Stuyvesant Fish, 52 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Abram Wakeman, 96 Water Street, New York City.

THE AMERICAN DEFENCE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Advisory Board—Theodore Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, Truman H. Newberry, Hudson Maxim, David Jayne Hill.

Purpose—The definite object of the American Defence Society is to educate the voters of the country to the necessity of legislation for adequate National defence.

Platform—The American Defence Society is urging: An adequate Army, an adequate Navy, an adequate National Guard, an adequate National reserve.

To tell the truth about our defenceless condition; to say frankly what the Administration at Washington is doing, and also what it is not doing; to work for a careful expenditure of public moneys; to secure an adequate National defence without the perils of militarism, and, finally, to work for a permanent international peace—that, in short, is the platform of the American Defence Society.

Membership—Membership in the American Defence Society is open to all citizens of the United States who believe in securing and maintaining an adequate National defence. Membership includes: Service, 25 cents; annual, $1.00. The American Defence Society is dependent entirely upon the public for support.

AMERICAN DEFENCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY.

Under Charter from The American Defence Society, Inc.

President—Henry A. Wise. *Vice-Presidents*—Regis H. Post, Russell Doubleday, Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Gordon Knox Bell, Mark Sullivan, Daniel Frohman, John McClintock, Charles L. Poor, Dr. Lee De Forest. *Secretary*—Stuart D. Preston, 165 Broadway.

THE WAR RELIEF CLEARING HOUSE

FOR FRANCE AND HER ALLIES.

President—A. Barton Hepburn. *Vice-Presidents*—S. R. Bertron, Fred I. Kent, W. T. P. Hollingsworth, Lloyd Warren, W. Forbes Morgan, R. L. Bacon. *Treasurer*—Thomas W. Lamont. Executive offices, 15 Broad Street, New York City. Warehouses, 150 Bank Street, New York City.

WAR RELIEF HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Belgian Relief Society, 71 Broadway.

Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street.

British War Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Wounded Emergency Fund, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Secours Nationale, Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-second Street.

War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, 15 Broad Street.

The Soldiers' Toyland, old Knickerbocker Club Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

German War Relief Committee, E. Hecker, 1123 Broadway.

Red Cross Society, New York Branch, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue.

THE ROSICRUCIAN FELLOWSHIP.

The Rosicrucian Fellowship is an international association of Christian mystics, with headquarters at Mount Ecclesia, Oceanside, Cal.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Incorporated 1857. An institution located at Seventh Street and Third Avenue, New York City, devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art. Maintains free day and evening classes for men and women at least 16 years of age. A free library, reading-room, lecture courses, etc. Supported by income from endowments and voluntary contributions. Receipts in 1914, $185,896; expenditures, $191,552; permanent fund, $4,170,798. *President*—John E. Parsons. *Director*—Charles R. Richards. *Assistant Secretary*—L. C. L. Jordan.

NATIONAL TWILIGHT SLEEP ASSOCIATION.

This organization plans to send lecturers into the larger cities of the country to organize branch associations. *President*—Mrs. C. Temple Emmett. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett and Mrs. Julian Heath. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Frederick Stokes. *Secretary*—Mrs. Cecil Stewart. Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION.

President—Edwin R. A. Seligman. *Vice-President*—S. T. Howe. *Secretary*—Thomas S. Adams. *Treasurer*—Alfred E. Holcomb, 15 Dey Street, New York City.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

(YOUNG MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE AUXILIARY.)

The purpose of the auxiliary is to assist in supporting the affiliated institutions of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, and to further broad humanitarian efforts. *President*—Benjamin H. Namm. *Secretary*—Max Abelman. *Treasurer*—Julius Dahlman. Office, 732 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Membership, $3 per year.

THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The purpose of this association is "to establish and maintain a code of ethics among nurses; to elevate the standard of nursing education; to promote the usefulness and honor, the financial and other interests of the nursing profession." *President*—Miss Anna W. Goodrich, Teachers' College, New York City. *Secretary*—Miss Katharine De Witt, 45 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President-General.....Hon. James Simons, LL.D., S. C.
Secretary-General.....Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., R.I.
Assistant Secretary-General.....Mr. John Collins Daves, N. C.
Treasurer-General.....Mr. Charles Isham, Ct.
Assistant Treasurer-General.....Mr. Henry Randall Webb, Md.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI., which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d' Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects is subdivided into State societies, there being thirteen. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783..Gen. George Washington, LL.D., Va.
1800..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1805..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1825..Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A.M., S. C.
1829..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1839..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1844..Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A.M., Mass.
1854..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1896..Hon. William Wayne, A.M., Pa.
1902..Hon. Winslow Warren, A.M., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784..Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL.D., Va.
1787..Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A.M., Pa.
1799..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1800..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1805..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1811..Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M.D., LL.D., Mass.
1825..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1829..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1839..Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844..Hon. Horace Binney, LL.D., Pa.
1848..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1854..Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL.D., Mass.
1866..Mr. James Warren Sever, A.M., Mass.
1872..Hon. James Simons, A.M., S. C.
1881..William Armstrong Irvine, M.D., Pa.
1887..Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896..Hon. Winslow Warren, A.M., Mass.
1902..Hon. James Simons, LL.D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1799..Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829..Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857..Mr. Thomas McEwen, A.M., M.D., Pa.
1875..Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884..Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., R.I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1914. The next triennial meeting will be held at Asheville, N. C., in May, 1917.

The address of the Secretary-General is the Union Club, New York.

The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting May, 1914, was 1,007. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Wilson, ex-President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-General Miles and ex-President Loubet, of France. Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, and William McKinley were also honorary members.

President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

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SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

The following are the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the several State societies:

STATES.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.*
New Hampshire	Francis Coffin Martin	Daniel Gilman	Horace Morison.
Massachusetts	Winslow Warren	Horatio Appleton Lamb	David Greene Haskins, Jr.
Rhode Island	Asa Bird Gardiner	George W. Olney	Charles L. F. Robinson.
Connecticut	Henry Larcom Abbott	Morris Woodruff Seymour	Bryce Metcalf.
New York	Talbot Olyphant	Francis Key Pendleton	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey	James W. S. Campbell	William Pennington	Henry D. Maxwell.
Pennsylvania	Harris Elric Sproat	Tilghman Johnston	Grant Weidman.
Delaware	Philip Howell White	John Osgood Platt	Leonard E. Wales.
Maryland	Oswald Tilghman	Henry Randall Webb	Thomas E. Sears.
Virginia	Francis T. A. Junkin	Robert W. Massie	Levin Joynes.
North Carolina	Wilson Gray Lamb	John Collins Daves	M. De Lancey Haywood.
South Carolina	James Simons	Daniel E. Huger Smith	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia	Walter Glasco Charlton	William Hall Milton	George Francis Tenille.

* Post-office addresses of Secretaries are as follows: Massachusetts, Boston; Rhode Island, Hartford, Ct.; Connecticut, 60 Wall Street, New York City; New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City; New Jersey, Easton, Pa.; Pennsylvania, Lebanon; Delaware, Wilmington; Maryland, Baltimore; Virginia, Richmond; North Carolina, Raleigh; South Carolina, Charleston; Georgia, Savannah; New Hampshire, Boston, Mass.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

General President—James Mortimer Montgomery, New York City.
General Vice-Pres.—Richard M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Gen. Vice-Pres.—Walter Gilman Page, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. Wm. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
General Treasurer—James A. Sample, Wash., D. C.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, Ohio.
General Historian—Holdridge O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was instituted in New York City December 18, 1875, on the motion of John Austin Stevens, to be composed exclusively of gentlemen of Revolutionary War ancestry; reorganized December 4, 1883, to include civil officers who materially assisted in establishing American Independence, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the Anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the Capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the Evacuation of New York by the British Army, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the war of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that war; to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historical events of national importance, and to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members."

Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government, representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American Independence during the war of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The triennial meetings of the general society are held in the city of Washington.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Robert Olyphant. *Vice-Presidents*—Col. William W. Ladd, Philip Livingston and Col. William G. Bates. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Fraunces' Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Edgar B. Van Winkle. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.

There are thirty-one State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 7,000, that of the New York Society being over 2,300 and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,100.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

President—Miss Julia Chester Wells. *Vice-President*—Miss Laura Sylvina Heilner. *Secretary*—Miss Clara Richards, 113 West 31st Street, N. Y. City. *Treasurer*—Miss Annie Clarkson. Incorporated in 1894. The objects are "to renew, foster and develop among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the war of the Revolution, in the camp, and on the battlefield by their ancestors; to advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results; to cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who encouraged and assisted the patriot cause; to commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period."

THE DRAMA SOCIETY.

It is an organization of art-loving playgoers on a basis that secures to regular members of the society the best seats, for the best productions only, at the box-office price. There are no dues, and no initiation fees. The only condition imposed is that the members yearly attend ten productions found worthy of the intelligent playgoer, within the first month of the run. By insuring that intelligent plays receive immediate attendance and financial support, the society hopes to encourage the better forms of dramatic art.

President—Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, New York City. *Secretary*—John Corbin, 131 East Fifteenth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Thomas W. Lamont, 23 Wall Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George G. Haven, Jr., Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. Walter P. Eaton, Mr. Robert P. Perkins and Dr. Percy R. Turnure.

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National Association of Naval Veterans—*Commodore Commanding*—Walter E. Jacobs, New Haven, Ct. *Fleet Captain*—William Hines, Providence, R. I. *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—Sheldon H. Hoyt, Stamford, Ct. *Fleet Lieutenant*—Carter C. Morgan, Lafayette, N. Y. *Fleet Secretary and Paymaster*—Henry F. McCollum, 40 Shelter Street, New Haven, Ct. Organized 1887. 7,000 members, 1,500 contributing members. 20 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

The American Cross of Honor—This order was organized in 1898 and incorporated by act of Congress in 1906. The charter members were H. A. George, Richard Stockton, John J. Delaney, Andrew M. Taylor, Eugene Longstreet, and Thomas H. Herndon. The regular membership is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor, and its object is to advocate those great principles of the value and sanctity of human life, and the best means of preserving it.

Bronze crosses of honor are conferred in certain cases where great heroism is shown in saving human life. A gold cross of honor is awarded in exceptional cases to persons who by great daring have highly distinguished themselves in saving life. This cross also is conferred biennially upon some person nominated by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution of Great Britain for the most heroic service in saving life; the person thus honored must have received the gold life-saving medal of the said institution.

The President of the United States is Honorary President of the order. M. Armand Fallières, ex-President of France; the German Emperor, the King of Great Britain, the King of Italy, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Andrew Carnegie are honorary members.

President—Thomas H. Herndon. *Vice-President*—Capt. Louis I. Van Schaick. *Secretary*—Harry A. George. *Treasurer*—Richard Stockton. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Patriotic Order Sons of America—*National President*—J. Calvin Strayer, York, Pa. *Vice-President*—William J. Heaps, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary*—Charles H. Stees, 1617 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa. Place of meeting in 1917, Chicago, Ill. Membership 279,000.

Society of Colonial Wars—The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of the Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial or British authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or other high civil officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain. There are branch societies in 28 States.

Governor-General—Richard M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary-General*—John L. Merrill, 43 Cedar Street, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America—*Governor-General*—William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield, N. Y. *Secretary-General*—Henry S. Kissam, New York Society, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—George E. Scranton

The order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first Colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies. There are State societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Governor of the New York Society is William E. Fitch, M. D., 25 East Sixtieth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Eugene J. Grant, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order—This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the society.

Grand Sachem—John R. Voorhis. *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Thomas F. McAvoy, Edward C. Sheehy, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Henry W. Unger, John F. Ahearn, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Wauhope Lynn, William Dalton, Thomas Darlington. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—William Sohmer. *Sagamore*—Bryan P. Henry. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle, New York City.

Daughters of the Revolution—*President-General*—Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, New York. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. Henry T. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pa. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Fred M. Goss, Mass. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Frank P. Whiting, New York.

The general society was organized in the city of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." The office of the General Secretary is 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

New York State Society—*Secretary*—Miss Edith P. Gambrill, 2032 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution—A society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots and others was organized in San Francisco, Cal., after the centennial parade of July 4, 1876, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," from whence was organized in 1889 the California Society Sons of the American Revolution and became part of the National Society in that year. State societies exist in forty-three States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and France. The total membership of the organization is about 13,000. *President-General*—Newell B. Woodworth, Syracuse, N. Y. *Vice-President-General*—Henry F. Punderson, Springfield, Mass. *Treasurer-General*—

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John H. Burroughs, New York City. *Secretary-General*—A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.

The New York or Empire State Society was organized February 11, 1890. The following are the officers: *President*—Louis Annin Ames. *Secretary*—Jesse H. Clute, New York City. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntting.

Daughters of the American Revolution—*President-General*—Mrs. William Cumming Story. *Registrar-General*—Miss Grace M. Pierce. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Julius C. Burrows. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. William C. Boyle. *Chaplain-General*—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. Membership, admitted, 115,865; actual, 87,390; 1,455 local chapters exist in the States, the District of Columbia, Cuba, China, Mexico, and the Philippines, presided over by regents.

Eligibility—Any woman who is of the age of eighteen years, is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least two members of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrar-General, who reports on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sons of Veterans, U. S.—*Commander-in-Chief*—A. E. B. Stephens, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—E. W. Sanford, Albany, N. Y. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—George Duffy, Wilmington, Del. *Chief of Staff*—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Rake, Reading, Pa.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the city of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late Civil War. There are now about 1,154 camps, with a membership of 55,000 distributed among 27 divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or National body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the division is the Division Commander.

Lafayette Camp No. 140 (Division of New York) by roster of February 15, 1915, had 300 members and 4 associate members. *Commander*—James B. Turk. *Secretary*—Frederick F. Richardson, 62 William Street, New York City.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Mrs. Libbie Meis, Philadelphia, Pa., is National President, and Mrs. Katie Hardcastle, Philadelphia, Pa., National Secretary.

New York Division, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, U. S. A., Mrs. Ida B. Lange, President, 185 East Ninety-third Street, New York City. A patriotic order, organized to assist the needy veteran and his family, to perpetuate the memory and history of the heroic dead of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

Sons of Confederate Veterans—This organization is composed of the male descendants of men who fought in the Confederate Army or Navy during the Civil War. It was formed in 1896 for benevolent, social, and historical purposes. The following are the officers: *Commander-in-Chief*—W. N. Brandon, Little Rock, Ark. *Adjutant-in-Chief*—Nathan Bedford Forrest, Memphis, Tenn. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

Army of the Philippines—*Commander-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A, of Portsmouth, Ohio. *Adjutant-General*—Frederic Kensel, 953 Foster Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—Dr. John W. Goggin, 1305 Heyworth Building, Chicago, Ill. Any officer, soldier, or sailor of the regular or volunteer Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served honorably in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War or the Philippine insurrection is eligible to membership.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States—*Commander-in-Chief*—Gus E. Hartung, Denver, Col. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Albert J. Rabing, 608 W. 139th Street, New York City. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Andrew Hawkins, South Minneapolis, Minn. *Adjutant-General*—R. G. Woodside, 329 Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This society is composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in Cuba or Porto Rico, between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, in the China Relief Expedition, or in Guam, or the Philippines, from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, or who since July 4, 1902, have served in the Philippines and whose service entitled them to campaign badges, issued by the Government of the United States.

Its objects are to preserve and strengthen fraternity among its members, to assist worthy comrades; to care for the widows and orphans of deceased comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to cultivate the spirit of patriotism; to work for the universal spread of liberty, equal rights and justice to all men; and to preserve and defend the United States of America from all her enemies whomsoever.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War—Instituted February 2, 1899. Headquarters, 78 Broad Street, New York City. Officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-in-Chief*—Capt. Milton J. Foreman, Chicago, Ill. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Capt. W. Tyson Romaine, 78 Broad Street, New York City. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad Street, New York City. The Commander of the New York Commandery is Com. Albert Moritz, Brooklyn, N. Y. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba July 31, 1898, to preserve the history of events in the campaign of the Army and Navy in Cuba, between July 14 and 17, 1898. *President*—Major-Gen. Chas. F. Humphrey, U. S. A. *First Vice-President*—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. *Second Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. A. A. Harbach, U. S. A. *Third Vice-President*—Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. A. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Chas. A. Williams, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—Gen. Philip Reade. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $17. No initiation fee. There is a branch society in Illinois. Membership, 1,183.

United Spanish War Veterans—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans. Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which was added in 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and in 1908 the Veteran Army of Philippines. *Commander-in-Chief*—L. C. Dyer, St. Louis, Mo. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Neil F. McDonald, Charlestown, Mass. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Edward R. Conley, Scranton, Pa. *Adjutant-General*—J. A. Costello, Washington, D. C. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines prior to 1902 are eligible to membership. Headquarters, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

United States Volunteer Association—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 44,000. It is National in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col. Wm. C. Lilier, Indianapolis, Ind. *First Vice-President*—G. A. Wheatley, Texas. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indiana.

Society of American Wars—*Commander-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Bixby. *Recorder-General*—Major Hamilton Rowan. For the purpose of paying just homage to the memory of those who conquered that we might live, and to inculcate and foster

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in all citizens that love of country and flag and that ambition for honorable achievement upon which so largely depends the maintenance of our high position among nations. An applicant for membership in the society must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and reputation, who is: (*a*) A lineal descendant of an ancestor who served as a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Deputy-Governor of any of the thirteen Colonies. (*b*) A member of the Council of War of any of the thirteen Colonies. (*c*) A lineal descendant of a military or naval officer under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to April 19, 1783. (*d*) A military or naval officer who has served with honor as a commissioned officer of the United States, in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service, in any war in which the United States has been engaged, or a lineal descendant thereof. (*e*) A lineal descendant of a Companion of the Society of American Wars. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Membership, 1,020. New York State Commandery: *Commander*—Capt. Francis M. Gibson. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Lieut. Rufus George Shirley. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Jesse W. Reno, 684 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. *Recorder*—Major W. T. Romaine, Army and Navy Club, New York City. Membership, 200.

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—The society was founded July 4, 1907, at Jamestown Va. Its purpose is to help educate the people in love and patriotism to country, and to encourage a devotion which will stimulate them to offer upon the altar of their country their lives and property (if necessary) for its continuance and prosperity. Eligibility: Men or women who are over twenty-one years of age and are linealy descended from one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—W. Gordon McCabe, Richmond, Va. *Secretary*—Carl M. Kneass, Stoneleigh Court, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—John S. Braxton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Military Order of Foreign Wars—The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the city of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the four foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the institution of the order the United States has fought two foreign wars (war with Spain and China campaign). By an amendment to the Constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

State commanderies now exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N. *Secretary-General*—Major David Banks, 23 Park Place, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Gen. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge Advocate-General*—J. Alston Cabell. Present membership, about 1,200 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.

Society of Mayflower Descendants—The General Society of Mayflower Descendants is made up of several State societies, organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. Societies have been formed in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington, and Kansas.

Officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Washington, D. C. *Secretary-General*—Walter S. Allerton, New York. *Treasurer-General*—Henry H. Belknap, Pennsylvania.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York, December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Every descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, is eligible to membership. Headquarters, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. *Governor*—Frederick C. Seabury. *Deputy Governor*—Russell Benedict. *Secretary*—Chandler Smith. *Treasurer*—Walter S. Allerton.

Order of Washington—This society is similar to the Orders of Chivalry instituted in Europe. Its purposes are to promote the growth of the spirit of patriotism, to cultivate the study of history, to preserve family records and other documents relating to the rise of the Republic, to stimulate a National pride and to preserve the integrity, honor and Christian manhood of the members. Eligibility: The ancestor must have arrived in America prior to 1750, have been a landowner or founder of a town, and have held some official, military, naval or ministerial position in Colonial days and also had a descendant who assisted the Colonies in attaining their independence.

Commander-General—Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton. *Vice-Commander-General*—Gen. Marcus J. Wright. *Secretary-General*—Alfred B. Dent, 906 A Street S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*—Dr. Charles H. Bowker. *Chancellor-General*—Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Aztec Club of 1847—This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are 218 members.

President—Col. George A. Porterfield, Charles Town, W. Va. *Vice-President*—Gen. H. G. Gibson, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Abert, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William Taylor Snyder, Washington, D. C.

National Society Colonial Daughters of America—*President-General*—Mrs. Betty B. Taylor. *Secretary-General*—Miss Mary Florence Taney, Covington, Ky. *Registrar-General and Treasurer*—Mrs. Geogena Hodge Bailey and Miss Florence May Washington.

The society was organized May 1, 1907, and its object is to perpetuate in enduring form the memory of the women of the Colonial period from 1607 to 1775. Headquarters, Newport, Ky.

United States Daughters of 1812—*President-National*—Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Chicago, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. J. Johnstone, Humboldt, Iowa. The office of the National society is at Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

Eligibility—Any woman over eighteen years of age, of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military, or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), provided the applicant be acceptable to the society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1. The President of the New York State society is Mrs William Gerry Slade; the Corresponding Secretary is Miss Eloise Rand Butler.

Washington Headquarters Association—*President*—Mrs. N. Taylor Philips. *Treasurer*—Mrs. H. C. Tuttle. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Malcolm McLean. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John F. Yawger, 808 West End Avenue, New York City. The purpose of the association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and

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Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—*President*—Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Eugene Reilley, 508 Park Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. William B. Williams, Lapeer, Mich.

Colonial Dames of America—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the city of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance; to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This society already has a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

President—Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 18 East Eighth Street, New York City. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Ira Davenport. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. E. W. Humphreys. *Treasurer*—Mrs. George Augustus Lung. *Secretary*—Miss Borrowe. *Historian*—Mrs. Arthur Sutcliffe.

National Society Colonial Dames of America—The National Society of Colonial Dames of America is composed of forty corporate societies, of which there is one in each of the thirteen original States, and the District of Columbia, and in twenty-six other States. It was founded as a memorial of the Thirteen Colonies. Membership is by invitation only. The membership is about 9,000. It holds a biennial council in Washington, D. C.

President—Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. R. Miller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Haverford, Pa.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York maintain the Van Cortlandt House Museum in Van Cortlandt Park and give prizes for essays at the Teachers' College and the University of Rochester. The society supports four classes in the City History Club, and gives a gold watch annually to the best cadet on the training ship Newport. It has a library of 1,700 genealogical and historical volumes at the rooms of the society, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

President—Mrs. William Bedlow Beekman. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. F. F. Thompson. *Treasurer*—Miss Julia McAllister. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, 4 East Seventy-second Street, New York City. Membership, 652.

Daughters of Holland Dames—Descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherland.

The objects of the society are to perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relating to the Dutch in America, and to erect commemorative and durable memorials to be lasting tributes to the early Dutch settlers.

Directress-General—Mrs. William T. Helmuth, 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, 644 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J. *Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Alice Hart Neafie, 23 Prospect Avenue, Goshen, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, Mount Vernon, N. Y. (Report of 1914.)

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union—This association was organized in 1853 by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington. In 1858 the amount required was paid over, $200,000, and the property received; it included 237 acres around the mansion and tomb, out of the 8,000 acres owned by Washington. The estate is cared for and directed by a Regent, assisted by one Vice-Regent from each State represented; there are now thirty-two. They hold their council at Mount Vernon every year in May. Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham was the first Regent.

The present officers are: *Regent*—Miss Harriet C. Comegys, Dover, Del. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Essex Farm, Riderwood, Md. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John J. Pringle, Chicora Wood, Georgetown, S. C. *Treasurer*—Arthur T. Price, 1711 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic—*National President*—Mrs. Catharine De Lacy Roche, Scranton, Pa. *National Secretary*—Mrs. Anna De Lacy Peel, Scranton, Pa. *National Treasurer*—Mrs. Olive I. Allison, Richmond, Ind.

United Daughters of the Confederacy—The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the Constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. To instruct and instil into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. The organization now has 1,575 chapters in the United States, North and South, and one chapter in the City of Mexico. The organization has about 90,000 members.

President—Mrs. F. G. Odenheimer, Jessup, Md. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Fannie Ransom Williams, Newton, N. C. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. W. F. Baker, Savannah, Ga. *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. B. Tate, Pulaski, Va.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York—The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was organized April 11, 1890, incorporated December 5, 1911. "Its object shall be to perpetuate the memories of our fallen comrades, to bury our dead and minister to the wants of the living who are needy and worthy Confederate soldiers and sailors, avoiding everything partaking of partisanship in religion or politics, and to lend our aid to the maintenance of law and order."

Commander—Richard H. Gordon. *Lieut.-Commander*—James E. Graybill. *Adjutant*—Capt. Clarence R. Hatton. Meetings held last Thursday of each month. Headquarters, Hotel Astor, New York City.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee—*President*—Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa. *Recording Secretary*—Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio. The society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters is at Cincinnati.

Army of the Tennessee Association—*President*—H. L. Dean. *Secretary*—Byron W. Bonney, 624 C Street N. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S. Roy. Organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership.

National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America—This society was organized in Washington, D. C., June 7, 1898, by Eugenia Washington, Helen M. Boynton, and Pella H. Mason. The objects are to preserve the history of Colonial and Revolutionary times, to inculcate patriotism in the present generation, and in times of war to obtain and forward supplies for field hospitals. *National President*—Mrs. William Van Zandt Cox, Emery Place, Washington, D. C. *National Vice-President*—Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Washington, D. C. *National Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. George G. Martin, 101 The Wyoming, Washington, D. C. *National Treasurer*—Mrs. William M. Hannay, Washington, D. C.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland—*President*—Gen. Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind.

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Corresponding Secretary—Lieut. C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga, Tenn. The society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. The permanent meeting place is Chattanooga, Tenn. (Report of 1914.)

Society of the Army of the Potomac—*President*—Col. Andrew Cowan. *Treasurer*—Charles A. Shaw, Mount Kisco, N. Y. *Secretary*—Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 1,500.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society—This society has chapters for the study of Socialism in sixty-five colleges and universities in the United States and alumni chapters in Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Springfield, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, Boston, Fresno, Cal., and Washington. Headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

President—J. G. Phelps Stokes, Yale University. *Secretary*—Leroy Scott. *Treasurer*—Mary R. Sanford, Vassar. *Organizing Secretary*—Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan University.

National Association of State Universities—*President*—Frank Strong, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. *Vice-President*—Thomas D. Boyd, President Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. *Executive Committee*—Chancellor Strong of Kansas, Chairman; President Benton of Vermont, Secretary; President Boyd of Louisiana, the United States Commissioner of Education, Chancellor Avery of Nebraska, and President Dunlway of Wyoming.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—This society was organized by men nominated and elected by the American Social Science Association at its annual meeting in 1898, with a view to the advancement of art, music, and literature.

Qualification for membership is notable achievement in art, music, or literature. The number of members is limited to 250.

President—Edwin Howland Blashfield, 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Ripley Hitchcock, 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

American Federation of Arts—The American Federation of Arts is an association of art organizations constituting chapters and of individuals. It was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, which was called by the Regents of the National Academy of Art. Yearly conventions have been held since that time. The federation has 215 chapters, 1,000 associate members, and 402 active.

The federation publishes a monthly magazine, *Art and Progress*, and *The American Art Annual*.

The objects of the federation are to unify the art interests of the country and to stimulate popular interest in art of all kinds. It acts as a clearing-house for public opinion in matters of legislation and civic art.

President—Robert W. De Forest, New York. *First Vice-President*—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Lelia Mechlin, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—N. H. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.

International Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters—*Perpetual Secretary*—Dr. Francis C. Nicholas, New York City. *President*—Dr. Thomas G. Lewis, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—E. B. Webster, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—C. N. Murray, 1639 W Street S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—J. D. McLaren, Washington, D. C. Organized and incorporated, Washington, D. C., 1910. Object: The promotion of the study of sciences, arts, and letters on an international basis. Meetings at Oriental University Hall, 1400 Chapin Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Annual dues, $2.00. Membership, 75. (Report of 1914.)

American Society of Landscape Architects—The American Society of Landscape Architects was organized 1899. Eighty-six members. *President*—Prof. James S. Pray, 50 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. *Secretary*—Alling S. De Forest, Sibley Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving—*President*—Mrs. August Belmont. *Treasurer*—Miss Anne Morgan. *Secretary*—Miss Miriam K. Oliver. Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. The object of this society shall be to eliminate through co-operative effort the custom of giving indiscriminately at Christmas and to further in every way the true Christmas spirit of unselfish and independent thought, good-will, and sympathetic understanding of the real needs of others. Any girl or woman is eligible who, accepting the object of the society and signing a membership card, agrees to further its purpose by joining an existing squad or by herself forming a squad. The dues shall be 10 cents a year. Each member shall be given an S. P. U. G. button, which shall be worn during all campaigns.

Christian Socialist League of America—*Secretary*—Dr. John D. Long, 406 Second Avenue, Astoria, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Mary Allen Stuart, New York City.

Traveler's Protective Association—*President*—C. F. Tomlinson, High Point, N. C. *Vice-President*—Louis Ochs, New Orleans, La. *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. S. Logan, 915 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 48,000.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States — *President* — Lieut. McHenry Howard. *Vice-President*—Lieut. Joseph Packard. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve Vice-Presidents and an executive committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871 "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 774.

United Confederate Veterans—This association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purposed is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its Constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the association is at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,807. Number of members, according to last report, estimated about 40,000 to 50,000.

Commander—Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Major-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. V. White, Norfolk, Va.

Army of Tennessee Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.

Trans-Mississippi Department — *Commander* — Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Vanzandt, Fort Worth, Tex. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Fort Worth, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ.

Arlington Confederate Monument Association—During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the city of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defence of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented. It is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association. *Vice-President*—Col. Hilary A. Herbert, Washington, D. C. *Recording*

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Secretary—Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, Washington, D. C. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William O. Roome, 911 North Carolina Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Wallace Streater, Washington, D. C.

The American Flag Association—*President*—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Louis A. Ames, 99 Fulton Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Major Henry L. Swords, U. S. Custom House, New York City. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The association is composed of individual members and also the members of the flag committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

American National Red Cross—Incorporated by Congress, 1905. National headquarters, 1624 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. *President*—Woodrow Wilson. *Vice-President*—Robert W. De Forest. *Treasurer*—John Skelton Williams. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee. *Chairman of Central Committee*—Wm. H. Taft. *National Director*—Ernest P. Bicknell. *Executive Committee*—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Robert W. De Forest, Franklin K. Lane, Robert Lansing, Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., Surgeon-Gen. William C. Braisted, U. S. A., Charles D. Norton.

Imperial Order of the Dragon—Commemorating the China Relief Expedition of 1900. *Grand Viceroy*—C. A. Lomas. *Custodian of Archives*—W. C. Manly. *Custodian of Finance*—Harry Pierce. *Surgeon*—Samuel E. Reeves, M. D. *Chaplain*—Rev. Cecil McAdie. Every officer, soldier, sailor or marine at present in the service or honorably discharged or retired from the service of the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who is entitled to the Chinese Campaign Medal may become life members upon the payment of $3.00. This fee includes the official insignia and life membership card, and no other dues and assessments are to be made. Address all communications to Custodian of Archives, 502 West 173d Street, New York City.

Military Order of the Dragon—*President*—_____. *Vice-President*—Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, U. S. N. *Registrar*—Major Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York—The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York was instituted in New York City November 25, 1790, exclusively by officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution, and was duly confirmed as a separate corps in the organized militia of the State by Governor George Clinton March 3, 1791. Congress, in its Militia laws of 1792, 1874, 1903, and May 27, 1908, enacted that it should retain "accustomed privileges" as a component part of the organized militia, supplemental to the National Guard and the status of the corps, as part of the active militia, has also been embodied in several State statutes.

When composed wholly of Revolutionary veterans, it was in the military service of the United States, June 25 to July 2, 1812, and September 2, 1814, to March 2, 1815, and afterward recruited exclusively from veterans War of 1812, until 1890, when the surviving veteran original members amended their regulations to admit male descendants of original members or male descendants of those who served honorably in the War of 1812 and the War of the Revolution, which limitation was fixed by law March 9, 1895.

On January 8, 1826, the Military Society of the War of 1812 was formed at New York City exclusively by officers of the regular Army, Navy, and volunteer services of that war, and consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and was constituted by law the Civic Association of the Corps, for "patriotic and other laudable purposes." Its last Revolutionary member, Daniel Spencer, died March 4, 1854, aged 95; its last War of 1812 member, Hiram Cronk, died May 13, 1905, aged 105.

The officers are: *Colonel-Commandant*—Asa Bird Gardiner. *Vice-Commandant*—Lieut.-Col. Charles Elliot Warren. *Brigadier-Major*—Walter Lispenard Suydam, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City. *Paymaster*—James Mortimer Montgomery. *Chaplain*—F. Landon Humphreys.

The officers are commissioned, and the Corps, with the National Guard, form a part of the active militia of the State.

The General Society of the War of 1812—Composed of federated State societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, and New Jersey, the members of each of which State societies are borne upon the membership roll of the general society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-1814 in the Army, Navy, Revenue Marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Herbert M. Leland, 10 Post-Office Square, Boston, Mass. *Registrar-General*—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, M. D., Orange, N. J. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—A. Leo Knott, Maryland. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland.

Society of the Sons of Oneida—*President*—Joseph M. Deuel, 125 West Eightieth Street, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Samuel A. Beardsley, 50 Wall Street, New York City; James L. Bennett, Chas. R. Carruth, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Charles H. Wilson, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Charles E. Cady, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—Elihu Root, James R. Sheffield, James E. Duross, A. Delos Kneeland, and Wm. F. Miller.

Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion—The legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 336 such members.

Commander—Wm. D. Dickey, 381 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Orville T. Chamberlain, Elkhart, Ind. *Junior Vice-Commander*—John McCloy, U. S. N. *Quartermaster*—Alexander A. Forman, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chaplain*—Wm. S. Hubbell, Bible House, New York City. *Adjutant*—John Brosnan, 381 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chief of Staff*—Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.

Naval History Society—The Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, enacted the following law incorporating the Naval History Society:

Sec. 2. That the object of such corporation shall be to discover and procure data, manuscripts, writings, and whatever may relate to naval history, science, and art, and the surroundings and experiences of seamen in general and of American seamen in particular, and to preserve same by publication or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That said corporation shall have the right to hold meetings at any place in the United States, but annual meetings for the election of officers shall be held in the city of Washington, where the principal office of said corporation shall be.

Sec. 5. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold, by gift, grant, purchase, or devise, real and personal property not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall be used and administered as a trust for the purposes of the corporation, and so far as unexpended transmitted to their successors for the further promotion of such purposes.

Sec. 6. That the government of such corporation shall be vested in a board of eleven managers, to be elected by the members of such corporation, and the corporation shall have such officers as its Constitution and by-laws may prescribe.

President—Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., Pomfret, Ct. *Vice-President*—Robert M. Thompson, Washington, D. C. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Robert W.

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Neeser, 247 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Library, 29 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Naval Order of the United States—The Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and Commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and California. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the Navy and Marine Corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated.

General Commander—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-Commanders*—Rear-Admiral H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., Massachusetts; Brig.-Gen. James Forney, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rear-Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N. *General Recorder*—Wm. A. Dripps (late U. S. N.), Philadelphia, Pa. *General Registrar*—Alex. W. Russell (late U. S. N.), Pennsylvania.

Army and Navy Union—The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The National organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer Army and Navy or Marine Corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. National headquarters, Washington, D. C.

National Commander—H. Oden Lake. *Adjutant-General*—E. P. Dunlap, Washington, D. C. *Inspector-General*—Henry Lee, 6700 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Andrew Oleson, U. S. S. Maine, care Postmaster, New York City.

The Union Society of the Civil War—*President-General*—Hon. Edward C. Smith, Vermont. *Registrar-General*—W. Ryam Jones, 45 Pine Street, New York City. *Secretary-General*—Col. Henry H. Andrew, 507 West End Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Frederic W. Lincoln, 17 State Street, New York City.

The society was founded in 1909 "To perpetuate the memory of those loyal officials who, outside the military and naval service of the United States, rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the National Government and Union cause during the Civil War." Eligibility—Any loyal Union man who between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, served as President, Vice-President, Justice of Supreme Court, Cabinet Officer, Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Senator, Member of House of Representatives, Special Commissioner or Executive Secretary of the United States, citizens who received by name the thanks of Congress for valuable services rendered to the Government during the Civil War, loyal Governor of loyal State, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, State Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Commissioned Officer of Governor's Military Staff, President of State Senate, Speaker of House of Representatives, Executive Secretary, State Executive, Counsellor, Office of State Provost Marshal's Department on recruiting duty for United States Volunteer Service, State Military Agent, member of commission, board or committee appointed by Governor to aid and assist in matters connected with National protection and defence, United States Military or Provisional Governor of secession State. Any other loyal Union man may be elected to membership who, outside the military or naval service of the United States between the aforesaid dates, rendered services to the National Government and Union cause, which may be considered by the General Board of Managers to have been of sufficient value to warrant his election to membership in the society. Any man twenty-one years of age is eligible to membership who is descended from any of the foregoing classes provided he may be found worthy.

George Washington Memorial Association—*President*—Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, New York. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Frank Northrop, New York. *General Secretary*—George Milbank Hersey, 609 Publicity Building, Boston, Mass.

To furnish our National capital with a building which will provide facilities for the holding of congresses and conventions—both National and International. The building will also provide office accommodations for the many societies of National scope devoted to the advancement of humanity which require National headquarters, such as the patriotic, scientific, educational, art, literary, sociological, and civic virtue federations. It will also set apart a room for each State (which appropriates its quota of the total amount to be raised) so that a permanent exhibit of the State's resources may be accessible to the vast number of people visiting the National capital. It is to cost $2,000,000 and will have an endowment fund of $500,000 for maintenance. The building may also be used for inaugural receptions and special public meetings authorized by Congress. The structure which is to embody this idea is to be known as the George Washington Memorial Building. In a broader sense it will fulfil Washington's wish expressed in his Farewell Address, to "promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." President Taft signed the bill on March 4, 1913, giving the association permission to erect this building in the north end of the reservation known as Armory Square, bounded by Sixth and Seventh Streets West, and B Street South, Washington, D. C. The Governors of forty-three States have accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of Advisory Councils being organized or appointed in their respective Commonwealths.

The total amount to be raised, $2,500,000, is equitably apportioned to the different States; for instance, Rhode Island, $50,000; Connecticut, $100,000; Massachusetts, $200,000; New York, $350,000, etc., etc. A considerable amount has been raised and paid in to Mr. Charles J. Bell, Trustee of the Permanent Fund, President of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C. Gifts are invited.

The United States Hay Fever Association—Forty-two years ago the United States Hay Fever Association came into existence as a joke. But very soon it was discovered that real service might be rendered hay fever sufferers through organization. The "joke" became a "practical" one and has so remained to date. The forty-second annual convention of the association was held at Bethlehem, N. H., on September 2, 1915.

The object of the association is the seeking for information which will serve to relieve sufferers with hay fever and their mutual benefit and comfort. Not only hay-feverites, but the townspeople and proprietors of hotels of places exempt from hay fever, the manufacturers of remedies for hay fever, and especially physicians who have made a study of this disease are invited to become members of the association, that all may work together for the best results.

State meetings were held at Ocean Beach, Fire Island, N. Y., John A. Wilbur, Chairman; Lake Placid Club, N. Y., Melvil Dewey, Chairman; Kane, Pa., Charles G. Snyder, Chairman; Eagles' Nest, North Carolina.

President—John R. Pinover, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Vice-President*—William M. Patterson, New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Miss L. B. Gachus, 39 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The National Council of Women Voters—*President*—Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, 605 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash. *Vice-President*—Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Harrison G. Foster, Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash. *Treasurer*—Dr. Cora Smith King, 51 The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

The object of this association is to educate women voters in the exercise of their citizenship and to secure legislation in equal suffrage States in the interests of men and women, of children, and the home. To aid in the further extension of woman suffrage in the United States. National headquarters, 605 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash.

American Proportional Representation League for Securing an Effective Ballot—*President*—Wm. Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; W. S. U'Ren, Portland, Ore.; Alice Thacher Post, Washington, D. C. *General Secretary-Treasurer*—Clarence Gilbert Hoag, Haverford, Pa. *Secretary-Treasurer for Canada*—Howard S. Ross, Montreal.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—*President*—Alfred Wagstaff.

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Vice-President—Gordon Knox Bell. *Secretary*—Richard Welling. *Treasurer*—Henry Bergh. *General Manager*—William K. Horton. *Superintendent*—Thomas F. Freel. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.

Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood—Founded March 3, 1913, by Katherine Tingley, Point Loma, Cal. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. H. Fussell. The parliament was convened at Point Loma, Cal., June 22, 1915, and will remain in session so long as the European war continues.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society—The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge, and now, under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its international headquarters at the world's theosophical centre, Point Loma, Cal.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in Nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing Raja Yoga schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy, and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its Constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own.

Secretary—J. H. Fussell, Point Loma, Cal.

Society of New York State Women—The society was organized in 1909 and incorporated in 1912. The object of this society is to promote interest along all lines pertaining to the development in New York State of the fine arts, civic and State prosperity, the betterment of conditions affecting women and children, the advancement of education in matters connected with the history of New York State and the encouragement of good fellowship among the members.

Men are eligible to associate membership; initiation fee, $2; yearly dues, $3; meeting place, Hotel Astor, second Monday of each month.

The officers and their addresses in New York City are: *President*—Mrs. Gerard Bancker, 2528 Broadway. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Wm. G. Demorest, 788 Riverside Drive. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. William K. Kirchner, 2380 Marion Avenue. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Arthur H. Leary, 107 West 119th Street.

National One-Cent Letter-Postage Association—*President*—Charles William Burrows. *Secretary-Treasurer*—George T. McIntosh. Headquarters, 627 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Non-Smokers' Protective League—The Non-Smoker's Protective League was organized in New York May 9, 1910. *President*—Dr. Charles G. Pease. *Secretary*—Eugenio di Pirani. *Directors*—Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse; President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Cornell; Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Prof. Thomas H. Stowell, University of Southern California; Prof. Winfield S. Hall, Northwestern University; Prof. W. A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. J. W. Seaver; Dr. Stephen F. Peckham, Brooklyn, and William H. Douglas, William B. Chapman, Asa F. Smith, Horace Greeley Knapp, Charles H. Valentine, George A. Rutherford, T. O. Abbott, Alphonse Major, New York; Arthur C. Laswell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. W. Roman, University of South Dakota, and Dr. Charles G. Pease of New York City.

Membership is open to any one in sympathy with the purposes of the league. Headquarters, 101 West Seventy-second Street, New York City.

New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations—*President*—Clay W. Holmes, Elmira, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—James P. Judge, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Treasurer*—John H. White, Schenectady, N. Y. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, New York City. There are 145 associations enrolled, with a membership of 142,000 and $19,000,000 assets.

Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations—*President*—Charles Stuart Folsom, New York City. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Edward M. Cutler, New York City. There are forty-six associations enrolled, with a membership of 63,000 and $28,000,000 assets.

Congress of State Societies—*President*—Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Robins A. Lau, 2528 Broadway, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, 219 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Bertha L. Soule, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Life-Saving Service of the City of New York—*President*—Commodore Charles L. Huson. *Vice-President*—Wallace E. Schaufele. *Treasurer*—Charles F. Stahl. *Secretary*—Henry E. Smolen. Headquarters, 220 Broadway, New York City. Life-saving stations in all boroughs of Greater New York. Complement comprised of 29 divisions, 137 commissioned officers, 1,070 surfmen and petty officers. Rescues, 432; assistance rendered, 1,026; first-aid cases, 2,886. Awards of medals, bars, certificates for heroic rescues, 101.

Anti-Horse Thief Association—Founded 1854; National order, 1; State orders, 7; sub-orders, 1,350; membership, 45,000.

The aim and object of the A. H. T. A. are concisely stated in the following preamble to the Constitution of the association:

We, the State order, including the delegates representing the subordinate orders of the "Anti-Horse-Thief Association," of the Kansas Division and its jurisdiction; in order to aid in the upholding of civil laws; to insure the safety of our people and the security of their property against loss by thieves, robbers, murderers, vagrants, tramps, incendiaries, and all violators of law, and to secure to us and our families the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness in the possession of our honest reward of labor with equal and just rights to all.

National President—E. Hitt Stewart, Kahoka, Mo. *National Secretary*—T. H. Dohrer, Arkansas City, Kan. *President*, Kansas Division—Bert Williamson, Newton, Kan. *Secretary*—G. J. McCarty, Coffeyville, Kan.

The Gateway Movement—The Gateway Movement is a campaign of agitation, education, and legislation through the press, pulpit, and lyceum in support of MY PLATFORM. Officers: *President*—George S. Lovelace (Great Commander Knights of the Maccabees). *Vice-Presidents*—Malcolm J. McLeod, D. J. Hendrie, John H. Greusel. *Founder and Secretary*—John F. Hogan (publisher and editor *The Gateway Magazine*). Office, 1124 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

MY PLATFORM—To combat Socialism; to uphold our representative form of government; to safeguard rights of life, liberty, and property; to promote respect for constituted authority; to assist in a better mutual understanding between capital and labor, rich and poor, employer and employé; to sustain workmen in their demand for just compensation; to support employers in their right for reasonable profits; to make clear that the interests of both sides are mutual, and based on loyalty in its broadest sense; to advocate individual initiative as the basis for all social, industrial, and political progress; to defend integrity of family, love of country, reverence for God.

Bald-Head Club of America—Organized in Falls Village, Ct., 1912. One of the conditions mentioned in the application for membership is the statement printed therein that the applicant's "bald spot is not less than three inches in diameter," and a further purpose is to promote social and fraternal relations between bald heads and cultivate a sentiment of sympathy for men who have hair. Membership fee, $1.

President—P. Davis Oakey, Hartford, Ct. *Vice-President*—George C. Woodruff, Litchfield, Ct. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Walter W. Norton, Lakeville, Ct. *Commissioners of Publicity*—Louis T. Stone, Winsted, Ct.; John Rodemeyer, Canaan, Ct., and Clifford Knight, Hartford, Ct.

National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children—This association, which was founded by Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossmann, has approached the problem of exceptional development from the point of view of the normal, or potentially normal, child as representing an actual, positive asset in human society. In doing this, this association has endeavored to elaborate a suitable and scientifically tenable classification and terminology which would enable students of this problem to understand the different types of excep-

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tional development in their true perspective. It is the purpose of this association to evolve methods by which this human waste can be avoided, just as modern processes of manufacture and industry have led to saving what was formerly waste material and what is now often turned into products more valuable than the original object of production." Organized in New Jersey in 1905.

President—Dr. Ira S. Wile, New York City. *Vice-President*—A. A. D'Ancona, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Waldemar H. Grossmann, Plainfield, N. J. *Educational Director*—Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossmann, Plainfield, N. J.

National Association of Postmasters—The National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898. The association consists of Postmasters of the first, second, and third-class Post-Offices in the United States, and Presidents and First Vice-Presidents of State Associations of Postmasters. Heads of the Post-Office Department and Chiefs of Bureaus are eligible for membership. *Secretary*—E. S. Shannon, Nashville, Tenn.

The American-Scandinavian Society—This society was organized 1908. Its purposes are to cultivate closer relations between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds between Scandinavian-Americans. In the season of 1913-1914 the society arranged a Scandinavian concert in New York and lectures by prominent Scandinavians. Headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. *President*—John Aspegrer. *Secretary*—Piler Grieff.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation—Consists of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, incorporated in 1911, to hold in trust and administer an endowment of more than $500,000, given by the late Niels Poulson, and other funds which may be intrusted to their care in order to cultivate closer intellectual relations between residents of the United States and the Scandinavian countries. The foundation carries out this end by granting stipends to students, and aids to educational undertakings by publishing the Scandinavian classics, Scandinavian monographs, and the *American-Scandinavian Review*, and by maintaining a bureau in New York. In the Scandinavian countries it is represented by advisory committees appointed by the Kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street. *Secretary*—Henry Goddard Leach.

American Civic Alliance—The specific objects of the American Civic Alliance are to encourage the co-operation of all civic and non-partisan interests in every part of the Nation, in improving the standards of American citizenship, in increasing the efficiency of American institutions for the service of popular welfare, and in preserving and promoting distinctively American ideals.

Annual fees, $10, $5, or $2 a year. Life membership, $100. Annual meeting, the last Monday in December. Headquarters, 44 Broad Street, N. Y. C.

National Municipal League—*President*—Lawson Furdy, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—Chas. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Chester H. Rowell, California; John Stewart Bryant, Richmond, Va.; Dubley Tibbits, Troy, N.Y.; A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.; George McAneny, New York City; C. G. Kidder, New Jersey; Richard S. Childs, New York; Charles W. Dabney, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter L. Fisher, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Mass.; L. S. Rowe, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—George Burnham Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 703 North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chairman Executive Committee*—M. N. Baker, Montclair, N. J. The league is composed of individuals and associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or National parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the league may withdraw at any time.

League of American Municipalities—*President*—Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La. *First Vice-President*—L. A. Lapointe, Montreal, Canada. *Second Vice-President*—Patrick C. O'Brien, Newark, N. J. *Third Vice-President*—James M. Curley, Boston, Mass. *Fourth Vice-President*—Roswell O. Johnson, Gary, Ind. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md. *Honorary Secretary for Canada*—C. J. Brown, Winnipeg, Canada.

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows: The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the league includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada.

American Civic Association — *President* — J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President*—John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. B. Dealey, Dallas, Tex.; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Arnold W. Brunner, New York City; J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo. *Secretary*—Richard B. Watrous, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York City.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates a Federal Bureau of National Parks; it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of Nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment; it conducts a city planning department, and directs a National crusade against the "typhoid" fly. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

Society of Building Commissioners and Inspectors—*President*—James G. Houghton, Inspector of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn. *Executive Officer*—F. W. Fitzpatrick, 4200 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is an association of the chiefs of the building departments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, the principal cities of Europe, Australia, and China, to promote the "improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon. *Secretary*—Rev. Henry Anstadt. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D. Devoted to the repression of intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature; also giving special attention to anti-opium work in China, and the suppression of liquor selling among native races in Africa and elsewhere. The bureau has drawn sixteen laws that have passed Congress. Is now promoting bills for Federal censorship of motion pictures and prohibition of interstate telegraphing of race gambling bets.

National Housing Association—Established in 1910 to improve housing conditions, both urban and suburban, in every practicable way. Local associations or committees affiliated with the National association are being established in many American cities. *Secretary and Director*—Lawrence Veiller. *Field Secretary*—John Ihlder. Headquarters, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

National Highways Protective Society—*President*—Frederic R. Coudert. *Secretary*—Edward S. Cornell. *Treasurer*—Joseph A. Herron. Headquarters, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. To prevent the improper and unreasonable use of the public highways and public roads and places by the owners and users of horses, carriages, bicycles, automobiles, and all other vehicles; to enforce and protect the rights of the members of this corporation and the public in the reasonable and proper use of such public highways, public roads and places, en-

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deavor to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads by public authority; and in furtherance, and not in way of limitation upon the objects above enumerated, to endeavor to bring about reasonable and uniform rules and regulations for the use of the public highways, roads and places throughout the United States of America; to aid in the enforcement of the laws in respect thereto, and so far as may be lawful to aid in securing any such changes or modifications thereof as may be found necessary or proper. The society has a children's farm-garden in New York City (Jones's Wood), Sixty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues; playground for small children, Sixty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Established for the purpose of keeping children off the street and out of harm's way.

National Conference of Charities and Correction—The National Conference of Charities and Correction meets annually. The Forty-third Session—1916—will be at Indianapolis, Ind., May 10-17. *President*—Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, LL. D., Indianapolis, Ind. *General Secretary and Treasurer*—William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the National Conference is to be a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology, and social progress. The conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 500 pages, price $2.

The Secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning charity and correction, service free to members of the conference. Annual dues, $3.00. Sustaining membership, $10. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

National Veterans Relief Corps, Inc.—Incorporated December 28, 1914. Charitable organization for relief of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, their widows, and dependents. *President-General*—Charles O. S. B. Gumaelius. *Vice-President-General*—James S. Long. *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. Frederick Swetner. Headquarters, 307 Pulitzer Building, New York City.

American Association of Societies for Organizing Charities—The chief work of the association is to carry the message of organized charity throughout the country, and to assist in the formation of new societies, in response to a call which will probably exceed all present resources for such work.

Executive Committee—Mrs. W. H. Lothrop, Boston, Mass., Chairman; W. H. Baldwin, Vice-Chairman. *Treasurer*—W. Frank Persons. *General Secretary*—Francis H. McLean. General Office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The Anti-Saloon League of America—*President*—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City. *General Superintendent*—Rev. P. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio. *Secretary*—Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind. *Treasurer*—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., December 18, 1895, and is installed in all the States and Territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska

The league throughout the Nation employs about 1,000 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has about 175 offices from which were distributed during the year more than 2,000,000 book pages of anti-saloon literature per day during the year.

World's Purity Federation—This federation and the committee out of which it grew have been at work since November, 1900, and represents the largest and first real organized movement in North America, in a national and international sense, for the eradication of the traffic in women (white slave traffic); for the annihilation of public vice; for a higher and single standard of morals, and for the safe and sane instruction of the young in sex hygiene. Departments of work are maintained covering every phase of social purity work. An International Purity Congress is held every two years.

The international headquarters is at La Crosse, Wis. The officers are: *President*—B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis. *First Vice-President*—Rev. T. Albert Moore, Toronto, Canada. *Second Vice-President*—Dr. E. H. Pratt, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Laurence E. Brownell, Winnipeg, Canada. *Treasurer*—Dr. W. D. Lawrence, Minneapolis, Minn.

Columbians (International Order of Military Women)—Incorporated October, 1913. Weekly drills at armories and public schools under direction of Generals Foote, Hitchcock, and Janecky. J. Hungerford Milbank, founder. Headquarters, 206 Broadway, New York City.

American Society for Thrift—The society was founded to promote thrift by inquiry, discussion, and education. It accepts no fees or contributions; it sends out regularly literature on the subject of thrift. In brief, its function is to lead an American thrift propaganda. It has interested the National Education Association in its work, and that body has appointed a thrift board which is canvassing a plan of introducing thrift teachings in the public schools of America.

President—S. W. Straus. *Secretary*—Henry R. Daniel. Headquarters, 6 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Motion Picture Board of Trade of America, Inc.—Object: To foster trade and commerce among its members and to promote the business interests of such members; to reform trade abuses on behalf of its members; to secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions; to diffuse among its members accurate and reliable information as to the standing and character of those engaged in any or all branches of that industry, and to supply other information concerning said industry; to settle differences between its members and promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between them and to do and perform all such acts as may tend to promote the welfare of the industry at large.

Until the annual election, January 23, 1916: *President*—J. Stuart Blackton. *Vice-Presidents*—Carl Laemmle, Nicholas Power, John R. Freuler, W. Stephen Bush, F. J. Rembusch, Watterson R. Rothacker. *Secretary*—E. A. MacManus. *Treasurer*—Joseph W. Engel. Headquarters, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Cripples' Welfare Society—Chartered to assist cripples in procuring employment and to open to them such suitable departments of labor as their physical condition will permit them to pursue. To elevate the moral and physical condition of cripples by supplying them with artificial legs, arms, and appliances, thereby making them physically capable of earning a livelihood, thus reducing mendicancy, vagrancy, and pauperism among them.

President—Chas. Noel Douglas, 1299 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Bordeaux, France. *Second Vice-President*—Dr. Wm. Sheldon Coons, 26 Livingston Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. *Sec.-Treas.*—George W. Ryder, Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, New York City.

Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Membership 200.

American Association of Park Superintendents—Organized in 1898 in Boston, Mass. *President*—Emil J. Mische, Portland, Ore. *Vice-Presidents*—J. W. Thompson, Seattle, Wash.; John F. Walsh, New York City; Alexander Stuart, Ottawa, Canada; Emmett P. Griffin, E. St. Louis, Ill.; L. P. Jenson, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene V. Goebel, Grand Rapids, Mich. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Roland W. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash. Next session will be held in New Orleans, La., October, 1916.

National German Alliance—Founded 1900. *President*—C. J. Hexamer. Headquarters, 419 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Telephone Pioneers of America—The objects of this society are social. They are to bring together those who were associated with the early days of the telephone business and perpetuate those friendships made at that time. *President*—Theo. N. Vail. *Secretary*—R. H. Starrett. *Treasurer*—George D. Milne. Headquarters, 15 Dey Street, New York City.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson. *Registrar-in-Chief*—First Lieut. Thomas H. McKee. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion is 7,154.

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ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP AS FOLLOWS:

Original companions of the first class—Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865, or who served under the President's call of the 15th day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps. All midshipmen in the United States Navy and all cadets of the United States Army, who, while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point, actually rendered service.

Hereditary companions of the first class—The direct male lineal descendants, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, of deceased original companions of the first class, and of deceased officers not members of the order, but who were eligible as such, and whose direct descent shall in every case be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the order, or from the deceased eligible officer, and not otherwise.

Any original companion having no direct lineal male descendant, may, by writing, filed with the Recorder of his Commandery, nominate a companion of the second class from among the collateral male members of his family, descending only from his own brother or sister, and the person so nominated when he shall have attained the age of 21 years shall become eligible to membership for life in the second class.

Second class—The sons, and if there be no sons, the grandsons, of living companions of the first class, whether original, in succession, or by inheritance, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, shall be eligible to membership.

Third class—Companions of the third class are those gentlemen who in civil life during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same; and who, prior to the 15th day of April, 1890, were elected members of the order pursuant to the then existing provisions of the Constitution, the power to elect such having ceased at that date.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES.

No.	Commandery of the—	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa.	Philadelphia.	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	Flanders Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y.	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York
3	State of Maine.	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	First Lieut. Horatio Staples	83 West St., Portland.
4	State of Mass.	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal.	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Brevet Col. Wm. C. Alberger	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis.	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	Lieut. Amos P. Foster	Hathaway Bldg., Milw'e
7	State of Illinois	Chicago	May 8, 1879	Capt. Simeon H. Crane	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	District of Col.	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	Capt. Orton S. Clark	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Oregon	Portland	May 6, 1885	Lieut. Joseph E. Hall	Ainsworth Bldg., P't'd.
13	State of Mo.	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb.	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor	Leavenworth.
16	State of Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	222 Youngman B., Des Moines.
17	State of Col.	Denver	June 1, 1887	Lieut. W. H. Conley	Kittredge Bldg., Denver
18	State of Ind.	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash.	Seattle	Jan. 14, 1891	Walter B. Beals	Haller Bldg. Seattle.
20	State of Vt.	Burlington	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md.	Baltimore	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney	Baltimore, Md.

Instituted October 21, 1885.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Chautauqua Institution—*Chancellor Emeritus*—John H. Vincent. *Chancellor*—George E. Vincent. *President*—Arthur E. Bestor. *President of Trustees*—Clement Studebaker, Jr. *Treasurer*—Fred W. Hyde.

The Chautauqua Assembly, now Chautauqua Institution, was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. The annual assembly during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y., is a sixty-day programme of lectures, addresses, concerts, recitals, and various forms of platform entertainment, out-of-door recreation, and highly organized social group life. Local assemblies patterned after the parent Chautauqua in the United States number over 3,000.

The Chautauqua Summer Schools (Percy H. Boynton, Principal of Summer Schools) are annually conducted during six weeks of the assembly season. Faculty, 115; courses, over 200, in fourteen departments; six in academic subjects usually pursued in academies and colleges, eight in special professional work in Library Training, Domestic Science, Music, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, etc. Over 3,500 students annually.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (E. H. Blichfeldt, Manager), organized at Chautauqua in 1878, continues the educational influence of the assembly throughout the year. More than 350,000 members have been enrolled. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed. The time required is about one-half hour daily for nine months. Diplomas are granted to those who complete the course. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending $5 for the unit (four books, membership book and magazine for one year) to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

National Society for Broader Education—National Society for Broader Education of New York was organized in December, 1909; incorporated January, 1910, under the laws of New York. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of National life; in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people."

The society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit, and the newspapers. In 1915 its speakers delivered 543 lectures, its singers gave 458 concert lectures, several hundred sermons, conducted 527 discussions, conducted efficiency campaigns in 28 towns. *President*—George Edward Reed, S. T. D., LL. D., Harrisburg, Pa. *Managing Director*—Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., 55 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Dr. H. H. Langsdorf, 168 West High Street, Carlisle, Pa.

The Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools were established by D. L. Moody, and meet annually between about June 15 and about September 1. Bible Studies and Special Addresses are given in connection with the above, and the Northfield Schools each year from May 1 to October 1. The Northfield Schools comprise the Northfield Seminary for young women and Mount Hermon School for young men. *President*—William R. Moody. *Clerk*—Ambert G. Moody. Headquarters, East Northfield, Mass.

The John F. Slater Fund—In 1882 Mr. John F.

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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

On December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie of New York transferred to a Board of Trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, the income of which is to be devoted to "hastening the abolition of international war." The methods by which the annual income can best be expended for this purpose were left to be determined by the Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of the following members:

Elihu Root.	John W. Foster.	James Brown Scott.
Robert Bacon.	Austen G. Fox.	James L. Slayden.
Robert S. Brookings.	George Gray.	Oscar S. Straus.
Thomas Burke.	William M. Howard.	Charles L. Taylor.
Nicholas Murray Butler.	Samuel Mather.	Charlemagne Tower.
Joseph H. Choate.	Andrew J. Montague.	Andrew D. White.
Cleveland H. Dodge.	Henry S. Pritchett.	John Sharp Williams.
Charles W. Eliot.	George W. Perkins.	Robert S. Woodward.
R. A. Franks.	J. G. Schmidlapp.	Luke E. Wright.
Arthur William Foster.		

The officers of the endowment are Hon. Elihu Root, President; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Vice-President; Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary, and Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Treasurer. These officers have been annually re-elected. The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and Messrs. Butler, Fox, Montague, and Pritchett. The headquarters of the endowment is at Nos. 2 and 4 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., which property has recently been purchased. The trustees operate under a series of by-laws.

They have divided the work of the endowment into three divisions, viz.: Division of Intercourse and Education, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Acting Director; Division of Economics and History, Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, Director; and Division of International Law, of which Dr. Scott, the Secretary, is the Director.

The first division has established a European Bureau at 24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris, of which M. Jules-Jean Prudhommeaux is Secretary-General. A European Advisory Council has also been established, of which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is the President.

This division has conducted its work of propaganda by co-operation with other existing peace organizations in this country and in other countries; by a series of international visits of representative men to and from this country; and by a series of publications for gratuitous distribution, the most important of which thus far are "Some Roads Toward Peace," by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, containing observations and impressions in China and Japan in 1912; and the report of an international commission appointed to conduct an inquiry into the "Causes and conduct of the two Balkan wars."

The second division, the purposes of which are "to promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war, and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it," works in co-operation with a Committee of Research, consisting of nineteen of the leading economists of Europe, Japan, and the United States who have blocked out an elaborate schedule of researches, to be carried forward by well known students and professors. More than a hundred studies of this character have been arranged for, and several of these have been published.

The Division of International Law has for its purpose "to aid in the development of international law and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries; to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes." This division is now engaged in the preparation of a collection of all known international arbitrations and a companion work consisting of all known arbitration treaties. It has also in process of preparation the following works: Reports to The Hague Conventions; Cases Heard Before the Permanent Court of Arbitration; Resolutions of the Institute of International Law; an edition in Spanish of The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907; Treatise in Spanish International Law, and a number of other works, including publications in French of the following works: Lawrence—*The Principles of International Law.* Lisst—*Lehrbuch des Voelkerrechts.* Scott—*The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907.* Triepel—*Voelkerrecht und Landesrecht.* Westlake—*International Law.* Kleen—*Krigets Lagar.* De Louter—*Het Stellig Voelkenrecht.* The Institute of International Law has accepted its invitation to act as the advisor of the division regarding the conduct and development of its work. The trustees have approved a plan for the maintenance of a Summer or vacation school of internationallaw at The Hague, of which teachers and students of the subject from all countries may take advantage.

The main activities of the endowment are thus arranged on scientific lines, the results of the activities and researches of the latter two divisions to be utilized and popularized as a part of the propaganda of the first division. The plans of the trustees contemplate a world-wide international co-operation in each branch of the endowment's work. While these plans have been seriously interrupted, and may be somewhat modified by the European war, the outbreak of that war enormously emphasizes and illustrates the importance and the necessity of its work.

The annual meeting of the trustees is held at Washington on the second Friday of April, and a special meeting of the board occurs on the second Friday of November in each year.

The offices of the first two divisions are at 407 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City. The Division of International Law occupies the headquarters building of the endowment in Washington.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM.

(Department of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Founded 1897. W. J. Holland, LL. D., Director. Established on the broadest lines for the promotion of scientific research and the diffusion of knowledge. Collections, valued at more than $1,000,000, especially rich in the fields of zoology, paleontology, ethnology, and industrial art. Publishes *Annals*, 8vo. (9 vols. issued); *Memoirs*, 4vo. (6 vols. issued); *Annual Reports*, 8vo. (16 vols. issued).

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

An institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906. The institution is endowed with $15,000,000, to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities, and technical schools in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, and with $1,250,000 to provide for educational inquiry and publication. By the ninth annual meeting of the trustees in 1914, 332 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 100 pensions to widows of teachers, at an annual cost of $634,863. The amount of the average retiring allowance is $11,594.83, the average age of retirement being about sixty-nine years.

In the administration of its endowment, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The President of the foundation is Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; Secretary, Clyde Furst; address, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees $10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed." Mr. Carnegie added $2,000,000 to his gift in 1907, and $10,000,000 in 1911, making a total endowment of $22,000,000.

By an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above.

The trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the institution are conducted by an executive committee, chosen by and from the board of trustees, acting through the President of the institution as chief executive officer.

The Administration Building is situated on the S. E. corner of Sixteenth and P Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution——*Chairman*—Elihu Root. *Vice-Chairman*—Charles D. Walcott. *Secretary*—Cleveland H. Dodge. Robert S. Brookings, Charles P. Flenner, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry Cabot Lodge, Seth Low, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, William Barclay Parsons, George W. Pepper, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, Theobald Smith, William H. Taft, Henry P. Wolcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, Henry White, George W. Wickersham, Robert S. Woodward.

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by an act passed by the New York Legislature June 9, 1911, was organized November 10, 1911. As stated in the charter, it was organized "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation $25,000,000 and later added $100,000,000 to the original gift. The work carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years in founding and aiding educational institutions and in the making of grants to churches for the purchase of organs has been turned over to the corporation.

The trustees are Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, S. H. Church, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, and James Bertram. The officers are: *President*—Andrew Carnegie. *Vice-Presidents*—Elihu Root and Robert A. Franks. *Treasurer*—Robert A. Franks. *Secretary*—James Bertram, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904, and brought to the attention of the commission within three years of the date of the act.

Applications should be made by letter addressed to the manager, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The commission has awarded 1,128 medals—723 bronze, 387 silver, and 18 gold. In addition to the medals, $1,249,656 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and for educational and other special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to December 31, 1915, on monthly allowances. Pensions in force as of this date amount to $79,200 annually. The commission has also awarded $169,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters—at Brockton, Mass., $10,000; from the California earthquake, $54,462; at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., $35,000; at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000; at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., $10,000; at McCurtain Mine, McCurtain, Okla., $15,000; at Jed Mine, Jed, W. Va., $10,000, and for relief of Ohio and Indiana flood sufferers, $10,000.

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

President—Daniel Frohman. *First Vice-President*—Joseph R. Grismer. *Second Vice-President*—F. F. Mackay. *Treasurer*—William Harris. *Secretary*—E. D. Miner.

The Actors' Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses. There are 31 honorary members and 441 life members. Office, 1476 Broadway, New York City.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

Russell Sage Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, April 1, 1907, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America. The foundation does not attempt to relieve individual or family needs, but aims to eradicate the causes of distress.

TRUSTEES.—*President*—Mrs. Russell Sage. *Vice-President*—Robert W. de Forest. *Treasurer*—Cleveland H. Dodge; John H. Finley, John M. Glenn, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and Alfred T. White. *General Director*—John M. Glenn. Office, 130 E. 22d Street, New York City.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891; Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893; Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul, 1900; Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906; Cincinnati, 1908; New York, 1910; Chicago, 1912. At the close of the campaign of 1908, the league, including the Taft campaign clubs, comprised approximately 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 1,500,000. *Officers*—President, John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. B. Atherton, New York City.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun.

Board of Regents, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; William J. Stone, Member of the Senate; Henry F. Hollis, Member of the Senate; Scott Ferris, Member of the House of Representatives; Ernest W. Roberts, Member of the House of Representatives; Maurice Connolly, Member of the House of Representatives; Andrew D. White, citizen of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Fairbanks, citizen of Indiana.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with national scientific bodies, such as the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions and of various scientific researches, and standard tables. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

The Institution maintains a library, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 265,000 volumes and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. The Institution supports a table at the Naples Zoological Station. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Oriental art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and fifty-one paintings, representing some of the best work of one hundred and six American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE, carried on in accordance with the terms of treaties entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of scientific, literary and governmental publications between the Government of the United States and foreign Governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, and since its establishment more than 4,000,000 packages, containing many millions of publications, have been handled by it.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals; the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, and the LANGLEY AERODYNAMICAL LABORATORY are also branches of the Institution.

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COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHT UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 4, 1909.

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopædic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication) by..... (name of copyright proprietor), or in case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

COPYRIGHT FEES.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States. "In default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such Consular Officer or Secretary of Legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $26,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1915) about 2,363,873 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps, and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about a million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

The library is rich in special collections acquired since 1897.

In **Prints**—The Hubbard collection, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; Noyes works of Japanese artists; Garrett, 19,113 prints (on deposit); George Lothrop Bradley, 1,980 engravings; prints issued by the Government calcographies of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Austria-Hungary.

Manuscripts—The PAPERS OF NINE PRESIDENTS: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson. AMERICAN STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS: Franklin, R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman, Gideon Welles (deposited); James H. Hammond, J. L. M. Curry, Thomas Ewing. MILITARY PAPERS: Pickett papers, Gen. George B. McClelland, Gen. W. T. Sherman. DIPLOMATIC: Wm. Short papers. NAVAL PAPERS: Preble, John Paul Jones. COMMERCIAL HISTORY: Ellis, 1805-1853; Bourne, 1776-1816; Galloway (early part of the eighteenth century); letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore; Edward Dixon, merchant of Port Royal, 1743-1796. Biddle papers (Bank of the U. S.), deposited. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Papers of William Thornton; George Watterston. EUROPEAN ARCHIVES: Stevens Index, 1763-1783; upward of 100,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American Colonial history. Mercy-Argenteau family papers, fifteenth to nineteenth century. STATE PAPERS: Continental Congress; House of Representatives. COLONIAL DOCUMENTARY HISTORY: Records of Virginia Company; Spanish papers of New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam documents. SCIENTIFIC: Maury papers. MEXICAN HISTORY: Yturbide papers; Inquisition papers, 1759. LITERARY: Louise Chandler Moulton collection of letters.

Maps—The Kohl collection; manuscript maps of Lord Howe (and many other manuscript maps); the Lowery collection of maps of Spanish possessions now within the limits of the United States.

Printed Books—The Weber library (Sanskrit literature, 3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets); Hattala (Slavic, about 1,500 volumes); Yudin (Russian, 80,000 volumes); the Huitfeldt-Kaas (Scandinavian, 5,000 volumes); the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula (deposited); the Deinard collections of Hebraica, comprising upward of 14,000 titles, were given to the Library by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in 1912 and 1914.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886; October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of Gen. Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, Gen. Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly eight acres. The book stacks including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 100 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation for 1916, $660,105.00. For service and contingent expenses, $451,460.00; purchase of books, $98,000.00; building and grounds, $110,645.00.

Library Service—Library proper, 255 employés; copyright, 91; distribution of cards, 44; legislative reference, 17; disbursement and care of building and grounds, 134. Total, 541. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Copyright Office—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign Governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives; the Solicitor of the Treasury; ex-Presidents of the United States, the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; the members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans—While not a lending library, but a reference library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the library in question to supply, and which at the time are not needed in Washington.

Hours—The Library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christ-

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mas. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays, and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.

The Main Reading Room and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Librarian's Office is open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The other administrative divisions of the Library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

RO.

Ro is the name of the universal language constructed by Rev. Edward P. Foster of Marietta, Ohio. The first publication—an eight-page outline—of the language was issued in 1906.

Ro uses the method technically known as *a priori*, that is, it rejects all existing root words, whether of Latin or any other language, and uses as a basis simply the twenty-six letters of the alphabet. These letters it makes absolutely phonetic. No accents or diacritical marks are employed.

For the formation of words, Ro first analyzes ideas into their ultimate elements. Having completed the analysis, it chooses an initial letter or initial syllable to designate one of these primary elements or general concepts. Each added letter subdivides or particularizes so that the completed word represents an individual thought of the general signification denoted by the initial of the word. The initial letter represents, as it were, an army corps, the second letter a division of that corps, the third a brigade, the fourth a regiment, the fifth a company, and the final letter the individual soldier.

For example, Ro takes the initial "a" to denote pronoun; "ab" for pronoun of the first person; "abi" for this pronoun in the nominative case, "I;" "abiz," we; "abe," my; "abez," our; "abo," me; "abos," us. The initial "e" denotes verb; "eb" infinitive mood; "eba," to be; "ebe," to become; "ebi," to make; "ebni," to unmake; "ebo," to be made (passive voice). The initial "t" denotes time; "ta", definite period of time; "tab," moment, second; "tac," minute; "tad," hour; "tada," morning hour; "tadab," 1 A. M.; "tadib," 1 P. M.; "tag," day; "Tagab," Sunday; "tal," month; "Talab," January; "z" denotes number; "za," unit column; "zab," one; "zac," two; "zad," three; "zaf," four; "zag," five; "zeb," ten; "zec," twenty; "zed," thirty; "zib," one hundred; "zibzedzaf," 134.

This method of word-building is chosen as the scientific method, the only one that is absolutely international, definite or adequate for the twentieth century.

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.

German by more than 120,000,000 of people.		Spanish by more than 55,000,000 of people.	
Russian " " " 90,000,000 " "		Italian " " " 40,000,000 " "	
French " " " 60,000,000 " "		Portuguese " " " 30,000,000 " "	

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickes calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his Dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English	3,681	Spanish	108
Low German	126	Portuguese	21
Dutch	207	Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources	2,493
Scandinavian	693	Slavonic	31
German	333	Lithuanian	1
French from Low German	54	Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit	163
" " Dutch or Middle Dutch	45	European non-Aryan languages	20
" " Scandinavian	63	Semitic: Hebrew	99
" " (1) German	85	Arabic	272
" " (2) Middle High German	27	Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian	185
" " (3) Old High German	154	African languages	32
" " (4) Teutonic	225	American	102
" (Romance languages)	297	Hybrid	675
" from Latin	4,842	Unknown	12
" " Late Latin	828		
" " Italian	162		
Celtic	170		
Latin (direct)	2,880		
Provencal, from Latin	25		
Italian	99	Total	19,160

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 450,000 words.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littre's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

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ESPERANTO, THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Esperanto is an artificial language invented by the Russian Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland. It has only one object in view, namely, to serve as an international auxiliary language; it is not in the least intended to replace the national languages. The first book in the new language was published in 1887.

The Esperanto words are mostly of Latin, but to some extent also of Anglo-German origin, so that at the first glance Esperanto has the familiar appearance of a Roman language.

The great success of Esperanto, which is now known and studied all over the world, is chiefly due to the facility with which it may be mastered. The pronunciation is strictly phonetic, making the study of spelling unnecessary. The grammar does not admit of any exceptions to the rules, and is so logical and simple that it may be learned completely in a few hours by any person who is familiar with the grammar of his mother tongue. The vocabulary consists of about 2,500 root words, a large majority of which is known to any one whose language contains a great number of Latin roots—for instance, English.

In spite of this small number of root words Esperanto has been made rich in words and expressions by the adoption of certain affixes and certain methods of word combination. By these simple and easy means a considerable vocabulary may be obtained. Esperanto is a well-sounding language when spoken.

Esperanto is now used for all civilized purposes by many hundreds of thousands of persons in all civilized countries. It made its appearance in the United States in an organized form in 1905, when the first society for its study was formed in Boston, and this was followed soon afterward by societies in New York and Philadelphia. It is now promoted by a large and flourishing national association, the "Esperanto Association of North America."

Esperanto has a large literature, over a hundred periodicals, including a number in the United States, being published and a large and powerful "Universal Esperanto Association" maintains a regular system of consulates all over the world, to facilitate the transaction of all kinds of legitimate business for its members by means of the common tongue.

International congresses of Esperantists have been held at Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona, Washington, Antwerp, Cracow, Berne and San Francisco. Delegates representing the Esperantists of forty different nations and languages have been in attendance.

The Esperantists of America have established in Boston an office from which may be obtained without charge, any desired information of the movement. Address "Esperanto Office," West Newton (Boston Postal District), Mass.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Cecil J. Rhodes, statesman and capitalist, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will, dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune should be applied for the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three years' course at Oxford University. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made as follows: From three to nine scholars from each of the British Colonies, two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all. Mr. Rhodes desired that in awarding the scholarships account should be taken of different qualities—literary and scholastic attainments, love of outdoor sports, strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity, kindness, etc., high moral character, and desire to serve in public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. In most of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. The upper age limit must be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable a man to pay the expenses of vacations as well as terms. The first instalment is not payable until the student has actually gone into residence at Oxford, so he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

The full number of scholarships, when all are filled, is, as at present, 189; and this number should be maintained from year to year, vacancies being filled as the men complete their three years' course. The last examination in the United States took place in October, 1915. The next qualifying examinations will be held in all States of the Union in October, 1916.

Hitherto scholars have been elected in all States of the Union in two successive years, while in each recurring third year none was chosen. In the future scholars will be selected each year from 32 States. The 48 States have for this purpose been divided into three groups (A, B and C) of sixteen each.

For the year 1916 scholars will be elected from groups A and B; for 1917 from groups A and C; and for 1918 from B and C, and subsequently in the same rotation year by year.

The qualifying examination, which is in essence the same as that for entrance into Oxford University, consisting of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will be held in *all the States each year*.

The division of the States into groups, for the purpose above mentioned, is as follows:

A.	A.	B.	B.	C.	C.
Maine.	Maryland.	California.	Michigan.	Arizona.	North Carolina.
New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	Washington.	Missouri.	Delaware.	North Dakota.
Vermont.	Virginia.	Oregon.	Iowa.	Florida.	Oklahoma.
Massachusetts.	Ohio.	Colorado.	Georgia.	Idaho.	South Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Indiana.	Nebraska.	Texas.	Louisiana.	South Dakota.
Connecticut.	Kentucky.	Kansas.	Alabama.	Montana.	Utah.
Pennsylvania.	Illinois.	Minnesota.	Arkansas.	Nevada.	West Virginia.
New York.	Tennessee.	Wisconsin.	Mississippi.	New Mexico.	Wyoming.

The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information may also be obtained from The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London S. W., or from F. J. Wylie, Secretary to the Rhodes trustees, 9 South Parks Road, Oxford, England.

There were five annual German Scholarships which were created by a codicil to the will of 1899, scholars for which were appointed by the German Emperor. These scholarships were for three years and had an annual value of £250. They have naturally stopped since the outbreak of hostilities, but nothing has been decided with regard to the income which has accrued. As they were created by a codicil to the original will of Mr. Rhodes, the English Parliament can divert this fund without affecting the other scholarships.

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NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of the "Trustees of the Astor Library," the "Trustees of the Lenox Library," and the "Tilden Trust," May 23, 1895, twenty-one trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations; in 1902 the number of Trustees was increased to twenty-five, of which number the Mayor of the city of New York, the Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen serve *ex officio*. The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the city of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after consolidation in 1895 determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system that would serve the needs of scholars and of the general reading public as well. An act was passed by the Legislature and approved May 19, 1897, giving the city the necessary authority to issue bonds for the construction of a building on the present site and to contract with the New York Public Library for its occupancy. Carrère & Hastings were appointed architects of the building on December 9, 1897. The corner-stone was laid November 10, 1902, and the building was opened to the public on May 23, 1911.

The building is in the form of a rectangle 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about 80 feet square; it has a cellar, basement, and three upper floors. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet, the cubic contents 10,380,000 cubic feet. The material is largely Vermont marble (375,000 cubic feet), bonded in brick walls. There are seats for 768 readers in the main reading room and seats in other public rooms bring the total capacity up to 1,760. In the main stack room are 334,530 feet (63.3 miles) of shelving, with capacity for about 2,500,000 volumes. Book stacks in the special reading rooms amount to about 70,000 feet, with capacity for about 500,000 volumes.

The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking east. On the basement floor, with entrance from Forty-second Street, are the rooms for circulation of books, for children's reading, for newspapers, a library school and its offices, and public telephones; on this basement floor, with entrance on Fortieth Street, are the shipping rooms and the printing and binding offices. On the first floor are the business offices of the circulation department, the offices of the bursar, exhibition rooms, and reading rooms for current periodicals, technology, patents. On the second floor are the offices of the Director, a lecture room, the ordering and cataloguing rooms, and reading rooms for Jewish literature. Oriental literature, Slavonic literature, science, economics, and sociology, and public documents. On the third floor are the public catalogue room and the main reading room, the latter occupying nearly the whole of the west front of the building, in size about 300 feet long by 80 feet wide, with seats for 768 readers. Along the south side of the third floor are special reading rooms devoted to American history, maps, and engravings. Along the Fifth Avenue front are the art and architecture reading room, the Stuart room, the picture galleries, and the manuscripts division. Along the north front of the third floor are reading rooms for music and for genealogy and local history.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the library, the buildings to be leased to the library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for $250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 33 East Broadway. By the end of 1915 thirty-seven branches had been opened under this contract.

The Trustees of the library are John W. Alexander, William W. Appleton, Andrew Carnegie, Cleveland H. Dodge, John Murphy Farley, Samuel Greenbaum, Frederic R. Halsey, John Henry Hammond, Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, Henry Fairfield Osborn, William Barclay Parsons, George L. Rives, Chas. Howland Russell, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, Henry W. Taft, Mayor of the city of New York, *ex officio;* Comptroller of the city of New York, *ex officio;* President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex officio.*

There is an advisory committee on circulation consisting of W. W. Appleton, *Chairman;* Mark Ash, J. H. McMahon, H. W. Taft, Samuel Greenbaum, George W. Smith, Lucius Wilmerding, John Henry Hammond. *Director and Head Librarian,* Edwin H. Anderson.

CENTRAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, 40TH TO 42D STREET — Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. every week day (including holidays). Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. The picture galleries and some of the special reading rooms close at 6 P. M. on week days. The adult circulation room is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on week days (including holidays), 2 to 6 P. M. on Sundays. The children's room is open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days and is closed on Sundays.

CIRCULATION BRANCHES—476 Fifth Avenue (Central Circulation); 33 East Broadway (Chatham Square); 192 East Broadway (Seward Park); 61 Rivington Street; 388 East Houston Street (Hamilton Fish Park); 66 Leroy Street (Hudson Park); 49 Bond Street; 135 Second Avenue (Ottendorfer); 331 East 10th Street (Tompkins Square); 251 West 13th Street (Jackson Square); 228 East 23d Street (Epiphany); 209 West 23d Street (Muhlenberg); 303 East 36th Street (St. Gabriel's Park); 457 West 46th Street; 123 East 50th Street (Cathedral); 742 Tenth Avenue (Columbus); 121 East 58th Street; 328 East 67th Street; 190 Amsterdam Avenue (Riverside); 1465 Avenue A (Webster); 222 East 79th Street (Yorkville); 444 Amsterdam Avenue (St. Agnes); 112 East 96th Street; 206 West 100th Street (Bloomingdale); 174 East 110th Street (Aguilar); 201 West 115th Street; 9 West 124th Street (Harlem Library); 224 East 125th Street; 78 Manhattan Street (George Bruce); 103 West 135th Street; 503 West 145th Street (Hamilton Grange); 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue (Washington Heights); 535 West 179th Street (Fort Washington); 321 East 140th Street (Mott Haven); 759 East 160th Street (Woodstock); 910 Morris Avenue (Melrose); 78 East 168th Street (High Bridge); 610 East 169th Street (Morrisania); 1866 Washington Avenue (Tremont); 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue (Kingsbridge); 5 Central Avenue, St. George; 75 Bennett Street, Port Richmond; 132 Canal Street, Stapleton; 7430 Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week days.

Statistics for year ended June 30, 1915: Volumes consulted in reference department, 2,260,719; number of readers using above volumes, 801,697; volumes taken out from circulation branches for home use, 10,120,914; volumes and pamphlets in reference department, 1,290,453; volumes in circulation department, 1,083,472.

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PUBLIC, SOCIETY, AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTING 1,000 VOLUMES AND OVER IN 1913.

States.	Libr'ries.	Volumes.
North Atlantic Division:		
Maine	190	1,315,211
New Hampshire	212	1,344,522
Vermont	139	782,961
Massachusetts	626	10,596,707
Rhode Island	87	1,269,135
Connecticut	249	3,279,705
New York	1,037	13,308,082
New Jersey	213	2,481,082
Pennsylvania	446	6,112,381
North Central Division:		
Ohio	363	4,488,228
Indiana	252	2,012,669
Illinois	474	5,605,891
Michigan	295	2,565,648
Wisconsin	322	2,327,225
Minnesota	278	1,877,740
Iowa	306	1,959,642
Missouri	212	2,331,786
North Dakota	73	296,811
South Dakota	77	309,727
Nebraska	120	831,687
Kansas	197	1,251,458
South Atlantic Division:		
Delaware	14	204,072
Maryland	85	1,602,422
District of Columbia	86	4,929,527
Virginia	71	724,187
West Virginia	48	304,842
South Atlantic Div.—*Cont'd.*		
North Carolina	85	576,785
South Carolina	42	396,068
Georgia	89	564,053
Florida	24	117,486
South Central Division:		
Kentucky	92	755,029
Tennessee	77	728,637
Alabama	69	462,297
Mississippi	42	278,582
Louisiana	46	462,174
Texas	149	821,434
Arkansas	41	278,000
Oklahoma	69	278,372
Western Division:		
Montana	47	341,225
Wyoming	18	152,516
Colorado	111	910,958
New Mexico	20	84,837
Arizona	18	96,766
Utah	33	208,635
Nevada	10	116,841
Idaho	36	164,901
Washington	405	732,864
Oregon	69	534,451
California	538	3,626,618
Total	8,302	86,892,877

There are 18,000 regularly established libraries in the United States, according to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Education. The number of volumes is an increase of 20,000,000 since 1908.

Of the 2,849 libraries containing 5,000 volumes or over, 1,844 are classified as "public and society libraries," and 1,005 are school and college libraries. Public and society libraries have an aggregate of over 50,000,000 volumes, with 7,000,000 borrowers' cards in force; 1,446 of these libraries were entirely free to the public.

Libraries reporting from 1,000 to 5,000 volumes numbered 5,453, of which 2,188 were public and society libraries and 3,265 school libraries. These libraries contained 11,689,942 volumes. Another group of still smaller libraries, comprising those that reported from 300 to 1,000 volumes, increased the total by 2,961,007 volumes.

The distribution of library facilities is still uneven of the 1,844 public and society libraries reported for the entire United States, more than half were in the North Atlantic States, and they contained 24,627,921 volumes out of the total of 50,000,000; and of the 3,000,000 volumes added to library collections for the year 1913 almost one-half were for the same section.

New York State had 7,842,621 volumes in her 214 libraries; Massachusetts, 7,380,024 in 288 libraries; Pennsylvania, 3,728,070, and Illinois, 3,168,765 volumes. Four-fifths of the borrowers' cards in use were in the North Atlantic and Northern Central States.

There are at least five libraries in the world which hold over a million books: The Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris (which claims over 3,000,000), the British Museum, the Imperial Library at Petrograd, the Congressional Library at Washington, and the New York Public Library.

BABY WEEK TO BE CELEBRATED.

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor announced late in November, 1915 that State health officials of thirty-nine States had already pledged their co-operation in the observance of the nation-wide Baby Week, March 4 to 11, 1916, proposed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Scores of letters about Baby Week had been pouring into the Children's Bureau ever since the plan was announced and the bureau's preliminary circular of information about Baby Week was sent in response to inquiries from organizations in forty-five States and the District of Columbia.

The bureau has prepared these circulars and has in press a longer bulletin on Baby Week, which will shortly be available for free distribution, in order to place at the disposal of all communities the practical experience of those cities which successfully conducted local Baby Week campaigns, notably New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids, Topeka, Yonkers, and Long Beach, Cal. Special sections of the circulars are devoted to suggestions for Baby Week in small towns and villages.

A SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.

The Shakespeare Celebration Association with headquarters at No. 10 East 43d Street, New York City, was incorporated in 1915 to provide for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare on April 23, 1916, by the people of the State of New York.

This is a State affair, without relation to a National movement with similar purpose.

The celebration will consist of exercises in schools, colleges, social settlements, churches and among societies which will organize festivals, readings, musical programmes, Elizabethan masques, pageants and dramatic performances. Special programmes will be given by musical organizations. A branch of the English Folk Dance Society will form classes and arrange competitions in Morris and sword dances.

Libraries will co-operate by publishing bibliographies and having books of the Elizabethan period easily accessible. Shakespeare's plays, including some of the less familiar ones, will be presented by professionals.

Percy Mackaye has written a "Community Masque," designed as a climax. It will have professional actors, and choral, dance and processional interludes will enlist thousands of trained amateurs. After the New York production the masque will be available for outdoor presentation elsewhere in Spring and Summer.

The New York Public Library will give an exhibition early in January, in which books relating to Shakespeare will be accessible. Miss Ada Rehan has donated to the library her prompt books, containing notes, comments and directions written by Augustin Daly.

Among prominent citizens of New York who will take part in the arrangements for the celebration are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Edward H. Sothern, Thomas W. Churchill, Daniel Frohman, Otto H. Kahn, Gertrude Atherton, Augustus Thomas, and His Honor Mayor Mitchel.

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NATIONAL READING CIRCLE.

THE United States Bureau of Education has established the National Reading Circle and will issue certificates to readers who meet requirements. The Reading Circle comes under the auspices of the Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education at Washington, and for the benefit of those who wish to be enrolled among its students various courses of readings are recommended. The following courses are either ready for distribution or preparation:

Course I., The Great Literary Bibles; Course II., Masterpieces of the World's Literature; Course III., A Ready Course for Parents; Course IV., Miscellaneous Reading for Boys; Course V., Miscellaneous Reading for Girls; Course VI., Thirty Books of Great Fiction; Course VII., Some of the World's Heroes; Course VIII., American Literature; Course IX., Biography; Course X., History.

Course I. includes "The Iliad" and the "Odyssey" of Homer, "The Divine Comedy of Dante," "The Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Faust," and the present Course II., which includes these eight books and also the nine following: "Job," "Isaiah," "Deuteronomy," "Prometheus Bound of Æschylus," "The Æneid of Virgil," "The Nibelungenlied," "Don Quixote," "Select Plays of Molière, "Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Course III. includes "Practical Motherhood," "For Girls and Mothers of Girls," "Marriage and the Sex Problems," "The Development of the Child," "Studies in Child Development," "The Care of the Baby," "Childhood," "Training of the Human Plan," "A Study of Child Nature," "Children's Rights," "A Montessori Mother," "Misunderstood Children," "Beckoning from Little Hands," "Training of the Girl," "Training of the Boy," "Ethics for Children," "Love and Law in Child Training," "Dawn of Character," "Elements of the Theory and Practice of Cookery," "Domestic Economy," "Shelter and Clothing," "Mother," "The House of Happiness," "Polly Anna—The Glad Book," "Bobbie, General Manager," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Parents and Their Problems," "Library of Home Economics," "Parents' Duty Concerning Sex," "The Care of the Baby," "The Student's Froebel (The Education of Man)," "Boston Cooking-School Cook Book," Canning Vegetables in the Home (Farmers' Bulletin 359), Canning Tomatoes at Home and in Club Work (Farmers' Bulletin 521), Canned Fruit, Preserves, and Jellies (Farmers' Bulletin 203), Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs (Farmers' Bulletin 385). The Farmers' Bulletins are secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Course IV includes "Hans Brinker," "The Jungle Book," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Tom Sawyer," "Stover at Yale," "Lorna Doone," "Treasure Island," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "David Copperfield," "Westward Ho!" "Age of Chivalry," "Ivanhoe," "Idylls of the King," "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "The Oregon Trail," "Franklin's Autobiography," "Abraham Lincoln," "Robert E. Lee," "Burke's Conciliation," "Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration," "Washington's Farewell Address," "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," "Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous," "Famous Scouts, including trappers, pioneers, and soldiers of the frontier," "Careers of Danger and Daring," "What Can Literature Do for Me?"

Course V. includes "Alice in Wonderland," "Birds' Christmas Carol," "Little Women," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Jungle Book," "David Copperfield," "Lorna Doone," "Mill on the Floss," "Ivanhoe," "Evangeline," "Idylls of the King," "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Florence Nightingale," "The Story of My Life; Helen Keller," "A Short History of the English People," "Some Silent Teachers," "Shelter and Clothing," "Foods and Household Management," "The Furnishing of a Modest House," "Girl and Woman," "What Can Literature Do for Me?"

The Bureau of Education does not lend or sell the books.

Course VI. includes "Adam Bede," "Arabian Nights," "A Modern Instance," "Clarissa Harlowe," "David Copperfield," "Guy Mannering," "History of Henry Esmond," "Ivanhoe," "Joseph Vance," "Kidnapped," "Lorna Doone," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Pride and Prejudice," "Robinson Crusoe," "Romola," "Tale of Two Cities," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Vanity Fair," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Last of the Mohicans," "Scarlet Letter," "The Pilot," "Les Miserables," "The Three Musketeers," "Père Goriot," "Anna Karenina," "With Fire and Sword," "Treasure Island."

Course VIII. includes "The American," "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Ben Hur," "Bigelow Papers," "Essays," "Representative Men," "Democracy," "The Federalist," "Four Million," "Goldbug, Etc.," "The Grandissimes," "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," "Last of the Mohicans," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Man Without a Country," "Marble Faun," "Scarlet Letter," "A Modern Instance," "Montcalm and Wolfe," "My Summer in a Garden," "Reign of Law," "The Sketch Book," "Two Years Before the Mast," "Walden."

The bureau invites all who wish to undertake this course of reading under its direction to join its Second National Reading Circle. For admission to this circle it is only necessary to write to the "Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.," giving your name, post-office address, your age, and a very brief statement of your education and occupation. You should also write the Home Education Division of the bureau when you have finished reading any course.

To each person submitting satisfactory evidence of having read all the books on this list within three years from the time of joining circle, there will be awarded a certificate bearing the seal of the United States Bureau of Education and signed by the Commissioner of Education. In States where the State Department of Education co-operates with the bureau this certificate may bear the signature of the chief school officer of the State also. All young men and women who wish to lay a good foundation for a knowledge of the best literature are invited to join this circle.

Charles Alphonso Smith, Edgar Allan Poe Professor of English in the University of Virginia; Charles Forster Smith, Professor of Greek in the University of Wisconsin; Richard Burton, Professor of English Literature in the University of Minnesota, and William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature in Yale University, will assist the Bureau of Education in directing this course of reading.

In writing about this course refer to it as "United States Bureau of Education, Home Education Division, Reading Course No. II., or, Great Literature—Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern."

Readers may take one or more courses. They are required to read Course I. twice during the three years succeeding enrolment. Any other courses are to be read but once. No reading done previous to the date of enrolment will be considered adequate.

Let the bureau know when each book is begun and when it is completed. Send a brief statement of what the book means to you when you have finished reading it.

Evidence Required—When you have completed a course and notify the bureau it will choose a book which you have read and ask you to write about it.

Books may be purchased of publishers or borrowed from libraries or elsewhere. The Bureau of Education does not furnish or lend them for this purpose.

If the editions named are not available any editions may be used. Any edition of the Bible may be used, but the advantage to be gained from "Moulton's Modern Readers' Bible" will more than pay for the additional cost.

"The Reader's Handbook of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusions, References, Etc.," by E. Cobham Brewer, published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will be helpful in reading.

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THE HALL OF FAME.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the na ..e of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. Its foundation has been begun.

The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the council. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, New York City.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 52; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50, and Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more National associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

The fourth quinquennial election in 1915 secured the ballots of ninety-seven electors, three electors having died within the year, nine names were admitted, viz., Alexander Hamilton, 70 votes; Mark Hopkins, 69; Francis Parkman, 68; Elias Howe, 61; Joseph Henry, 56; Rufus Choate, 52; Daniel Boone, 52; with one woman, Charlotte Cushman, 53. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans. When the Constitution was amended in 1914, to do away with the line of discrimination between native-born and foreign-born, it was required that the four foreign-born, already chosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. The two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked a majority, but remain in nomination for the year 1920. The total names admitted in the four quinquennial elections is 50 men and 6 women. The hall has recently received $27,000 toward its completion and $10,000 toward its endowment.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COMMONS CLUBS.

This organization is composed of non-fraternity men. It was founded in Wesleyan University in 1906, has 11 active chapters, 9 houses, and 500 members. *Secretary*—Seth Wakeman, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

STATE FLOWERS.

THE following are "State Flowers," as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama	Golden Rod
Arkansas	Apple Blossom
California	Golden Poppy
Colorado	Columbine
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel
Florida	Orange Blossoms
Georgia	†Cherokee Rose
Idaho	Syringa
Illinois	The Native Violet
Indiana	Carnation
Iowa	Golden Rod
Kansas	Sunflower
Louisiana	Magnolia
Maine	†Pine Cone
Maryland	Black Eyed Susan
Minnesota	Moccasin
Mississippi	Magnolia
Missouri	Golden Rod
Montana	*Bitter Root
Nebraska	Golden Rod
New Mexico	Cactus
New York	Rose
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Ohio	*Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma	Mistletoe
Oregon	Oregon Grape
Rhode Island	Violet
South Dakota	Anemone Patens or Pasque Flower
Tennessee	Daisy
Texas	Blue Bonnet
Utah	Sego Lily
Vermont	Red Clover
Washington	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Violet
Wyoming	Gentian
Hawaii	Lehua

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action. * Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars. † Not adopted but generally accepted.

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AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Actuarial Society of America—*President*—James M. Craig, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—William A. Hutcheson, Henry Moir. *Secretary*—Robert Henderson, 346 Broadway, New York City. *Treasurer*—David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa. Editor of the *Transactions*, Wendell M. Strong, New York. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members: Fellows, now numbering 140, and associates, 123. Besides including the actuaries of life insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.

Aeronautical Engineers' Society, A. S. of A.—Founded 1914. This society has for its principal objects the promotion of the science of aeronautics and the various branches of engineering kindred to it; to create and promote an intercourse between persons interested, and to create a body which, by the Constitution of its membership and achievement, will be entitled to represent the interests of aeronautical engineering before proper bodies in this country. A further purpose is to review technical and scientific papers relating to aeronautical engineering.

Persons eligible for membership include graduates of engineering schools in good standing; persons who for a period of not less than one year have been in charge of responsible work of an engineering nature; persons who have shown high proficiency in flying; persons who have rendered signal service to the development of the science or art of aviation.

There is no initiation fee. The yearly dues are $25. *Chairman*—Charles Wesley Howell. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Lewis R. Compton. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Aeronautical Society of America—Founded 1908. The objects of this society are to advance the science of aerial navigation by assisting its members to carry out experiments; to provide facilities for testing aeronautical devices; to bring together, as far as possible, those interested in the aeronautical art, and to carry out public demonstrations of completed aircraft so as to keep the general public informed of the progress and advancement from year to year. The society maintains flying grounds at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, N. Y., the use of which is furnished free to its members, and hangars are provided at a nominal rent. To the society proper there are no initiation fees; the yearly dues are $10. This entitles the members to all privileges, including eligibility to membership in the Aeronautical Engineers' Society. *President*—Thomas R. MacMechen. *First Vice-President*—Fred. W. Barker. *Treasurer*—Lewis R. Compton. *Secretary*—Edward Durant. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

American Academy of Medicine—*President*—Woods Hutchinson, M. D., New York City. *Secretary*—Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Treasurer*—Charles McIntire, M. D., Easton, Pa. Editor of the *Journal of Sociologic Medicine*—Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D. Object—To maintain a proper educational standard for the medical profession and to investigate the various problems of "medical sociology." Initiation fee, $5; dues, $3 per annum. Present membership, 543. Organized 1876. Incorporated 1913.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—*President*—L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Secretary*—J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. Editor of the *Annals*, Clyde Lyndon King, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Clerk*—N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia P.-O., Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 6,500, distributed among every State and 35 foreign countries. Annual fee, $5; fee for life membership, $100. Annual meeting held in April.

American Antiquarian Society—*President*—Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Foreign, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.; Domestic, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass. *Recording Secretary*—Charles L. Nichols, M. D., Worcester, Mass. *Librarian*—Clarence S. Brigham. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175. Admission fee of United States members, $5; annual dues of New England members, $5.

American Asiatic Association—*President*—Willard Straight. *Vice-President*—Lowell Lincoln. *Secretary*—John Foord, P.-O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceania. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, $10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—*President*—William Wallace Campbell, Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal. *Permanent Secretary*—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The association was organized in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 8,100. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Life membership, $55.

American Association of Anatomists—*President*—Prof. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Prof. Chas. R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical School, New York City. Has 300 members. Annual dues, $7.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists—*President*—Dr. Hugo O. Pantzer, Indianapolis, Ind. *Secretary*—Dr. Ernst Gustav Zinke, 4 West Seventh Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Annual meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., September 26-28, 1916.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—*President*—W. A. Guild, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa. *Secretary*—A. E. Henwood, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich. *Treasurer*—B. J. Wisner, St. Louis, Mo. Next meeting, Chicago, Ill., September, 1916.

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists—*President*—John T. Anderson, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—W. H. Park, New York City. *Secretary*—Dr. H. C. Ernst, 240 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Dr. Frank B. Mallory, Boston, Mass.

American Association of Public Accountants—Membership consists of all accounting societies organized in the various States and some individual members at large. *President*—J. Porter Joplin, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—A. P. Richardson, 55 Liberty Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Carl H. Nau, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf—*President*—Miss Caroline A. Yale. *General Secretary*—Harris Taylor. Founded by Alexander Graham Bell. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. (Report of 1914.)

American Astronomical Society—*President*—Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass. *Secretary*—Philip Fox, Evanston, Ill. Organized 1899. Membership, 300.

American Bar Association—*President*—Elihu Root, New York City. *Secretary*—George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one Vice-President and one member of the General Council. Membership, about 10,000. This association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878.

American Cancer Research Society—*President*—L. D. Rogers, M. D., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—W. A. Guild, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa. *Treasurer*—E. Mather, M. D., Detroit, Mich. Headquarters, 1430 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (Report of 1913.)

American Chemical Society—*President*—Chas. H. Herty, Chapel Hill, N. C. *Secretary*—Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C. The society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Annual dues, $10. Total membership, 7,300.

American Climatological and Clinical Association—*President*—James Alexander Miller, M. D., New York. *Secretary*—Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, Washington, D. C., May 9-11, 1916.

American Dermatological Association—*President*—Sigmund Politzer, 51 East Sixtieth Street, New

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York City. *Secretary*—Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

American Dialect Society—*President*—W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. *Secretary*—Dr. Percy W. Long, Harvard University. *Treasurer*—Prof. George D. Chase, University of Maine, Orono, Me. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes *Dialect Notes* semi-annually. Annual fee, $1. Membership, about 325.

American Economic Association—*President*—Prof. Walter F. Willcox, Cornell University. *Secretary*—Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Organized 1885. Has 2,500 members; annual dues, $5; life membership, $100. The objects of the association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association—*President*—Dr. Jefferson D. Gibson, Denver, Col. *Secretary*—Dr. Byron Sprague Price, 65 Central Park West, New York City. *Treasurer*—Dr. Emil Heuel, 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City. Organized 1890. Membership, 225.

American Entomological Society—*President*—Philip P. Calvert. *Secretary*—Henry Skinner, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object: The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society—*President*—Prof. Jacob E. Reighard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Vice-President*—Dr. George W. Field, Sharon, Mass. *Recording Secretary*—Prof. Raymond C. Osburn, Connecticut College, New London, Ct. *Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, The Aquarium, New York City. *Treasurer*—W. C. Willard, Westerly, R. I. Organized December, 1870. Annual dues, $2. Membership, 700. Next meeting, New Orleans, La., October 16-19, 1916.

American Folklore Society—*President*—Dr. P. E. Goddard, New York. *Permanent Secretary*—Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of *The Journal of American Folklore* (quarterly), $3 per annum.

American Forestry Association—*President*—Dr. Henry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem, Pa. *Secretary*—P. S. Ridsdale, 1410 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 9,000.

American Geographical Society—*President*—A. M. Huntington. *Vice-Presidents*—Walter B. James, John Greenough, Anton A. Raven. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Archibald D. Russell. *Recording Secretary*—Hamilton F. Kean. Offices of the society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. The objects of the society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief city of the United States, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,200. Annual dues, $10; no entrance fee.

American Gynaecological Society—*President*—J. Wesley Bovie, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Le Roy Broun, M. D., 148 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City. Organized 1876.

American Historical Association—*President*—H. Morse Stevens, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. *Secretary*—W. G. Leland, A. M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 2,917.

American Institute of Architects—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. *President*—R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Burt L. Fenner, New York City. *Treasurer*—John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo. The institute has 40 chapters, 310 fellows, 790 members, 36 corresponding and 89 honorary members. Initiation fee is $30; yearly dues, fellows, $25; members, $20. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—*President*—John J. Carty, New York City. *Secretary*—F. L. Hutchinson, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Annual dues, associates, $10; members, $15; fellows, $20; entrance fee, $5, $15, and $20 respectively. Monthly meetings in New York from October to May, and in various cities throughout the country. Organized 1884. Prints its *Proceedings* monthly, and *Transactions* annually. Membership, October 1, 1915, 8,027.

American Institute of Homoeopathy—*President*—Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., 401 Donaldson Building, Minneapolis, Minn. *Secretary*—Sarah M. Hobson, M. D., 917 Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill. Organized in 1844, and is the oldest national medical organization in the United States. Has 3,300 members, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada.

American Institute of Mining Engineers—*President*—William L. Saunders, New York City. *Secretary*—Bradley Stoughton, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Geo. C. Stone, New York. Membership, October 1, 1915, 5,249. Organized 1871; incorporated 1905. Annual dues, $10.

American-Irish Historical Society, The—Founded 1897. *President*—Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York. *Vice-President*—Richard C. O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary*—Edward H. Daly, 52 Wall Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—John J. Lenehan, New York. Membership, 1,200.

American Jewish Historical Society—Founded 1892. *President*—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—N. Taylor Phillips, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, New York City. *Recording Secretary*—Samuel Oppenheim, New York.

American Laryngological Association—*President*—Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Harmon Smith, M. D., 44 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized 1878. Membership, 87.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society—*President*—Dr. S. MacCuen Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Thomas J. Harris, M. D. 104 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

American Library Association—Organized 1876. Object—To promote the welfare of libraries in America. *President*—Mary W. Plummer, New York Public Library, New York City. *Secretary*—George B. Utley, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Membership, 3,000.

American Mathematical Society—*President*—E. W. Brown. *Secretary*—F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York City. *Treasurer*—J. H. Tanner. *Librarian*—D. E. Smith. Meetings held in New York, Chicago, and other cities. Society was reorganized July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5; life membership, $50. Membership, 700. The society publishes two journals, the *Bulletin* and the *Transactions*, and is located at 501 West 116th Street.

American Medical Association—*President*—Dr. William L. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Dr. Alex. R. Craig. *Editor and General Manager*—Dr. George H. Simmons. Office of the association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at Detroit, Mich., June 12-16, 1916. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 75,000; fellowship, 42,000.

American Medico-Psychological Association—*President*—Edward N. Brush, M. D., Towson, Md. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Henry C. Eyman, M. D., Massillon, Ohio.

American Medico-Pharmaceutical League—*President*—Otto Henry Rhode, M. D. *Vice-President*—Dr. Enoch Mather, Detroit, Mich. *Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel F. Brothers, M. D., 96 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Eugenie R. Eliscu, M. D., New York. Object—To federate the medical, dental, and pharmaceutical professions of America, with a view to fostering all that appertains to their mutual welfare, in their relations to each other and to the public at large. Membership, 4,000.

American Microscopical Society—*President*—Prof. Chas. A. Kofoid, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. *Secretary*—T. W. Galloway, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. *Treasurer*—Prof. T. L. Hankinson, Charleston, Ill. *Custodian*—Magnus Pflaum, Meadville, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, $3;

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annual dues, $2. Membership, 350. Research funds, $3,500.

American Nature Study Society—*President*—L. H. Bailey, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—M. A. Bigelow, New York; Otis W. Caldwell, Illinois; B. M. Davis, Ohio; S. B. McCready, Ontario; F. L. Holtz, New York. *Secretary-Editor*—Elliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Society was organized in 1908 to promote critical and constructive investigation of all phases of scientific nature study in schools. The official organ is the *Nature Study Review*.

American Neurological Association—*President*—Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary*—Alfred Reginald Allen, M. D., 2013 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Numismatic Association—*President*—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis. *General Secretary*—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. *Treasurer*—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio. The society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of numismatics. Federal charter granted by special act of Congress, 1912. Membership, 700.

American Numismatic Society, The—Audubon Park, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. *Governors*—Edw. D. Adams, H. R. Drowne, Wm. B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell. *Secretary*—Bauman L. Belden. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses building, coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 400.

American Ophthalmological Society—*President*—G. E. de Schweinitz, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—W. M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 196.

American Oriental Society—*President*—A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Franklin Edgerton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. *Recording Secretary*—George C. O. Haas, College of the City of New York. *Treasurer*—Albert T. Clay, New Haven, Ct. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, and the publication of works relating to these languages. Publishes a quarterly journal. Annual fee, $5; no admission fee. Membership, 304.

American Ornithologists' Union—*President*—Dr. Albert K. Fisher. *Secretary*—John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, $5; members, $4; associates, $3. Membership, 1,206.

American Orthopedic Association—*President*—Chas. F. Painter, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—H. W. Orr, Lincoln, Neb.

American Osteopathic Association—*President*—Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Dr. H. L. Chiles. Founded 1897. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 3,200.

American Otological Society—*President*—Dr. Charles W. Richardson, 1317 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Dr. John B. Rae, 247 West Seventieth Street, New York.

American Pediatric Society—*President*—Rowland G. Freeman, M. D., New York City. *Secretary*—Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Next annual meeting at Washington, D. C., May 8-10, 1916.

American Pharmaceutical Association—Organized 1851. *President*—Wm. C. Alpers, Cleveland, Ohio. *Secretary*—William B. Day, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.

American Philatelic Society—Organized 1886. *President*—C. A. Howes, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Wm. E. Ault, 728 East Court Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind. Next convention, Boston, Mass., August, 1916.

American Philological Association—*President*—Prof. Edward P. Morris, Yale University. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago, and Prof. Kirby F. Smith, Johns Hopkins University. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Columbia University, New York. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Total membership, 707. The association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Association—Founded 1900. *Secretary*—Prof. E. G. Spaulding, Princeton, N. J.

American Philosophical Society—*President*—William W. Keen. *Secretaries*—I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, and H. F. Keller. Office of society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1727.

American Physical Society—*President*—Ernest Merritt, Cornell University. *Secretary*—A. D. Cole, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Membership, 675.

American Proctologic Society—*President*—T. Chittenden Hill, M. D., Boston, Mass. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Alfred J. Zobel, M. D., 518 Shreve Building, San Francisco, Cal.

American Psychological Association—*President*—John B. Watson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. M. Ogden, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 295. Annual dues, $1.

American Public Health Association—*President*—Dr. John F. Anderson, New Brunswick, N. J. *Secretary*—Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

American Roentgen Ray Society—*President*—Dr. A. W. Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich. *Secretary*—Dr. W. F. Manges, 264 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Social Science Association—The association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1899. *President*—John H. Finley. *Secretary*—Wm. C. Le Gendre, 59 Wall Street, New York. Membership, about 1,000. Annual fee, $5.

American Society of Civil Engineers—*President*—Charles D. Marx. *Secretary*—Charles Warren Hunt. *Treasurer*—Lincoln Bush. Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 P. M. at the society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 8,000 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society of Curio Collectors—*Secretary*—Mrs. Corinne Woolverton, Osage, Iowa. A National society for naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archæologists, numismatists, and antiquarians. Membership, 440. (Report of 1914.)

American Society of Landscape Architects—*President*—James Sturgis Pray, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-President*—Harold A. Caparn, New York City. *Secretary*—Alling S. DeForest, 222 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Henry V. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—*President*—John Brashear, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary*—Calvin W. Rice, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Society house, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 6,500. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December; monthly meetings, October to May, in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Initiation fee, members, associate members, and associates, $25; juniors, $15. Annual dues, members and associate members, $15; juniors, $10. The society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists—*President*—Frank R. Lillie, University of Chicago. *Secretary*—Bradley M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—J. Arthur Harris, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. Organized 1883. Annual dues $1. Membership, 350.

American Society for Psychical Research—*Secretary-Treasurer*—Jas. H. Hyslop, LL. D., 133 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York City. Associates' dues, $5; members, $10; fellows, $25. Publications: Monthly *Journal* and annual *Proceedings*. Headquarters, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

American Sociological Society—*President*—E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago. Organized 1905 to encourage the scientific study of society. Membership, 750. Holds annual meetings. Publishes annual *Proceedings* and the *American Journal of Sociology*. Annual dues, $3. (Report of 1914.)

American Statistical Association—*President*—E. Dana Durand, Minneapolis, Minn. *Vice-Presidents*—Chas. P. Neill, Charles S. Gettemy, Joseph A. Hill, Edward B. Phelps, Charles H. Verrill. *Sec-*

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retary—C. W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—S. B. Permain. Membership, 665. Annual dues, $2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association—*President*—Robert G. Le Conte, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 159.

American Therapeutic Society—*President*—Dr. Robert T. Morris, New York City. *Secretary*—Lewis H. Taylor, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—A. Ernest Gallant, Utica, N. Y. Meeting to be held at Detroit, Mich., June 12, 1916. Organized May 1, 1900.

American Urological Association—*President*—Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., New York City. *Secretary*—Dr. Henry L. Sanford, 1021 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Archaeological Institute of America—*President*—F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Mitchell Carroll, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Organized 1879. Has 3,200 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, $10.

Arctic Club of America—*President*—Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. (retired). *Secretary*—Felix Riesenberg, 345 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. Organized 1894. Membership, 150. (Report of 1913.)

Association of American Physicians—*President*—Henry Sewall, Denver, Col. *Secretary*—Geo. M. Kober, M. D., 1819 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 160 active and 25 associate members.

Astrological Society, The—Incorporated at Albany, N. Y., 1912. *President*—Dr. Altan Z. Stevenson. *Secretary*—David Ferro. *Treasurer*—J. H. Wilson. Headquarters, 1629 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Botanical Society of America—*President*—Prof. J. M. Coulter, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Has 352 members. Founded 1893. Annual dues, $5. Enlarged by federation with the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906. Publishes the *American Journal of Botany*.

Geological Society of America—*President*—John M. Clarke, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York City. *Treasurer*—William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stanley-Brown. Society founded in 1888. Has 380 fellows. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10.

Illuminating Engineering Society—*President*—Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz. *Assistant Secretary*—Joseph Langan. *Treasurer*—L. B. Marks. General offices, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Inventors' Guild—Founded 1910. The object of the guild is to advance the application of the useful arts and sciences, to further the interests and secure full acknowledgment and protection for the rights of inventors, to foster social relations among those who have made notable advances in the application of the useful arts and sciences. *President*—Dr. Edward Weston, Waverly Park, N. J. *First Vice-President*—F. J. Sprague, 165 Broadway, New York City. *Second Vice-President*—P. C. Hewitt, Madison Square Garden, New York City. *Secretary*—Thomas Robins, 13 Park Row, New York City. *Treasurer*—Henry L. Doherty, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Medical Association of the Southwest—*President*—S. S. Glasscock, M. D., Kansas City, Kan. *Secretary*—F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla. (Report of 1914.)

Medico-Legal Society—Meetings held monthly, on the third Wednesday, at Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. *Medico-Legal Journal* is its official organ. There are Vice-Presidents for each of the States and Territories and all the principal foreign countries. Total membership, about 1,800. (Report of 1914.)

National Academy of Sciences—*President*—Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-President*—Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C. *Foreign Secretary*—George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal. *Home Secretary*—Arthur L. Day, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C. The academy, incorporated by act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The academy holds a stated session each year in the city of Washington on the third Monday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 142 members and 41 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City)—*President*—Dr. Theodore B. Sachs. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. E. R. Baldwin and Dr. Christen Quevli. *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Wm. Osler. *Executive Secretary*—Dr. Charles J. Hatfield.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy—*President*—Dr. David F. Weeks, Skillman, N. Y. *Secretary*—Arthur L. Shaw, Sonyea, N. Y. Annual dues, $5.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene—*Pesident*—Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Otto T. Bannard, New York City. *Secretary*—Clifford W. Beers, 50 Union Square, New York City. Objects are to work for the conservation of mental health; to help raise standards in the treatment of mental diseases and mental deficiency; to promote the study of mental diseases and to disseminate information regarding their causes, treatment and prevention. Organized 1909.

National Geographic Society—*President*—O. H. Tittman. *Vice-President*—J. E. Pillsbury. *Secretary*—O. P. Austin. *Director and Editor*—Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, $2. There are 420,000 members.

National Institute of Social Sciences—Founded in 1912. *President*—Hamilton W. Mabie. *Secretary*—H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D., 118 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Henry P. Davison, New York City. Membership, 950.

New York Zoological Society—*President*—Henry Fairfield Osborn. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Madison Grant, 11 Wall Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Percy R. Pyne, 20 Exchange Place. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the sole control and management of the society.

Society for Electrical Development—*President*—Henry L. Doherty. *General Manager*—J. M. Wakeman. *Secretary-Treasurer*—James Simeton, Jr. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized in 1912 to carry out, in a broad way, the work of co-operative electrical development. Membership, 1,241.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education—*President*—Henry S. Jacoby, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. *Secretary*—F. L. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Treasurer*—W. O. Wiley, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 1,450 members from 149 engineering colleges, 18 manual training and trades schools; 400 members are practitioners and are not teachers. Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, $4.

Society of American Bacteriologists—*President*—D. H. Bergey, Philadelphia, Pa. *Vice-President*—John Weinziel, Seattle, Wash. *Secretary-Treasurer*—A. Parker Hitchens, Glenolden, Pa.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section)—*Chairman*—Wm. M. Grosvenor, New York City. *Local Secretary*—Parker C. McIlhiney, 50 East Forty-first Street, New York City. Membership, 977. The society is international, while the New York and New England branches are the American representatives. The officers of the general society are: *President*—Chas. C. Carpenter. *Secretary*—Charles G. Cresswell, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London S. W., England.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—*President*—Stevenson Taylor. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Daniel H. Cox, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Object—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, $10; annual dues, $10. Juniors, membership fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Has 834 members, associates, and juniors.

Southern Medical Association—*President*—Dr. Oscar Dowling, Shreveport, La. *Secretary*—Dr. Seale Harris, Birmingham, Ala.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D., Secretary; (2) 19 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D. D., District Secretary; (3) San Francisco, Cal., Henry H. Kelsey, D. D., District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*—Edward C. Moore, D. D. *Corresponding Secretaries*—James L. Barton, LL. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., Edward L. Smith, D. D. *Treasurer*—Frank H. Wiggin.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During its history it has sent out over 3,000 missionaries, of whom 638 are now in service. Into the 673 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there have been received from the first 229,373 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been $45,488,439; for year 1915, $1,102,243.02.

The mission fields now occupied by the board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Mindanao, Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Canton, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; in Southern Africa, the Rhodesian branch and the Zulu branch; West Central Africa; European and Asiatic Turkey; Austria, Spain, Greece, and Serbia.

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

(From a statement prepared by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director.)

THE School of Journalism in Columbia University, New York City, on the Pulitzer Foundation, opened September 30, 1912. On November 1, 1915, it had in all 180 students, of whom 36 are women. Divided by classes, there are 69 in the first-year class, 43 in the second-year class, 43 in the third-year class, and 25 in the fourth-year class. Of the women who will take their degree in the School of Journalism, 17 are in Barnard, and 8 of the men at present registered in Columbia College are taking courses in the School of Journalism. Of the first-year class entering last Fall, 55 are men and 10 are women. Of this number, 43 men entered on examination and 11 under the provision laid down by the late Joseph Pulitzer in his gift, that students of maturity, experience and marked fitness should be admitted without examination. Of the women, 10 entered Barnard College, to be there two years, on examination. Admission without examination, as Mr. Pulitzer expected, has enabled a number of journalists to enter the school. On pursuing courses for two years with credit, these students are admitted to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Literature in Journalism. This degree was conferred on 22 graduates in the course at the last commencement of Columbia University; of the fourth-year class, 13 were in the school last year in the third-year class, and 12 are graduates of other colleges. This is a notable step toward giving the school a graduate character.

The total attendance is far larger than was expected and establishes the leading position of the school among institutions of its kind in this or any other country. The number attending is greater in proportion to the number of journalists in the country than the number attending the law and medical courses in Columbia University is in proportion to the number of those practising law and medicine. In September, 1913, the school entered its new building, for which $500,000 was provided by Mr. Pulitzer's bequest. The building is excellently equipped in every way for training in journalistic work, and contains a reference library, files of a hundred daily papers, American and foreign, and a morgue of 400,000 newspaper clippings made under the supervision of the Director during the last thirty years.

No step in professional education has attracted wider public attention or awakened a more general approval in the American press. When Mr. Pulitzer proposed the school twelve years ago its plan, purposes and need were all challenged. From the announcement of the appointment in February, 1912, of its Director, Talcott Williams, formerly of the NEW YORK WORLD staff and for 38 years in active journalism, to its successful opening and full operation the school has commanded the confidence of newspapers and journalists. One-third of its teaching staff of 25 have been in active service on newspapers.

The plan of the school and its course of study were approved and at many points directed by an Advisory Board of eleven journalists, including Mr. John Langdon Heaton, of the editorial staff of the NEW YORK WORLD; Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, President of the Press Publishing Company (the NEW YORK WORLD), and Mr. George S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The other journalists on this Advisory Board, of which President Butler of Columbia University is a member, are S. B. Griffin, *Springfield Republican;* Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News;* Charles Ransom Miller, *New York Times;* Edward Page Mitchell, *The Sun*, New York; Melville Elijah Stone, *Associated Press*, New York; Charles H. Taylor, *Boston Globe*, and Samuel Calvin Wells, *Philadelphia Press*.

The administrative work of the school is conducted by an Administrative Board, composed of President Butler; the Director, Talcott Williams; the Associate Director, Prof. John W. Cunliffe; Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College; William P. Trent, Professor of English Literature; Henry R. Seager, Professor of Political Economy; James T. Shotwell, Professor of History; Ashley H. Thorndike, Professor of English, and Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics.

While there are 41 universities and colleges which give courses in various phases of journalism and several which have schools of journalism, no other school has an endowment so large, reaching $1,000,000 at present, with other gifts in prospect from the Pulitzer estate; none has a course giving so much time to the solid study needed for the training of the journalist, and this has also the crowning advantage of a metropolis like New York in which to train its students in reporting by sending them to see and to write upon events as they come in the life of a great city. The City Hall, the departments and the regular newspaper assignments have all been used to train men in getting news as well as in writing it. Attendance on first-night performances is employed in training for dramatic criticism. From the second year on, the students are under direction and correction, writing articles on financial and business subjects, editorials, special articles, and in other fields of newspaper-work. The headquarters of the political parties in New York City have given opportunity for training in National and State politics.

This practical training in the work of the journalist in the greatest news centre of the country comes in the last two years, but of the four years' course four-fifths are devoted to the study of history, constitutional law, political science, economics, statistics, American and European literature, etc.; a mastery of either French or German is insisted on. These studies follow the lines laid down by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in his plan for the school. They are taught with the comprehensive thoroughness only possible in a great university. The work and study required is on a professional standard. Taking the technical work of reporting and their studies, the students of the school are working as hard as in a newspaper office, covering the same range of subjects and writing under close supervision and correction from men trained as journalists.

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LITERATURE OF 1915.

BY FREMONT RIDER.

CAUTION induced by the war and falling off of importations materially reduced the number of books published in the United States in 1915. Trade, however, on the whole, held its own, there being no such wholesale cessation of publishing as in Germany and France.

FICTION decreased in quantity and hardly improved in quality. DRAMA and POETRY continued to gain in both importance and quality, but books on such lighter subjects as AMUSEMENTS dropped near zero. There was also a heavy falling off in FINE ARTS, BIOGRAPHY and TRAVEL, counterbalanced by a flood of books on the WAR in every one of its thousand phases. The booksellers tell us that "war books" are not selling, but the publishers continue to publish them nevertheless. A special attempt is here made to list all those of any reasonable significance. Also a new subject, always prominent in European publishing but practically unknown heretofore here, looms up: MILITARY AND NAVAL SCIENCE.

The following 800 odd titles out of some 11,000 published in 1915 aim to include the most *important*, not only in the sense of having more or less enduring value, but also because of their popularity, possibly transient, but no less significant, as evidenced by sales or repute. Where choice was necessary, emphasis has been laid on the popular and practical, rather than the scholarly and theoretical. Endeavor has been made, in other words, to list books of legitimate interest to the stenographer as well as the economist, to the farmer as well as the reader of belles-lettres. The *classification* adopted is a rough adaptation of the Dewey Decimal classification for books, which is in wide international library and bibliographical use.

FICTION.

POPULAR ROMANCE OF THE BEST-SELLING TYPE—*Anne of the Island*, by Lucy M. Montgomery; Anne and her friends, grown up, students at Redmond College (Page, $1.25n.). *Beltane the Smith*, by Jeffery Farnol; romance of mediæval England (Little, B., $1.50). *Emma McChesney & Co.*, by Edna Ferber; the former saleswoman, now married, has further amusing adventures (Stokes, $1n.). *The Gray Dawn*, by Stewart Edward White; San Francisco in the fifties is the setting (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *H. R.*, by Edw. Lefevre; a romance-satire on advertising by which the hero conquers New York (Harp., $1.25). *The Heart of the Sunset*, by Rex Beach; romance of to-day on the Mexican border (Harp., $1.35n.). *The Landloper*, by Holman Day; the romance of a man on foot; New England country town is scene (Harp., $1.35n.). *The Law-Breakers*, by Ridgwell Cullum; another of author's Western mining and ranching stories (Jacobs, $1.35n.). *Little Miss Grouch*, by Samuel Hopkins Adams; sparkling love affair on an ocean liner (H. Miff., $1n.). *The Lone Star Ranger*, by Zane Grey; a romance of the border; Texas in the seventies (Harp., $1.35n.). *Michael O'Halloran*, by Gene Stratton-Porter; a crippled newsboy brings happiness to several selfish lives (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *Missing: Page 15*, and other problems for Violet Strange, by Anna Katharine Green; detective stories (Put., $1.35n.). *Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim; international intrigue and cosmopolitan romance (Little, B., $1.35n.). *Open Market*, by Josephine Daskam Bacon; young American girl goes to New York to sell herself in the open market (Apltn., $1.35n.). *The Prairie Wife*, by Arthur Stringer; how a society girl and the man she loved make good in the wild wheat country (Bobbs-M., $1.25n.). *Prudence of the Parsonage*, by Ethel Hueston; love and humor in a minister's family (Bobbs-M., $1.25n.). *Ruggles of Red Gap*, by Harry Leon Wilson; humorous juxtaposition of ultra-society and Western democratic simplicity (Dou., P., $1.25n.). *The Seven Darlings*, by Gouverneur Morris; six beautiful girls and their brother, in straitened fortune, run their luxurious Adirondack camp as an inn (Scrib., $1.35n.). *Sheep's Clothing*, by Louis Jos. Vance; mystery around a stolen jewel and a beautiful girl on an ocean liner (Little, B., $1.25n.). *The Story Behind the Verdict*, by Julia D. Frankau; detective stories of a new sort (Dodd, M., $1.35n.). *Thirty*, by Howard Vincent O'Brien; newspaper story (Dodd, M., $1.35n.). *The Turmoil*, by Booth Tarkington; the despised son of his father makes good, for the sake of a girl, in the business he hates (Harp., $1.35n.).

BY SEMI-STANDARD AUTHORS—*Boon, the Mind of the Race, the Wild Asses of the Devil, and the Last Trump*, prepared for publication by Reginald Bliss; an H. G. Wells fantasy (Doran, $1.35n.). *Brunel's Tower*, by Eden Phillpotts; story of Devon potters (Macm., $1.50n.). *The Freelands*, by John Galsworthy; three generations of an aristocratic English family seen in a crisis (Scrib., $1.35n.). *Invisible Event*, by J. D. Beresford, completing "The Story of Jacob Stahl" and "A Candidate for Truth" (Doran, $1.35n.). *Little Women*, by Louisa M. Alcott; new edition, illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith (Little, B., $2.50). *A Lover's Tale*, by Maurice H. Hewlett; romance, in mediæval phrasing, of the Iceland of the Vikings (Scrib., $1.25n.). *The Money Master*, by Sir Gilbert Parker; being the curious history of Jean Jacques Barbille, his labors, his loves and his ladies (Harp., $1.35n.). *Mushroom Town*, by Oliver Onions; a novel satirizing town booming, centring around Llanyglo, an imaginary Welsh "Atlantic City" (Doran, $1.25n.). *Old Delabole*, by Eden Phillpotts; tale of slate quarries in a Cornwall village (Macm., $1.50n.). *The Research Magnificent*, by H. G. Wells; the splendid, futile life of a man who deliberately dedicates his life to knowledge and world service (Macm., $1.50n.). *A Set of Six*, by Joseph Conrad; six short stories in variant veins and settings (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *The Star Rover*, by Jack London; psychic experiences, uniquely conceived by a man condemned for murder (Macm., $1.50n.). *These Twain*, by Arnold Bennett; last vol. of "Clayhanger" trilogy (Doran, $1.50n.). *Victory*, by Joseph Conrad; an island tale; love and tragedy of three futile lives on an obscure Pacific island (Dou., P., $1.35n.).

BY FOREIGN AUTHORS—*Breaking-Point*, by Michael Artzibashef; life in a garrison town in the steppe (Huebsch, $1.40n.). *The House of the Dead*, by F. M. Dostoevskii; recounts the experiences of a Russian during ten years' penal servitude in Siberia (Macm., $1.50n.). *Jerusalem*, a novel from the Swedish, by Selma Lagerlöf; a study in religious exaltation; scene, Sweden (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *The Kiss, and Other Stories*, by Anton P. Tchekhoff (Stokes, $1.25n.). *Sanine*, by Michael Artzibashef; novel was written in despair after the failure of the Russian revolution of 1907 (Huebsch, $1.35n.). *Short Stories*, by Rabindranath Tagore (Macm., $1.25n.).

GENERAL FICTION—*Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley*, by Belle K. Maniates; a child of poverty helps her fairy godmother (Little, B., $1n.). *Angela's Business*, by Henry Sydnor Harrison; her business was getting married; a modern, practical young lady is the heroine (H. Miff., $1.35n.). *The Bent Twig*, by Dorothy Canfield; development of an American girl (Holt., $1.35n.). *Contrary Mary*, by Temple Bailey (Penn, $1.25n.). *Dear Enemy*, by Jean Webster; adventures of a clever, lovable girl unexpectedly in charge of an orphan asylum (Cent., $1.30n.). *The Dual Alliance*, by Marjorie B. Cooke; heroine is an actress; hero a politician (Dou., P., $1n.). *Duke Jones*, by Ethel Sidgwick; clever novel of English life (Small, M., $1.35n.). *A Far Country*, by Winston Churchill; a politico-social novel of the U. S. to-day, astray in "a far country" (Macm., $1.50n.). *Felix O'Day*, by F. Hopkinson Smith; story of New York and some big-hearted people therein; humorous, shrewd, kindly (Scrib., $1.35n.). *The Fortunes of Garin*, by Mary Johnston; romance of Provençal in time of Crusades (H. Miff., $1.40n.). *The Grand Assize*, as reported by a humble clerk, by Hugh Carlton; imaginative vision of all sorts of people coming before Christ at judgment (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *The Harbor*, by Ernest Poole; a novelization of the spirit of New York Harbor (Macm., $1.40n.). *Hearts Kindred*, by Zona Gale; a peace novel (Macm., $1.35n.). *Hempfield*, by David Grayson; story of a country newspaper with all the lovable charm of the author's "Adventures in Contentment" (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *Hillsboro People*, with occasional Vermont verse, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher; amusing, pathetic, wonderfully vivid short stories of rural New England (Holt., $1.35n.). *Homeburg Memories*, by G. Fitch; homely stories of a typical Hoosier village (Little, B., $1.25n.). *The Hope of the House*, by Agnes and Egerton Castle; the self-effacement of an older brother for the sake of a younger and his war-given opportunity (Apltn., $1.35n.). *Jaffery*, by Wm. J. Locke;

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the consternation wrought by the unexpected wife whom an explorer brings home from Albania (Lane, $1.35n.). "K," by M.R.Rinehart; story of a doctor (H. Miff., $1.35n.). *The Letter of the Contract*, by Basil King; a study of marriage and divorce (Harp., $1n.). *The Little Iliad*, by Maurice Hewlett; a modern Helen is kidnapped from her husband by four brothers (Lipp., $1.35n.). *The Lost Prince*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett; a romance of to-day (Cent., $1.35n.). *The Man of Iron*, by Richard Dehan; love story of Franco-Prussian War (Stokes, $1.35n.). *The Man Who Rocked the Earth*, by Arth. Train and R. W. Wood; imaginary scientist controls electric forces that cause earthquakes and ends war (Dou., P., $1.25n.). *Nickey-Nan, Reservist*, by Sir Arth. T. Quiller-Couch; careful study of the effect of the war on a little Cornwall fishing village (Apltn., $1.35n.). *Of Human Bondage*, by W. S. Maugham; sad story of a handicapped life (Doran, $1.50n.). *Pollyanna Grows Up*, by Eleanor H. Porter; the cheer dispenser in an adult rôle (Page, $1.25n.). *The Rat-Pit*, by Patrick MacGill; strong study of the under-world of Glasgow; author was a laborer (Doran, $1.25n.). *The Scarlet Plague*, by Jack London; romance of the year 2,000 when a great plague sweeps world; civilization falls and the remnant of mankind reverts into savagery (Macm., $1n.). *Somewhere in France*, by Richard Harding Davis; short stories (Scrib., $1n.). *The Trail of the Hawk*, by Sinclair Lewis; life of an adventurous Scandinavian-American (Harp., $1.35n.). *The Valley of Fear*, a Sherlock Holmes novel, by Conan Doyle; very little of S. H.; most of story is of Penn. in the eighties (Doran, $1.25n.). *The Wisdom of Father Brown*, by G. K. Chesterton; more stories of the shrewd little Catholic priest (Lane, $1.30n.). *Young Earnest*, the story of a bad start in life, by Gilbert Cannan (Apltn., $1.35n.).

PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS, PSYCHOLOGY—*Bahaism and Its Claims*, by Sam. G. Wilson (Rev., $1.50n.). *The Ethics of Confucius*, by Miles M. Dawson, pref. by Wu Ting Fang; compiled quotations from his works (Put., $1.50n.). *Fear and Conventionality*, by Elsie Clews Parsons; human institutions and customs traced to their primitive origins; a most original and interesting book (Put., $1.50n.). *Genetic Theory of Reality*, by J. M. Baldwin (Put., $2n.). *German Philosophy and Politics*, by John Dewey (Holt, $1.25n.). *Habits That Handicap*, the menace of opium, alcohol, and tobacco, and the remedy, by Chas. B. Towns (Cent., $1.20n.). *Inventors and Moneymakers*, by Prof. F. W. Taussig; lectures on some relations between economics and psychology (Macm., $1.50n.). *The Limitations of Science*, by L. T. More (Holt, $1.50n.). *Live and Learn*, by Washington Gladden; addresses to high school children (Macm., $1n.). *A Mechanistic View of War and Peace*, by Geo. W. Crile; war as seen by our greatest American surgeon (Macm., $1.25n.). *On the Cosmic Relations*, by Henry Holt, 2 v.; studies in psychic phenomena by a publisher (H. Miff., $5n.). *The Origin and Nature of the Emotions*, by G.W.Crile—miscellaneous papers (Saund., $3n.). *Pathological Lying Accusation, and Swindling*, by Wm. and Mary Healy; a study in forensic psychology (Little, B., $2.50n.). *Practical Mysticism*, by Evelyn Underhill; a little book for normal people (Dutt., $1n.). *The Problem of Knowledge*, by D. C. Macintosh (Yale); discusses dualism, agnosticism, idealism, realism, intellectualism, and pragmatism (Macm., $3). *Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory*, by Geo. W. Nasmyth; a study of force as a factor in human relations (Put., $1.50n.). *Theism and Humanism*, by Arth. Jas. Balfour (Doran, $1.75n.). *The Unknown Guest*, by Maurice Materlinck; the hypothetical inner self; essays on ghosts, clairvoyance, etc. (Dodd, M., $1.50n.). *What May I Hope?* by Geo. Trumbull Ladd; an inquiry into the source and reasonableness of the hope of humanity, especially the social and religious (Longm., $1.50n.). *What I Believe and Why*, by Wm. Hayes Ward; author was an editor of *The Independent* (Scrib., $1.50n.). *What Nietzsche Taught*, by W. H. Wright; elaborate summary of the philosophy of "the superman" (Huebsch, $2n.). *What Should I Believe?* by G. T. Ladd (Longm., $1.50n.). *Worry and Nervousness*, or the science of self-mastery, by W. S. Sadler; clear, practical, encouraging advice (McClg., $1.50n.).

RELIGION.

American Methodism, its division and unification, by Bishop Th. B. Neely (Rev., $1.50n.). *The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament*, by Sir W. M. Ramsay (Doran, $3n.). *A Century's Change in Religion*, by George Harris; compares religious beliefs and practices to-day with those of 1810 (H. Miff., $1.25n.). *A Chain of Prayer Across the Ages*, comp. by S. F. Fox; compilation of prayers of 40 centuries arranged for daily use (Dutt., $2n.). *Confessions of a Clergyman*, anonymous (McB., N., $1.50n.). *Confucianism and Its Rivals*, by Herb. A. Giles (Scrib., $2.25n.). *Cross-Reference Digest of Bible References*, ed. by H. E. Monser (Cross-Ref. Bible Co., $2.50). *The Dawn of Christianity*, by A. W. Martin; companion volume to "Life of Jesus in the Light of Higher Criticism" (Apltn., $1.25n.). *The Drama of the Spiritual Life*, by Annie L. Sears; religious idealism and mysticism; sin and its consciousness, etc. (Macm., $3n.). *The English Hymn*, its development and use in worship, by Dr. Louis F. Benson (Doran, $3.50n.). *The Episcopal Church*, its faith and order, by G. Hodges (Macm., $1.25n.). *Faith*, what it is and what it does, by Sam. McComb (Harp., 50c.n.). *Hurlbut's Story of the Bible*, 300 illus., 8 in col. (Win., $1.50). *The Infallibility of the Church*, by G. Salmon (Dutt., $1.25n.). *Jewish Life in Modern Times*, by Israel Cohen (Dodd, M., $3n.). *The Man Jesus*, by Mary H. Austin; well-known novelist tries to write his life, stripped of mediævalism, and as his contemporaries would see it (Harp., $1.20n.). *Martin Luther's Works*, in 10 v.; vs. 1 and 2 a monumental new ed., the first complete in English (Holman, $2n.). *Modern Religious Movements in India*, by J. N. Farquhar (Macm., $2.50n.). *Money-Making Entertainments for Church and Charity*, by Mary Dawson (McKay, $1n.). *The Old Testament in the Light of To-Day*, by Wm. F. Bade (U. of Cal.) (H. Miff., $1.75n.). *Questions of Moral Theology*, by T. J. Slater; such as unearned increment, stolen goods, watered stock, eugenics, bankruptcy, from Catholic viewpoint (Benz., $2n.). *The Reconstruction of the Church*, its message and programme, by I. M. Strayer (Macm., $1.50n.). *The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas*, by A. C. McGiffert (Macm., $1.50n.). *The Successful Sunday-School Superintendent* (Westmin. P. 75c.n.). *The Sunday-School Building and Its Equipment*, by H. F. Evans (U. of Chic., 75c.n.). *A Sunday-School Tour of the Orient*, by F. L. Brown (Dou., P., $1n.). *What Is Christian Science?* by T. W. Wilby; by an outsider (Lane, 75c.n.).

SOCIOLOGY.

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FINE ARTS.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING—*The Amateur Garden*, by Geo. W. Cable; planning and making of small gardens for small houses (Scrib., $1.50n.). *An Introduction to Town Planning*, by Julian Julian (Lipp., $1.75n.). *The Art of Landscape Architecture*, its development and application, by Samuel Parsons; underlying principles summarized in quotation from recognized authorities (Put., $3.50n.). *City Planning*, with special arrangement to the planning of streets and lots, by Chas. M. Robinson (Put., $2n.). *City Planning*, by John Nolen; "a practical little book" (Apltn., $1.50n.). *Continuous Bloom in America*, where, when, what to plant, with other gardening suggestions, by Louise Shelton (Scrib., $2n.). *Design in Landscape Gardening*, by Ralph Rodney Root & C. Fabens Kelley (Cent., $2n.). *Development and Present Status of City Planning in New York City*, by Committee on the City Plan of New York City (The Committee). *Italian Gardens of the Renaissance*, and other studies, by Mrs. Cartwright Ady (Scrib., $3n.). *Rural Improvement*, by F. A. Waugh; civic art applied to rural conditions (Judd., $1.25n.). *Town Planning*, with special reference to the Birmingham schemes (Longm., $2.25n.).

PAINTING, ETC.—*The Barbizon Painters*, being the story of the men of thirty, by Arth. Hoeber; sketches of Corot, Millet, Daubigny, Troyon, etc. (Stokes, $1.75n.). *Cubists and Post-Impressionists*, by A. J. Eddy; 69 illus., "with 23 reproductions in color of Cubist and Post-Impressionist paintings, and 46 half-tone illustrations" (McClg., $3n.). *The Curves of Life*, by T. A. Cook; an account of spiral formations and their application to growth in nature, to science and to art (Holt, $5n.). *Flower Pictures*, a practical guide to flower painting in water colors, by Maude Angell (Stokes, $2n.). *The Galleries of the Exposition*, by Karl E. Neuhaus; a critical review of the paintings, statuary and the graphic arts (Elder, $1.50n.). *Modern Painting*, its tendency and meaning, by Willard Huntington Wright (Lane, $2.50n.). *Outdoor Sketching*, by F. Hopkinson Smith; illus. by author; enthusiastic and practical suggestions on the subjects of composition, mass, water-color and charcoal (Scrib., $1n.). *The Renaissance and Its Makers*, by J. D. Symon & S. L. Bensusan (Dodge, $4.50n.). *What Pictures to See in America*, by Mrs. L. M. Bryant (Lane, $2n.).

ARCHITECTURE—*American Churches*, introd. by Ralph A. Cram; 2 v.; "authoritative articles on designing, planning, heating, ventilating, lighting and general equipment" (Amer. Arch., $7.50n.). *The Ancient and Mediaeval Architecture of India*, a study of Indo-Aryan civilization, by E. B. Havell (Scrib., $12n.). *Architecture of Colonial America*, by Harold D. Eberlein (Little, B., $2.50n.).

MUSIC—*American Composers*, by Rupert Hughes & A. Elson; "a study of the music of this country, and its future; with biographies of the leading composers of the present time" (Music Lovers' Ser., Paxn, $2.50n.). *The Boston Symphony Orchestra*, an historical sketch, by M. A. D. Howe (H. Miff., $2n.). *The Choirtrainer's Art*, by A. M. Richardson; constitution and management of a choir; voice production; the rendering of church music (Schirm., $2). *Early Opera in America*, by O. G. T. Sonneck (Schirm., $5n.). *Gluck and His Operas*, with an account of their relation to musical art, by Hector Berlioz (Scrib., $1.50n.). *History of the Violoncello, the Viol da Gamba, Their Precursors and Collateral Instruments*, by E. Van der Straeten; results of 30 years' research; rare illus. (Scrib., $8.40n.). *Musicians of To-Day*, by Romain Rolland; discusses Berlioz, Wagner, Saint-Saens, d'Indy, Wolf, Debussy, etc. (Holt, $1.25n.). *Piano Mastery*, by Harriette Brower; 30 famous pianists explain their methods (Stokes, $1.50n.). *The Science of Musical Sounds*, by Dayton C. Miller, prof. of physics, Case School (Macm.). *The Singing-Class Teacher*, his principles and methods, by F. C. F. Hyde (Bost. Mus. Co., $1.75). *Some Staccato Notes for Singers*, by Marie Withrow; crisp advice about the singer's physical and mental fitness (Ditson, $1).

MINOR FINE ARTS—*Antique Furniture*, by Fred. W. Burgess; periods and styles, with interesting facts about their development and relation, and a glossary of terms used (Put., $2n.). *Artistic Anatomy of Trees*, by Rex V. Cole; profusely illus. (Lipp., $1.75n.). *Chats on Japanese Prints*, by A. D. Ficke; "Collector's Series" (Stokes, $2n.). *Chats on Old Clocks*, by Arthur Hayden; "Collector's Series" (Stokes, $2n.). *Early American Craftsmen*, by Walt. Dyer (Cent., $2.40n.). *Flower Art of Japan*, by Mary Averill; Japanese have "schools" of flower arrangement like our schools of painting (Lane, $1.50n.). *Japanese Art Motives*, by Maude Rex Allen (McClg., $2n.). *How to Make a Studio Pay*, a practical manual for the photographic profession, by Frank Farrington (Wilson, $1n.). *Ivory and the Elephant*, by Dr. Geo. F. Kunz; auth. is gem expert at Tiffany's (Dou., P., $5n.). *Lithography and Lithographers*, by Jos. & Eliz. R. Pennell; a history and criticism by an enthusiastic expert (Macm., $4). *Magic of Jewels and Charms*, by Geo. F. Kunz; uniform with author's "Curious Lore of Precious Stones" (Lipp., $5n.). *Modern Book Illustrators and Their Work*, by M. C. Salaman; many beautiful illus. in black and color (Lane, $3n.). *The Period of Louis XV.*, by R. de Felice; a little book about its furniture (Stokes, $1n.). *Pottery for Artists, Craftsmen and Teachers*, by G. J. Cox (Macm., $1.25n.). *Practical Drawing*, a book for the student and the general reader, by Edn. G. Lutz (Scrib., $1.25n.). *Prints*, a brief review of their technique and history, by Emil H. Richter; aims to arouse the layman's interest in wood cuts, engravings and etchings (H. Miff., $2n.). *Quilts and Their Story*, by Marie D.

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Webster; 75 illus., 16 in color (Dou., P., $2.50n.). *Simple Art Applied to Handiwork*, by H. A. Rankin & F. Brown (Dutt., $1n.). *Stiegel Glass*, by F. W. Hunter; 171 illus., 12 in color (H. Miff., $10n.). *"The Studio" Year Book of Decorative Art, 1916;* latest developments in artistic construction, decoration and furnishing of the home (Lane, $3n.). *Tapestry Weaving in England*, from the earliest times to the 18th century, by W. G. Thomson (Scrib., $16n.). *Treatise on Hand Lettering*, by W. J. Linhorn (Dutt., $2.50n.).

SPORTS, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS.

Art of Ballet, by Mark E. Perugini (Lipp., $2.50n.). *Baseball*, individual play and team play in detail, by W. J. Clarke & F. T. Dawson; practical handbook for amateur teams (Scrib., $1n.). *The Book of Magic*, by A. Fred. Collins; directions for the amateur (Apltn., $1n.). *Camp and Outing Activities*, by Frank H. Cheley & Geo. C. Baker (Assn. Pr., $1.50). *Camp Craft*, modern practice and equipment, by W. H. Miller (Scrib., $1.50n.). *The Complete Jujitsuan*, with numerous illus. from motion pictures, by W. H. Garrud (Dutt., $1.75n.). *Golf for Women*, by G. Duncan (Pott., $1n.). *History of the Harlequinade*, by Maurice Sand; 2 v. (Lipp., $6n.). *Indoor Games for Awkward Moments*, comp. by Ruth Blakely; divided into competition, round, quiet, noisy and table games, some of which require preparation by the hostess (Hearst, $1n.). *McCampbell on Auction Tactics;* keen reading for the advanced player (Dodd, M., $1.25n.). *Modern Tennis*, by P. A. Vaile; illus. by many explanatory diagrs. & photos (Funk, $2n.). *On the Trail*, an outdoor book for girls, by L. Beard & A. B. Beard; simple rules for camping, avoiding accidents, etc. (Scrib., $1.25n.). *Out of Doors*, by Emerson Hough; articles on camping and woodsmanship generally, reprinted from *Saturday Evening Post* (Apltn., $1.25n.). *Pistol and Revolver Shooting*, by A. L. A. Himmelwright; practical information on the sport (Outing, 70c.n.). *Tennis as I Play It*, by Maurice E. McLoughlin, former champion (Doran, $2n.).

LITERATURE.

POETRY—*Armageddon*, by Stephen Phillips; epic partisan drama of the war, part in verse, part prose (Lane, $1n.). *Belgian Patriotic Poems*, by Emile Cammaerts, trans. by his wife (Lane, $1.50n.). *Collected Verse of Rudyard Kipling*, new de luxe ed. lea. (Dou., P., $5n.). *Complete Works of James Whitcomb Riley*, new ed. in limp lea., 6 v. (Bobbs-M., $9n.). *Dreams and Dust*, by Don Marquis of the N. Y. *Evening Sun;* poems; humorous, cheerful, stirring, tender (Harp., $1.20n.). *Facts in Jingles*, by Winifred Sackville Stoner, Jr.; the recipient of the "natural education" gives the original rhymes by which she memorized facts (Bobbs-M., $1n.). *The Laughing Muse*, by Arthur Guiterman; humorous verses on various themes (Harp., $1n.). *Panama and Other Poems*, narrative and occasional, by Stephen Phillips (Lane, $1.25n.). *Philip the King, and Other Poems*, by John Masefield (Macm., $1.25n.). *Poems*, by Dana Burnett; on the war and American subjects (Harp., $1.20n.). *Poems by Emile Verhaeren*, selected and translated by Alma Strettell (Lane, $1n.). *The Present Hour*, by Percy Wallace MacKaye; poems on American attitude toward the war (Macm., $1.25n.). *Rivers to the Sea*, by Sara Teasdale (Macm., $1.25n.). *Some Imagist Poets*, an anthology (H. Miff., 75c.n.). *The Song*, its birth, evolution and functions, with selections from old English lyrics, by G. P. Upton (McClg., $1n.). *The Song of Hugh Glass*, by John G. Neihardt; narrative poem of Western pioneer life (Macm.). *Welsh Poems and Ballads*, trans. by Geo. Borrow; new ed., introd. by Ernest Rhys (Put., $3.50n.). *The Winnowing Fan*, poems on the great war, by Laurence Binyon (H. Miff., 50c.n.). *Works of Rabindranath Tagore;* 8 v.; limp lea. (Macm., $1.50n.).

DRAMA—*Aspects of Modern Drama*, by F. W. Chandler (Macm., $2n.) *The British and American Drama of To-Day*, by Barrett H. Clark; analyzes its technique and construction (Holt, $1.60n.). *The Case of American Drama*, by Thom. H. Dickinson (H. Miff., $2.75n.). *Chief Contemporary Dramatists*, 20 plays from the recent drama of England, Ireland, America, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Russia (H. Miff., $2.75n.). *Children of Earth*, a play of New England, by Alice Brown; received the $10,000 prize awarded in 1914 by Winthrop Ames for the best play by an American author on an American subject (Macm., $1.25n.). *Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs*, a practical working handbook, by Constance d'Arcy Mackay (Holt, $1.75n.). *"Der Tag,"* by Sir Jas. M. Barrie; dream dialogue between the Spirit of Culture and the Kaiser (Scrib., 25c.n.). *Disguise Plots in Elizabethan Drama*, a study in stage tradition, by Victor Freeburg (Lemcke, $1.50n.). *The Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann*, auth. ed. by Ludwig Lewisohn; v. 5, Symbolic and Legendary Dramas (Huebsch, $1.50n.). *The Faithful*, a tragedy in three acts, by John Masefield (Macm., $1.25n.). *Four Plays of the Free Theatre*, pref. by Brieux; founded in 1887, in Paris, for the production of new dramas unfettered with the conventions of style, technique and subject matter (Stew. & K., $1.50n.). *Handbook of American Pageantry*, by Ralph Davol; a general exposition (Davol, $2.50). *Happiness*, and two other plays, by J. Hartley Manners; contents: Happiness, Just as Well, The Day of Dupes, by the author of "Peg o' My Heart" (Dodd, M., $1n.). *How to Produce Children's Plays*, by Constance d'Arcy Mackay (Holt, $1.20n.). *How to See a Play*, by Rich. Burton (Macm., $1.25n.). *The Lie*, by Henry Arthur Jones; drama of the love of two sisters for the same man (Doran, $1n.). *The Lonely Way*; Intermezzo; Countess Mizzie; three plays, by Arth. Schnitzler (Kenn., $1.50n.). *The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife*, by Anatole France (Lane, 75c.n.). *Masterpieces of Modern Drama*, ed. by John A. Pierce; 2 v.; reprints of plays by Shaw, Wilde, Clyde Fitch, Belasco, Rostand, Gorky, etc. (Dou., P., $4n.). *The Modern Drama*, an essay in interpretation, by Ludwig Lewisohn (Huebsch, $1.50n.). *Plays*, by Clyde Fitch; 4 v.; first collected ed. (Little, B., $1.50ea.). *Plays of the Pioneers*, a book of historical pageant-plays, by Constance d'Arcy Mackay; illus. from photos (Harp., $1n.). *Practical Stage Directing for Amateurs*, by Gilford Shaw (Dutt., $1n.). *Searchlights*, by Horace A. Vachell; war play of England of 1914-15 (Doran, $1n.). *Shakespeare on the Stage*, second series, by Wm. Winter (Moff., Y., $3n.). *The Sorrows of Belgium*, by Leonid N. Andreieff (Macm., $1.25n.). *The Theatre of Ideas*, a burlesque allegory on crank theatrical movements, and three one-act plays; "The Goal," "Her Tongue," "Grace Mary," by Henry Arthur Jones (Doran, $1n.). *Writing and Selling a Play*, practical suggestions for the beginner, by Fanny Cannon (Holt, $1.50n.).

ESSAYS, ETC.—*"Acres of Diamonds,"* and their discoverer, by Russell H. Conwell; story of a great inspirational lecture (Harp., $1n.). *The Art of the Moving Picture*, by Vachel Lindsay; an appreciation by an original poet (Macm., $1.50). *Art of Story-Telling*, by Marie Shedlock; auth. is a noted English story-teller (Apltn., $1.50n.). *The Coming Newspaper;* essays on newspaper publishing by a dozen authorities. *Complete Guide to Public Speaking*, by Grenville Kleiser; extracts from great authorities covering every point in public speaking (Funk, $5n.). *Contemporary Belgian Literature*, by Jethro Bithell (Stokes, $2.50n.). *The Greatest of Literary Problems*, the authorship of the Shakespeare works, by Jas. P. Baxter; pro-Bacon (H. Miff., $5n.). *Gridiron Nights*, by Arth. Wallace Dunn; recollections of guests and members of the famous Gridiron Club (Stokes, $5n.). *A History of Latin Literature*, by Marcus S. Dinsdale (Apltn., $2n.). *Interpretations of English Literature*, by Lafcadio Hearn; 2 v. (Dodd, M., $6n.). *Ivory, Apes and Peacocks*, by James G. Huneker; "essays on various latter-day poets, painters, composers and dramatists" (Scrib., $1.50n.). *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, by Washington Irving; illus. in color by Maxfield Parrish; cheaper reprint of an expensive ed. of 15 years ago (Dodd, M., $2n.). *Letters on an Elk Hunt*, by Elinore Pruitt Stewart, auth. of "Letters of a Woman Homesteader" (H. Miff., $1n.). *Loeb Classical Library*, this year's additions include Cæsar's "Civil Wars," Ovid's "Heroides," Plutarch's "Lives," etc. (Macm., $1.50n.). *The Making of an American's Library*, by Arth. E. Bostwick; how to build one for real service rather than show (Little, B., $1n.). *Making the Movies*, by Ernest A. Dench; small book for popular consumption (Macm.). *The Modern Study of Literature*, an introduction to literary theory and interpretation, by Robt. G. Moulton (Chic., $2.50n.). *Motion Picture Writer's Guide*, by Louella O. Parsons; "a text-book for amateurs" (McClg., $1n.). *New Cosmopolis*, by James G. Huneker; essays comparing N. Y. with European cities (Scrib., $1.50n.). *Newspaper*

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Editing, by Grant M. Hyde; a text-book of journalism (Apltn., $1.50n.). *Oxford Book of American Essays*, comp. by Brander Matthews (Oxford Univ., $1.25n.). *Short Stories in the Making*, by R. W. Neal; practical introduction to composition and technique (Oxford Univ., 60c.n.). *We*, a study of the art of making things happen, by Gerald Stanley Lee; new essays by auth. of "Crowds" (Dou., P., $1.35n.). *What Shall We Read to the Children?*; advice by Clara W. Hunt, children's librarian, Brooklyn P. L. (H. Miff., $1n.). *Works of Oscar Wilde*; 13 v.; Ravenna ed.; a new complete ed. (Put., $1.25n.).

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

NORTH AMERICA—*Big Game Fields of America, North and South*, by Dan. J. Singer (Doran, $2.25n.). *British Columbia*, from the earliest times to the present, by E. O. S. Scholefield & F. W. Howay; 4 v. (Clarke, $30). *The Canadian Commonwealth*, by Agnes C. Laut (Bobbs-M., $1.50n.). *History of Mexico*, by H. H. Bancroft; 588 p., illus., maps, 12 mo.; "being a popular history of the Mexican people from the earliest primitive civilization to the present time." Contents, aboriginal, the Spanish conquest, vice-regal or colonial history, the revolution, United States of Mexico, the growth and condition of the republic (Bancroft, $2n.). *Lands Forlorn*, a story of an expedition to Hearne's Coppermine River, by G. M. Douglas, 18 months in Arctic Canada; 180 photos (Put., $4n.). *Mexico*, its ancient and modern civilization, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, by Chas. R. Enoch (Scrib., $3n.). *The Pocket Guide to the West Indies*; British Guiana, British Honduras, the Bermudas, the Spanish Main, and the Panama Canal, by A. E. Aspinall (Rand, $1.50n.). *Quaint and Historic Forts of North America*, by John M. Hammond (Lipp., $5n.). *The Tourist's Maritime Provinces*, by Ruth K. Wood; a guide book to far-eastern Canada (Dodd, M., $1.25n.).

PANAMA—*The Building of the Panama Canal*, by Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Goethals (Scrib., $3.50). *Construction of the Panama Canal*, by Brig.-Gen. Wm. L. Sibert & John F. Stevens; both authors were prominent in the construction (Apltn., $2n.). *Government of the Canal Zone*, by G. W. Goethals (Princ. U. P., $1n.). *The Panama Canal and International Trade Competition*, by L. Hutchinson (Macm., $1.75n.). *Mosquito Control in Panama*; the eradication of malaria and yellow fever in Cuba and Panama, by Le Prince & Orenstein, Sanitary Inspectors Isthmian Canal Commission (Put.). *Sanitation in Panama*, by Col. Wm. C. Gorgas; for the general reader, by the man who conquered yellow fever there (Apltn., $2n.).

UNITED STATES—*Americans and the Britons*, by Frederic de Sumichrast; a sympathetic but honest observer studies our democracy (Alptn., $1.75n.). *California, Romantic and Beautiful*, by Geo. Wharton James (Page, $3.50n.). *The City of Domes*, by J. D. Barry; an architect's study of architectural features of Exposition (Newbegin, $1.50n.). *The End of the Trail*; the far West from New Mexico to British Columbia, by E. Alex. Powell (Scrib., $3n.). *The Favorite Motor Ways of New England*, by Louis H. Baker (MacNair, $2). *A Guide to the National Parks of America*, comp. by E. F. Allen (McBride, $1n.). *Highways and Byways of New England*, by Clifton Johnson; illus. from photos by author (Macm., $1.50). *A History of Travel in America*, by Seymour Dunbar; 4v., comprehensive, readable and fully illustrated study that is really a history of American civilization (Bobbs-M., $10n.). *Historic Virginia Homes and Churches*, by Robt. A. Lancaster (Lipp., $7.50n.). *In the Oregon Country*, by G. P. Putnam (Put., $1.75n.). *The Jewel City*, by Benj. Macomber; a newspaper man's comprehensive, fully illus. description of Exposition (Williams, $1n.). *Nature and Science on the Pacific Coast*, a guide book for scientific travellers, ed. by committee of the Amer. Assn. for the Advancement of Science (Elder, $1.50n.). *Old Concord*, by Allen French; drawings by Lester G. Hornby (Little, B., $3). *Old Roads From the Heart of New York*, by Sarah Comstock; historical guide to N. Y. suburbs (Put., $2.50n.). *Old Seaport Towns of New England*, by Edw. M. Bacon (Dodd, M., $2.50n.). *On Sunset Highways*; a book of motor rambles in California, by T. D. Murphy; 56 illus. (16 in col.) (Page, $3n.). *Rambles Around Old Boston*, by Edn. M. Bacon; drawings by Lester G. Hornby (Little, B., $3.50n.). *The Rocky Mountain Wonderland*, by E. A. Mills (H. Miff., $1.75n.). *The Tourist's California*, by Ruth K. Wood; a guide book (Dodd, M., $1.25n.). *Walks About Washington*, by Francis E. Leupp; drawings by Lester G. Hornby (Little, B., $3n.). *We Discover New England*, by Louise Closser Hale; motor trips, illus. from drawings by Walter Hale (Dodd, M., $2n.).

SOUTH AMERICA—*The Argentine in the Twentieth Century*, by A. B. Martinez & M. Lewandowski; discusses economics, commercial, industrial, financial and agricultural standpoints (Scrib., $1.50n.). *Baedeker of the Argentine Republic*, by Alb. Martinez; a guide book; not, however, as it claims, by Baedeker (Apltn., $3n.). *Chile*, by G. J. Mills; "physical features, natural resources, means of communication, manufactures, and industrial development" (Apltn., $1.50n.). *The Future of South America*, by Roger W. Babson (Little, B., $2n.). *A Guide to South America*, by W. A. Hirst (Macm., $1.75n.). *The Lower Amazon*, by Algot Lange; "a narrative of explorations in the little known regions of the State of Pará" (Put., $2.50n.). *Northern Patagonia*, character and resources, by Willis Bailey (Scrib., $4n.). *The Northwest Amazons*; notes of some months spent among cannibal tribes, by Thos. Whiffen (Duff., $3n.). *Pan-America and Pan-Americanism*, by John Barrett, dir. of the Pan-American Union (Harp., $1.25n.). *Paraguay*, by M. R. Hardy (Scrib., $3n.). *The Real Argentine*, by J. A. Hammerton; impressions of a year's residence (Dodd, M., $2.50n.). *The South Americans*, by Wm. H. Koebel; study of their racial characteristics, by a resident (Dodd, M., $3n.). *South of Panama*, by E. A. Ross; interprets the Spanish-American people from an economic and sociological standpoint (Cent., $2.40n.). *The Spanish Dependencies in South America*, by Bernard Moses, 2 v., (Harp., $5n.). *Through the Brazilian Wilderness*, by Thdr. Roosevelt; illus. by photos, by Kermit Roosevelt *et al.* (Scrib., $3.50n.).

EUROPE—*Four on a Tour in England*, by Rob. and Eliz. Shackleton; illus. from photos; six weeks' motor trip (Hearst, $2.50n.). *The English Countryside*, by Ernest C. Pulbrook; illus. from photos (Scrib., $3n.). *English Ancestral Homes of Noted Americans*, by Annie Wharton (Lipp., $2n.). *Old English Mansions*; fully illus., special number of *Studio* (Lane, $3n.). *Westminster Abbey*, its architecture, history and monuments, by Helen Marshall Pratt; 2 v. (Duff., $4.50n.). *The Charm of Ireland*, by Burton E. Stevenson; illus. from photos by author (Dodd, M., $2.50n.). *The Book of France*, ed. by Winifred Stephens; "issued in aid of the French parliamentary committee's fund for the relief of the invaded departments" (Macm., $2n.). *France Herself Again*, by Ernest Dimnet; compares demoralized France of 1870 with united France of to-day (Put., $2.50n.). *The Glory of Belgium*, by W. L. Bruckman; 20 illus. in col. (Doran, $5n.). *Bruges*; a record and an impression, by Mary Stratton (Scrib., $2n.). *The Spell of Flanders*, by E. N. Vose; description of northern Belgium, written just before war (Page, $2.50n.). *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*, by Thorstein B. Veblen; explains her marvellous economic advance by natural causes (Macm., $1.50n.). *Socialized Germany*, by Frederic C. Howe (Scrib., $1.50n.). *The Soul of Germany*; a twelve years' study of the people from within, 1902-14, by T. F. A. Smith; auth. believes all Germany hated England (Doran, $1.25n.). *Kultur Cartoons* by Will Dyson; foreword by H. G. Wells; satires on German militarism (Page, $1n.). *Germany and the German Emperor*, by G. H. Perris (Holt, $3n.). *What I Found Out in the House of a German Prince*, by an English-American governess; among others she met (this was in 1909) Bernhardi, von Kluck, the Krupps, Zeppelin, etc. (Stokes, $1.25n.). *A Month in Rome*, by André Maurel, trans. from 10th French ed., by Helen Gerard (Put., $1.75n.). *A Wanderer in Venice*, by Edward Verrall Lucas; 48 illus. (16 in col.) (Macm., $1.75n.). *Old Calabria*, by Norman Douglas; travel-guide to southern Italy (H. Miff., $4n.). *Mediterranean Winter Resorts*, ed. by Eustace A. Reynolds-Ball; rev. ed.; "a complete and practical handbook to the principal health and pleasure resorts (Dutt., $1.75n.). *The Spell of Spain*, by Keith Clark (Page, $2.50n.). *In the Land of Temples* (Greece); 40 photograv. by Jos. Pennell (Lipp., $1.25n.). *Constantinople Old and New*, by H. G. Dwight; not a guide book but an impressionistic description by a resident (Scrib.,

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$5n.). *Modern Austria and Her Racial Problems*, by Virginia Gayda; auth. is Italian (Dodd, M., $3.50n.). *My Years at the Austrian Court*, by Nellie Ryan; auth. found Hapsburgs sane, normal, pleasant people (Lane, $3n.). *Peaks and Precipices*; scrambles in the Dolomites and Savoy, by Guido Rey; daring climbs by a noted Alpinist (Dodd, M., $3.50n.). *Roumania*, by Oscar Brilliant of the U. of Bucharest (Dodd, M., $4n.). *Sketches in Poland*, by Frances D. Little; sympathetic glimpses of the people (Stokes, $2.50n.). *Scandinavia of the Scandinavians*, by Henry G. Leach (Scrib., $1.50n.). *The New Russia*; from the White Sea to the Siberian steppe, by Alan Lethbridge (Dutt., $5n.) *Unknown Russia*, by Alan Lethbridge; travels in out-of-the-way corners (Dutt., $5n.). *Finland and the Finns*, by Arth. Reade (Dodd, M., $3n.). *The Russian Problem*, by Paul Vinogradoff; auth. is exiled Prof. of History of Univ. of Moscow (Doran, 75c.n.). *Russian Realities*; being impressions gathered during some recent journeyings in Russia, by J. Hubback (Lane, $1.50n.). *An Interpretation of the Russian People*, by Leo. Wiener; auth. was born and educ. in Russia (McB., N., $1.25n.).

AFRICA—*Adventures in Africa*, by J. B. Thornhill; vivid account of four years as a pioneer in the Congo-Zambesi watershed country (Dutt., $3.50n.). *Alone in the Sleeping-Sickness Country*, by Felix Oswald; travels of a geologist (Dutt., $3n.). *The Rediscovered Country*, by Stewart Edward White; diary of a hunting trip in equatorial Africa (Dou., P., $2n.). *Through Central Africa, from Coast to Coast*, by Ja. Barnes; illus. by photos by Cherry Kearton; followed part of Stanley's historic route (Apltn., $4n.).

ASIA—*The Spell of the Holy Land*, by Archie Bell (Page, $2.50n.). *India and Its Faiths*, a traveller's record, by Jas. B. Pratt (H. Miff., $4n.). *Kipling's India*, by Arley Munson (Dou., P., $1.50n.). *Memories of India*, recollections of 25 years' soldiering and sport; by Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell (McKay., $3.50n.). *A Winter in India*, light impressions of its cities, peoples, and customs; by Archibald B. Spens (Dodd., M., $1.75n.). *Present-Day China*, the narrative of a nation's advance; by Gardner L. Harding (Cent., $1n.).

ELSEWHERE—*Australian Byways*, by Norman Duncan; chatty leisurely travels (Harp., $1.75n.). *The Conquest of Mount Cook and Other Climbs*, an account of four seasons' mountaineering on the southern Alps of New Zealand; by Freda Du Faur (Scrib., $4.50n.). *Nature Notes for Ocean Voyagers*, by A. Carpenter & D. Wilson-Barker; animals seen on shipboard, weather, waves, etc. (Lipp., $1.75n.).

BIOGRAPHY.

AMERICAN—*Reminiscences*, by Lyman Abbott (H. Miff., $3.50n.). *Spencer Fullerton Baird*, a biography, incl. selections from his correspondence with Audubon, Agassiz, Dana, and others, by Wm. H. Dall (Lipp., $3.50n.). *The Life of Clara Barton*, by Percy H. Epler; her first published biography (Macm., $2.50n.). *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, by O. W. Firkins (H. Miff., $1.75n.). *Hitting the Dark Trail*, starshine through 30 years of night; by Clarence Hawkes; how a blind man cheerfully overcame his handicap (Holt., $1.25). *John Hay*, author and statesman, by Lorenzo Sears (Dodd, M., $1n.). *The Life and Letters of John Hay*, by Wm. Roscoe Thayer (H. Miff., $5n.). *Julia Ward Howe*, 1819-1910, by Laura E. Richards & M. E. Elliott; 2 v. (H. Miff., $7.50n.). *Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort*, 1807-1843, 2v.; covers nearly all the events of the period (Put., $10). *Pleasures and Palaces*, by Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich; romantic autobiography of an American girl (Cent., $3n.). *Lincoln and Episodes of the Civil War*, by Wm. E. Doster (Put., $1.50n.). *Henry Codman Potter*, 7th Bishop of N. Y., by Geo. Hodges (Macm., $3.50). *Life of Thomas Brackett Reed*, by S. W. McCall; auth. was an intimate friend (H. Miff., $3n.). *The Story of a Pioneer*, by Anna Howard Shaw; autobiography of a pioneer feminist (Harp., $2n.). *Billy Sunday*, by W. T. Ellis; "The man and his message; in his own words" (Wins., $1.50n.). *George Washington*, farmer, his home life and agricultural activities with many facsms. of private papers, by Paul Leland Haworth (Bobbs-M., $1.50n.).

FOREIGN—*The Life of His Majesty, Albert, King of the Belgians*, by John de C. McDonnell (Stokes, $1n.). *The Life of Lord Avebury* (Sir John Lubbock), by H. G. Hutchinson; 2 v. (Macm., $9n.). *Reminiscences and Letters of Sir Robt. Ball*, astronomer; ed. by his son (Little, $5.). *Hugh*, memoirs of a brother, by Arth. Christopher Benson (Longm., $1.75n.). *Robert Browning*, how to know him, by Wm. L. Phelps; an introd. guide to his work (Bobbs-M., $1.50n.). *Thomas Carlyle*, how to know him, by Bliss Perry (Bobbs-M., $1.50n.). *Life and Times of Cavour*, by W. R. Thayer; 2 v., scholarly and careful study (H. Miff., $3n.). *Joseph Chamberlain*, an honest biography, by Alex. Mackintosh (Doran, $3n.). *Emma Darwin*, a century of family letters, 1792-1896; ed. by her daughter, Henrietta Litchfield; 2 v. (Apltn., $5n.). *The Confessions of Frederick the Great and the Life of Frederick the Great*, by Heinrich von Treitschke; a source book of German militarism (Put., $1.25n.). *Sir John French*, an authentic biography, by Cecil Chisholm; laudatory life of the commander of the British forces on the Continent (Stokes, 50c.n.). *My Childhood*, by Maxim Gorky (Cent., $2n.). *The Secret Memoirs of Count Tadasu Hayashi, G. C. V. O.*, ed. by A. M. Pooley; auth. was veteran Japanese statesman (Put., $2.50n.). *John Huss*, his life, teachings and death, after five hundred years, by David S. Schaff (Scrib., $2.50n.). *Court Life from Within*, by H. R. H. the Infanta Eulalia of Spain; frank reminiscences of a democratic princess (Dodd, M., $2.50n.). *Isabel of Castile*, and the making of the Spanish nation, 1451-1504, by Irene L. Plunket (Put., $2.50n.). *My March to Timbuctoo*, by Jos. J. C. Joffre; trans. of Gen. Joffre's only book (Duff., 75c.n.). *The Fall of Mary Stuart*, by Frank A. Mumby; her tragic marriages and imprisonment (H. Miff., $3n.). *My Life*, by Sir Hiram S. Maxim; autobiography of inventor of the Maxim gun (McB. N., $4.50n.). *Napoleon as a General*, by Count von Wartenburg; 2 v. (Dutt., $10n.). *Nelson's Legacy: Lady Hamilton, Her Story and Tragedy*, by Julia Frankau (Scrib., $4.50n.). *The Life of Nietzsche*, by Frau Elis. Forster-Nietzsche; 2 v. (Stur., $4n.). *The Story of Yone Noguchi*, told by himself; illus. by Yoshio Markino; intimate account of romantic life of the Japanese poet (Jacobs, $1.50n.). *Charles Stewart Parnell*, a memoir by his brother, John Howard Parnell (Holt., $3n.). *William Pitt and the Great War*, by J. H. Rose (Macm., $2.50n.). *Life of Lord Roberts, K. G., V. C.*, by Sir G. W. Forrest (Stokes, $4n.). *Twenty Years of My Life*, by Douglas Sladen; the orginator of "Who's Who" writes informally of celebrities he has known (Dutt., $3.50n.). *On the Trail of Stevenson*, by Clayton Hamilton; artistic in illustrations and make-up (Dou., P., $3n.). *Strathcona and the Making of Canada*, by W. T. Preston; interesting career of the great pioneer railroad builder (McB. N., $2.50n.). *Rabindranath Tagore*, a biographical study, by E. Rhys; frankly laudatory (Macm., $1n.). *Treitschke*, by Adolf Hausrath (Put., $1.50n.). *The Political Thought of Heinrich von Treitschke*, ed. by H. W. C. Davis; a historian who has influenced German national life (Scrib., $2n.). *Emile Verhaeren*, by Stefan Zweig (H. Miff., $2n.). *The Training of a Sovereign*, an abridged selection from "The Girlhood of Queen Victoria," being Her Majesty's diaries between the years 1832 and 1840 (Longm., $1.50n.). *My Life*, by Richard Wagner; new cheaper ed., 2 v. (Dodd, M., $3.50n.). *The World of H. G. Wells*, by Van W. Brooks; a keen and stimulating critical study (Kenn., $1.25n.). *The Kaiser*, a book about the most interesting man in Europe (Dou., P., $2n.). *The Irish Abroad*, a record of the achievements of wanderers from Ireland, by E. O'Donnell (Dutt., $2.50n.).

HISTORY.

UNITED STATES—*The Buccaneers of America*, or The Pirates of Panama, by John Esquemeling; new ed., illus. in color by G. A. Williams (Stokes, $2n.). *The California Padres and Their Missions*, by C. F. Saunders & J. S. Chase (H. Miff., $2.50n.). *Captives Among the Indians*, first-hand narratives of Indian wars, customs, tortures, and habits of life in Colonial times; ed. by Horace Kephart (Cut., $1). *The Conquest of Virginia*, the forest primeval, by Conway W. Sams; first part of a series based on original sources (Put., $3.50n.). *Dramatic Episodes of the Civil War*, by Rossiter Johnson (Put., $1.75n.). *The Fighting Cheyennes*, by Geo. B. Grinnell; story of a famous Western tribe (Scrib., $3.50). *The Passing of the Armies*, by Maj.-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain; "Final campaign of Army of the Potomac" (Put., $2.50.). *The Riverside History of the United States*, by various authors; very fully illustrated; 4 v. (H. Miff., $5n. ea.). *The Scotch-Irish in America*, by H. J. Ford (Princ. U. P., $2n.). *Vancouver's Discovery of*

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Puget Sound, by E. S. Meany (Macm., $2.50n.). *The Voyages of the Norsemen to America*, by Wm. Hovgaard (Amer.-Scand., $4). *A Walloon Family in America*, by Emily J. De Forest; history of the De Forest family (H. Miff., $5n.). *The World's Highway*, America's position in world history and the part she must play in neutralizing the sea; by Norman Angell (Doran, $1.50n.).

FOREIGN—*A Handbook of Universal History*, from the Dawn of Civilization to the Outbreak of the Great War of 1914, by Karl J. Ploetz; trans. of a well known "Epitome" (H. Miff., $3n.). *Men of the Old Stone Age*, their environment, life and art, by Henry Fairfield Osborn (Scrib., $5n.). *Aegean Archæology*, an introduction to the archæology of prehistoric Greece, by H. R. H. Hall (Put., $3.75n.). *A History of Babylon*, by Leonard W. King; scholarly account (Stokes, $4.80n.). *Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria*, by Morris Jastrow, Jr.; 140 illus. (Lipp., $6n.). *The Myths of Ancient Egypt*, by Lewis Spense (Stokes, $2.50n.). *A Short History of the Egyptian People*, with chapters on their religion and daily life, by E. A. T. W. Budge; auth. is an authority (Dutt., $1n.). *Scythians and Greeks*, by E. H. Minns; "ancient history and archæology of north coast of Euxine" (Put., $20n.). *Attila and the Huns*, by E. Hutton (Dutt., $2n.). *The Romance of Piracy*, by E. K. Chatterton; "from the earliest times to the present day" (Lipp., $1.50n.). *A B C of Heraldry*, by Guy C Rothery; its romance and art rather than technical minutiæ (Jacobs, $2). *Outlines of European History*, by Jas. H. Breasted and Jas. Harvey Robinson; new ed. of a standard text-book (Ginn, $1.50). *Germany, France, Russia, and Islam*, by H. von Treitschke; trans. from German for first time; essays 1871-1897 (Put., $1.50n.). *Crises in the History of the Papacy*, by Jos. McCabe; studies of the reigns of 20 Popes who were significant (Put.). *The Normans in European History*, by Chas. H. Haskins (H. Miff., $2n.). *England in the Later Middle Ages*, by K. H. Vickers (Put., $3n.) *The Reign of Henry V.*, by J. H. Wylie; vol. 1, 1413-1415 (Put., $9n.). *Wales*, by Gilbert Stone; her history from prehistoric times (Stokes, $2.50n.). *High Lights of the French Revolution*, by Hilaire Belloc (Cent., $3n.). *Napoleon and Waterloo*, the Emperor's campaign with the Armée du Nord, 1815, a strategical and tactical study, by A. F. Becke; 2 v. (Dutt., $8n.). *My Adventures in the Commune*, Paris 1871, by E. A. Vizetelly (Duff., $4n.). *Modern Germany and Her Historians*, by A. Guilland; political and social influence on the German nation of Niebuhr, Ranke, Mommsen, Sybel, and Treitschke (McB. N., $2.25n.). *History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century*, by Heinrich G. von Treitschke; first trans. into English of a biased standard work that Germans swear by (McB. N., $3.25n.). *Germany's Vanishing Colonies*, by Gordon Le Sueur (McB. N., 75c.n.). *The Germans and Africa*, by Percy E. Lewin; a diplomatic history (Stokes, $3.60n.). *The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom*, 1795-1813, a short account, by H. W. von Loon (Dou., P., $2.50n.). *Serbia*, her people, history, and aspirations, by W. M. Petrovitch (Stokes, $1.50n.). *The Inner History of the Balkan War*, by Reginald Rankin (Dutt., $5n.). *Albania the Foundling State of Europe*, by Wadham Peacock (Apltn., $2.50n.). *The Partitions of Poland*, by Lord Eversiap; history of the three partitions of Poland—between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1772; between Russia and Prussia in 1793; and between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1795 (Dodd., M., $2.50n.). *Poland and the Polish Question*, by Ninian Hill; popular and comprehensive account of the rise of Poland, and the causes of her downfall, and future (Stokes, $3n.). *History of the Norwegian People*, 2 v., by Knut Gjerset (Macm., $8n.). *Russian Expansion on the Pacific*, 1641-1850, by F. A. Golder (Clark, $5). *A History of Events in Egypt from 1789 to 1914*, by Arth. E. Weigall & Pearse Brome (Scrib., $3n.). *The Haytian Revolution*, 1791 to 1804; or, Sidelights on the French Revolution, by T. G. Steward (Crow., $1.25n.). *A History of the Japanese People from the Earliest Times to the End of the Meiji Era*, by Fk. Brinkley & Baron Dairoku Kikuchi; fully illus., scholarly and exhaustive account (Encyc. Britan., $4.25). *Intervention and Colonization in Africa*, by Norman Dwight Harris (H. Miff., $2n.). *A History of Persia*, 2 v., by F. M. Sykes (Macm., $15n.).

EUROPEAN WAR.

America's Interests After the European War, by many well-known publicists (Acad. Pol. Sci., $1). *The Anglo-German Problem*, by Chas. Sarolea; new ed. of book written in 1912 warning England of approaching war (Put., $1n.). *America's Interests as Affected by the European War* (Am. Acad. Pol. Sci., $1). *Behind the Scenes at the Front*, by Geo. Adam (Duff., $2n.). *Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany*, by Edw. L. Fox (McB. N., $1.50n.). *Belgium's Agony*, by Emile Verhären; pictures it before and since invasion; auth. is Belgian poet (H. Miff., $1.25n.). *Britain as Germany's Vassal*; together with Kriegsbrauch—the customs of war (published by the German General Staff, Berlin, 1902), by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi (Doran, $1n.). *The British Army From Within*, by E. C. Vivian; how war is carried on to-day, organization, tactics, daily life of men, etc. (Doran, $1n.). *The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium*, by G. H. Perris; with many maps and plans (Holt, $1.50n.). *Can Germany Win?* the aspirations and resources of its people, by an American (Put., $1n.). *Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War*; all the colored "books" in original and translation (Doran, $1n.). *Deutschland Ueber Alles*; or, Germany speaks; collection, of utterances of representative Germans of all sorts (Put., 75c n.). *The Diplomacy of the War of 1914*, the beginnings of the war, by Ellery C. Stowell (H. Miff., $5n.). *Economic Aspects of the War*, by Edw. Jones Clapp; "neutral rights, belligerent claims and American commerce in the years 1914-1915" (Yale, $1.50n.). *The Elements of the Great War*, by Hilaire Belloc; an introduction to it (Hearst, $1.50n.). *The European War of 1914*, its causes, purposes and probable results, by John Wm. Burgess; auth. places most of blame on England (McClg., $1n.). *The Evidence in the Case*, by James M. Beck; careful legal study of colored "books" to place responsibility (Put., $1n.). *Evolution and the War*, by Peter C. Mitchell; shows that modern war is not in accord with the natural "struggle for existence" (Dut., $1n.). *Eye-Witness's Narrative of the War*, from the Marne to Neuve Chapelle, September, 1914-March, 1915; British official account (Longm., 75c.n.). *The Fall of Tsingtau*, by Jefferson Jones; auth. was only civilian American with Japanese army (H. Miff., $2n.). *Field Hospital and Flying Column*, the journal of an English nursing sister in Belgium and Russia, by V. Thurstan (Put., $1n.). *Field Notes From the Russian Front*, by Stanley Washburn; special photographs (Scrib., $1.50n.). *Fighting in Flanders*, by E. Alex. Powell; Louvain, Antwerp, etc., by an eye-witness (Scrib., $1n.). *Fire Fronts*, on the firing-lines with English-French, Austrian, German and Russian troops, by Rob. Dunn; neutral observations (Dodd, M., $1.25n.). *Four Weeks in the Trenches*, the war-story of a violinist, by Fritz Kreisler (H. Miff., $1n.). *France in Danger*; or, French nationality menaced by pan-German aggressions, by Paul Vergnet (Dut., $1n.). *The French Army From Within*; anonymous account of present army (Doran, $1n.). *From the Trenches*, Louvain to the Aisne, the first record of an eye-witness, by Geoffrey Winthrop Young. *Geographical Aspects of Balkan Problems*, in their relation to the great European war, by Marion I. Newbigin (Put., $1.75). *Germany and England*, by F. von Bernhardi; first book by noted pro-Germanist since war began (Dill., 50c.n.). *The German Empire's Hour of Destiny*, by H. Frobenius (McB. N., $1n.). *The German War*, by Conan Doyle; says only Germany is to blame (Doran, 75c.n.). *German World Policies*, by Paul Rohrbach (Macm., $1.25n.). *A German-American's Confession of Faith*, by Kuno Francke; a sincere endeavor to be loyal to both new and old obligations (Huebsch, 50c.n.). *Germany Embattled*, by Oswald Garrison Villard; series of essays (Scrib., $1n.). *Germany in Defeat*, by Count Chas. de Souza & Maj. Haldane Macfall; authors think it settled at the Marne (Dutt.). *Germany's Point of View*, by Edm. von Mach (Harvard); straight argumentative presentation of German side (McClg., $1.50n.). *Germany's Violations of the Laws of War*; based on original German documents (Put., $2n.). *Germany's War Mania*, the Teutonic point of view as officially stated by her leaders (Dodd, M., $1n.). *The Great Settlement*, by C. E. Fayle; survey of problems, territorial, racial, colonial, economic, and political, which may arise at close of the present war (Duff., $1.75n.). *The Great War*, the second phase (from the fall of Antwerp to the second battle of Ypres), by Frank H. Simonds; auth. is one of keenest critics we have of the war (Kean., $1.25n.). *A Hilltop on*

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LITERATURE OF 1915—*Continued.*

U. S. Red Cross (Lipp., $1.50n.). *The War Book of the German General Staff;* apparently supports charges of deliberate German military brutality (Mell. N., $1n.). *War: Its Conduct and Legal Results*, by T. Paty & J. H. Morgan; English viewpoint (Dutt., $3.50n.). *War's New Weapons*, by Hrolf Dewitz (Dodd, M., $1.50n.). *The Prize Code of the German Empire*, trans. and ed. by Chas. H. Huberich & Richard King (Baker, Voorhis, $12.50).

UNPREPAREDNESS OF U. S.—*America and the World War*, by Thdr. Roosevelt; various periodical articles along "preparedness" lines (Scrib., 75c.n.). *The American Army*, by Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter; a statement of present conditions and needs (Bobbs-M., $1.50n.). *America Fallen;* the sequel to the European war, by J. B. Walker; bold prophecy of the war to come when Germany attacks an unprepared U. S. (Dodd, M., 75c.n.). *Are We Ready?* by H. L. Wheeler; points out present weaknesses (Ginn., $1.50n.). *Arms and the Race;* the foundations of army reform, by Robt. Matteson Johnston (Cent., $1n.). *Defenseless America*, by Hudson Maxim; vigorous plea for preparedness (Hearst's, $2n.). *The Game of Empires;* a warning to America, by E. S. Van Zile; advocates "preparedness" (Moff., Y., $1.25n.). *Military Unpreparedness of the U. S.*, by Fred. L. Huidekoper (Macm.). *Our Navy and the Next War*, by R. W. Neeser; what it needs (Scrib., $1n.). *Pan-Americanism;* a forecast of the inevitable clash between the United States and Europe's victor, by Roland Greene Usher; foresees trouble unless America prepares (Cent., $2n.). *The Present Military Situation in the United States*, by F. V. Greene; our unpreparedness and how to meet it (Scrib., 75c.n.).

GENERAL WORKS.

Concise Gazetteer of the World, by Chambers; ed. by D. Patrick & W. Geddie; new ed. of this standard work (Lipp., $3n.). *A Dictionary of Simplified Spelling*, comp. by Frank H. Vizetelly (Funk, 75c.n.). *Dictionary of Universal Biography*, by Alb. M. Hyamson (Dutt., $6n.). *Familiar Quotations*, by John Bartlett, 10th ed., rev. and enl. by Nathan Haskell Dole; bulky revision of this classic (Little, B., $3n.). *The Happy Phrase;* a handbook of phrases for the enrichment of conversation, writing and public speaking; comp. by Edn. H. Carr (Put., $1n.). *Heroes and Heroines of Fiction;* classical, mediæval, and legendary, by Wm. S. Walsh (Lipp., $3n.). *Index to Fairy Tales, Myths and Legends*, comp. by Mary Huse Eastman (Boston Bk., $2.25n.). *New International Encyclopedia*, 24 v.; new ed. of this largest of American cyclopedias (Dodd, M., $1.20).

THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

American Publications, 1914 (including new editions)—Fiction, 1,053; theology and religion, 1,032; literature, essays, 732; general encyclopaedias, general works—bibliographies, miscellaneous, 141; medical, hygiene, 542; juvenile, 633; poetry and drama, 902; law, 507; biography, genealogy, 604; history, 581; description, geography, travel, 542; education, 268; fine arts, 310; music, 112; business, 229; domestic economy, 135; philosophy, 408; sociology and economics, 1,038; philology, 330; science, 677; applied science, technology, engineering, 669; agriculture, 371; games, sports, and amusements, 194. Total, 1914, 12,010; 1913, 12,230; 1912, 10,903; 1911, 11,123; 1910, 13,470; 1909, 10,901; 1908, 9,254; 1905, 8,112; 1900, 6,356; 1897, 4,928.

Of the production of 1914 there are 8,563 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1914 (including new editions)—Religion, 969; philosophy, 179; education, 315; philology, 185; fiction, 2,112; juvenile, 631; law, jurisprudence, etc., 279; sociology, 699; travels, geography, 618; history, 454; biography, 442; technology, 687; poetry and drama, 642; medicine, public health, etc., 454; agriculture, gardening, 198; domestic arts, 88; literature (general), 480; business, 155; fine arts, 204; music, 55; games, etc., 149; science, 840; general works (encyclopaedias, magazines, etc.), 300; military and naval, 402. Total, 1914, 11,537; 1913, 12,379; 1912, 12,067; 1911, 10,914; 1910, 10,804; 1909, 10,725; 1908, 9,821; 1907, 9,914; 1902, 7,381.

German Publications, 1913—Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 494; theology, 2,683; law and political science, 3,358; medicine, 1,972; natural sciences, mathematics, 1,953; philosophy and theosophy, 699; education, books for the young, 5,429; language and literature, 2,304; history, 1,705; geography, 1,450; military science, 673; commerce, industrial arts, 2,346; architecture and civil engineering, 1,217; domestic economy, agriculture, forestry, 1,068; drama and popular literature, 5,319; art, 1,051; year-books, 643; miscellaneous, 716. Total, 1913, 35,078; 1912, 34,801; 1911, 32,998; 1910, 31,281; 1908, 30,317; 1907, 30,075; 1906, 28,703; 1905, 28,886; 1901, 25,331.

French Publications, 1913—Religion, 893; sociology, 2,474; science, 551; medicine, 880; history, 1,636; geography, travel, 374; literature, 2,167; art, 386; education, 1,136; printed in foreign languages, 281. Total, 1913, 10,758; 1912, 9,645; 1911, 10,396; 1910, 10,830; 1909, 11,200 (estimated); 1908, 8,805; 1907, 10,785; 1906, 10,898; 1900, 13,362.

The book production in Japan in 1911 was 43,244; Russia, in 1910, 29,057; both inflated by pamphlet and periodical material; Switzerland, 1912, 1,591; Italy, 1913, 11,100; Denmark, April, 1913-March, 1914, 3,635; Holland, 1913, 3,831; Belgium, 1912, 2,403; Poland, 1911, 3,436; Spain, 1913, 2,237; Roumania, 1901, 1,739; Sweden, 1904, 1,474; Bulgaria, 1909, 1,400; Norway, 1911, 1,342; Serbia, 1888, 258; Luxemburg, 1913, 54; Ireland, 1902, 180; Iceland, 1903, 212; Uruguay, 1910, 619; Greece, 1908, 53; Argentina, 1886, 899; Egypt, 1898, 164; Turkey, 1890, 924; Mexico, 1888, 167; Chile, 1891, 385; India, 1895, 8,000; Austria, 1908, 2,867 (in German only); Canada, 1910, 94; Ceylon, 1909, 422; Hungary, 1912, 2,032.

The total book publications of the world annually approximate 160,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions. M. Iwinski estimates the number of books published since the invention of printing to the end of 1908 at 10,378,365.

Mr. Fremont Rider, editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, furnished the statistics from which the above figures were compiled.

THE DICKENS FELLOWSHIP.

THE Dickens Fellowship is a world-wide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. The society began its existence in London in October, 1902. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them."

The fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. Headquarters, Whitehall House, 30 Charing Cross, London. Secretary, T. W. Hill. Branches of the fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but in the United States and Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand. There are probably 24,000,000 copies of Dickens's works extant. The Life Presidents are the two surviving children of Charles Dickens, namely, Henry F. Dickens, K. C., and Mrs. Kate Perugini.

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STATISTICS OF THE PRESS.

THE *American Newspaper Annual and Directory*, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, reported the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1915 as follows:

Alabama	232	Indiana	743	Nebraska	649	South Carolina	170
Alaska	28	Iowa	941	Nevada	41	South Dakota	407
Arizona	81	Kansas	734	New Hampshire	368	Tennessee	312
Arkansas	308	Kentucky	305	New Jersey	368	Texas	1,043
California	967	Louisiana	212	New Mexico	121	Utah	114
Colorado	398	Maine	136	New York	2,121	Vermont	97
Connecticut	151	Maryland	180	North Carolina	301	Virginia	254
Delaware	35	Massachusetts	677	North Dakota	371	Washington	408
Dist. of Columbia	82	Michigan	715	Ohio	1,104	West Virginia	204
Florida	207	Minnesota	815	Oklahoma	589	Wisconsin	681
Georgia	356	Mississippi	227	Oregon	305	Wyoming	93
Idaho	163	Missouri	977	Pennsylvania	1,335		
Illinois	1,770	Montana	255	Rhode Island	52		29,422

The total number of newspapers published in New York City (Manhattan and Bronx), 995.

In Porto Rico, 24; Hawaii, 34; Philippines, 39; Canada, as follows: Alberta, 126; British Columbia, 115; Manitoba, 148; Saskatchewan, 180; Yukon, 3; New Brunswick, 50; Nova Scotia, 81; Ontario, 663; Prince Edward Island, 11; Quebec, 151; Newfoundland, 21.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 24,491; Germany, 8,049; Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,000; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005; Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others, 1,000. Of these more than one-half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes, Washington *Star*. *First Vice-President*—Daniel D. Moore, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. *Second Vice-President*—B. H. Anthony, New Bedford *Standard*. *General Manager*—Melville E. Stone. *Assistant General Manager*—Frederick Roy Martin. *Treasurer*—J. R. Youatt. *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs, New York *Times*; Clark Howell, Atlanta *Constitution*; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia *Bulletin*; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh *Despatch*, Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News*; Frank B. Noyes, Washington (D. C.) *Star*; V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento *Bee*; A. C. Weiss, Duluth *Herald*; C. H. Clark, Hartford *Courant*; W. H. Cowles, Spokane *Spokesman Review*; W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson *News*; R. M. Johnston, Houston *Post*, and D. E. Town, Louisville *Herald*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the eighteenth annual convention, held in Bermuda, May 20-29, 1909: *President*—T. J. Keenan, Pittsburgh (Pa.). *Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Rountree, Birmingham (Ala.) *Dixie Manufacturer*; Elden Small, Detroit *News*; Ada Tower Cable, Bradford (Pa.) *Herald*; Thomas F. Smith, New York. *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, Reading (Pa.). *Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, Brooklyn *Item*. *Executive Committee*—Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Walter B. Frost, Providence (R. I.); Louise Allen Osborne, Scranton; E. W. Humphreys, Woodstown (N. J.); James C. Garrison, N. Y. City *Press*; Mrs. Josephine Arnold Rich, Washington (D. C.); A. G. Anderson, Toledo (Ohio); C. Frank Rice, Boston Press Club; Giles H. Dickinson, Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican*; H. B. Laufman, Pittsburgh *Leader*; Libbie Luttrell Morrow, Nashville *Banner*; Harriet Hayden Finck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington (D. C.) *Peacemaker*.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Herbert L. Bridgman, *Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Vice-President*—Hopewell L. Rogers, *Daily News*, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—John Stewart Bryan, *News Leader*, Richmond, Va. *Treasurer*—Edward P. Call, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, New York City. *Chairman Special Standing Committee*—H. N. Kellogg, 831 Occidental Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE.

A National organization of general and special agents of fire insurance companies for social purposes. Each State organization is known as a "State pond" in the United States, and "Provincial pond" in Canada, and the general organization as the "Grand Nest." The following are the National officers: *Most Loyal Grand Gander*—J. R. Stewart, 15 Wellington Street, E. Toronto, Canada. *Grand Supervisor of the Flock*—E. G. Carlisle, 124 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. *Grand Custodian of the Goslings*—Gus M. Wise, 809 Sharp Building, Kansas City, Mo. *Grand Guardian of the Nest*—W. J. Sonnen, Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill. *Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg*—John A. Hanson, Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn. *Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill*—B. A. Lehnberg, 1305 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

President—T. M. Gilmore, Louisville, Ky. *Vice-President*—George G. Brown, Louisville, Ky. *Treasurer*—J. B. Wathen, Jr., Louisville, Ky. *Secretary*—G. R. Washburne, Louisville, Ky. *Chairman Executive Committee*—I. W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. *Chairman Model Law Committee*—A. C. Van Winkle, Louisville, Ky.

The purpose of the organization is to conduct a National educational campaign in favor of legislation intended to take the liquor question out of politics and to put law-breakers out of the liquor business. It advocates limitation of licenses in proportion to population, thus preventing undue competition; mandatory penalties suspending and cancelling licenses of law-breakers; moderate license fees enabling the license holder to make a legitimate profit, and the renewal of a license so long as the holder obeys the law, and so long as the business is not outlawed by vote of the people, thereby relieving the liquor dealer of the domination of politicians.

The league's legislative plan has been adopted as a whole by Indiana and Ohio, and in part by Texas, Arkansas, Michigan, Louisiana, and Connecticut. The league was organized in October, 1907. Its membership includes numerous professional and business men. Office, Commercial Building, Louisville, Ky.

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UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

States.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total Number.		Students in 1914. Preparatory Depts.		College Depts.		Graduate Depts.		Professional Depts.		Total Number.*	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
United States	567	25,389	5,923	33,837	18,047	130,488	72,911	8,885	4,209	35,695	1,484	217,683	117,295
N. Atlantic Division	115	8,502	1,394	8,214	2,820	44,107	19,352	3,873	1,467	10,306	296	68,499	25,589
N. Central Division	214	9,304	2,455	14,598	6,754	48,091	32,156	3,096	1,707	13,073	802	83,364	53,412
S. Atlantic Division	108	2,615	844	4,221	3,727	14,032	6,110	643	143	4,528	69	23,905	12,761
S. Central Division	87	2,358	756	4,781	4,029	11,910	6,401	296	184	4,591	120	22,424	13,229
Western Division	48	2,609	474	2,023	897	12,247	8,892	977	708	3,197	197	19,581	12,304
N. Atlantic Division:													
Maine	5	239	12	95	.....	1,586	407	12	1	192	5	1,933	413
New Hampshire	2	165	5	85	.....	1,531	57	11	1	21	.....	1,653	61
Vermont	4	161	5	70	.....	708	273	4	8	118	.....	904	294
Massachusetts	17	1,624	409	28	20	7,598	5,981	970	174	2,486	73	10,983	6,380
Rhode Island	2	108	7	.....	.....	866	231	69	36	.....	.....	935	270
Connecticut	4	542	5	72	10	3,274	3	269	57	272	.....	3,907	170
New York	36	3,144	601	5,198	1,999	15,387	8,382	1,796	919	4,204	143	27,251	11,676
New Jersey	7	396	43	697	162	2,321	101	179	2	48	.....	3,256	301
Pennsylvania	46	2,164	307	1,972	629	10,837	3,917	563	269	2,965	75	17,328	6,024
N. Central Division:													
Ohio	41	1,548	425	2,329	883	8,667	6,020	203	167	1,236	68	13,231	9,069
Indiana	19	735	147	1,128	418	3,966	2,168	159	84	526	19	6,945	3,232
Illinois	32	1,831	452	3,456	1,440	7,793	6,993	1,420	941	4,251	299	17,648	11,934
Michigan	11	647	84	566	110	5,454	1,798	246	76	1,382	29	7,632	2,313
Wisconsin	12	916	160	734	135	4,065	1,928	313	132	864	23	6,162	3,107
Minnesota	10	584	139	1,169	634	2,610	1,854	119	53	811	63	4,979	2,973
Iowa	25	784	381	1,277	1,000	4,766	4,523	159	63	831	216	7,672	7,465
Missouri	22	888	171	1,385	694	3,286	1,644	204	71	1,392	27	6,408	3,671
North Dakota	5	156	54	374	181	521	485	16	3	157	7	1,069	1,358
South Dakota	8	147	67	294	271	610	416	14	6	112	.....	1,030	1,092
Nebraska	11	443	155	679	281	1,885	1,790	127	116	1,019	29	3,811	2,807
Kansas	18	633	220	1,308	647	3,318	2,539	116	95	498	41	6,180	4,476
S. Atlantic Division:													
Delaware	1	29	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....
Maryland	14	534	71	1,045	269	1,911	612	228	40	384	35	3,644	1,155
District of Columbia	7	505	42	552	107	1,434	664	130	31	2,531	25	4,627	865
Virginia	21	373	149	641	679	2,642	1,155	72	4	612	.....	4,097	2,005
West Virginia	4	140	32	244	172	598	299	14	16	188	6	1,141	777
North Carolina	18	398	158	461	987	2,848	941	111	10	390	3	3,823	2,407
South Carolina	17	292	141	529	285	2,300	953	49	18	158	.....	3,126	1,855
Georgia	17	266	208	548	819	1,788	1,201	31	12	239	.....	2,621	2,032
Florida	4	88	43	212	427	356	285	8	12	77	.....	668	765
S. Central Division:													
Kentucky	15	344	95	543	496	1,193	548	43	24	409	2	2,995	1,664
Tennessee	19	432	127	1,870	1,304	1,889	748	56	13	1,589	9	4,962	2,070
Alabama	9	247	31	471	89	1,464	421	26	1	341	.....	2,215	557
Mississippi	11	144	139	380	443	1,598	1,144	43	.....	125	.....	2,377	1,980
Louisiana	7	333	121	52	245	928	477	43	31	867	10	1,940	994
Texas	15	496	160	923	1,097	3,267	2,012	63	44	772	59	5,201	3,744
Arkansas	6	169	59	319	224	625	362	8	41	215	37	1,189	892
Oklahoma	5	203	33	223	131	1,065	688	20	10	282	3	1,545	1,028
Western Division:													
Montana	3	75	21	43	15	268	196	13	14	69	2	482	361
Wyoming	1	52	18	23	23	83	92	9	5	.....	.....	110	147
Colorado	8	384	84	189	48	1,749	1,617	106	67	373	16	2,899	2,017
New Mexico	3	52	10	128	52	119	45	3	1	.....	.....	294	122
Arizona	1	31	8	28	18	128	71	1	3	.....	.....	157	92
Utah	2	146	21	226	113	943	746	52	11	128	2	1,287	872
Nevada	1	31	10	.....	.....	166	140	1	2	.....	.....	166	142
Idaho	2	66	19	30	33	287	172	7	.....	25	.....	348	310
Washington	6	342	76	384	134	1,976	1,463	101	92	238	15	3,102	2,041
Oregon	9	312	91	273	193	1,543	1,029	22	9	593	36	2,576	1,725
California	12	1,128	126	700	68	5,135	3,327	662	504	1,861	126	8,160	4,473

* Including 12,982 men and 24,462 women in irregular courses.

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PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, 1914.

States.	Public High Schools.					Private High Schools.				
	Number.	Secondary Teachers.		Secondary Students.		Number.	Secondary Teachers.		Secondary Students.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States	11,515	25,047	32,862	541,486	677,321	2,199	5,820	8,070	72,871	81,986
North Atlantic Div.	2,359	6,489	9,614	171,525	204,757	692	2,359	3,018	28,547	28,123
North Central Div.	5,168	10,469	13,889	217,652	274,393	577	1,191	2,245	15,274	22,302
South Atlantic Div.	1,305	2,000	2,281	36,214	49,510	347	878	1,022	10,909	11,547
South Central Div.	1,694	3,032	3,155	54,877	73,176	376	890	977	12,428	11,578
Western Div.	989	3,057	3,923	61,218	75,485	207	502	808	5,713	8,436
North Atlantic Div.:										
Maine	187	232	414	5,716	7,207	36	79	115	1,565	1,540
New Hampshire	66	113	223	3,221	3,978	25	132	66	1,870	938
Vermont	76	98	189	2,570	3,200	20	49	84	749	844
Massachusetts	240	1,031	1,887	32,389	38,397	98	382	502	4,392	4,578
Rhode Island	23	136	189	3,845	3,988	15	55	61	639	517
Connecticut	64	225	499	8,222	9,532	55	208	213	2,322	2,074
New York	666	2,123	3,562	61,732	72,004	237	669	1,101	7,426	9,655
New Jersey	151	603	926	16,198	19,627	68	276	242	2,789	1,839
Pennsylvania	886	1,928	1,725	37,632	46,821	138	509	634	6,795	6,140
North Central Div.:										
Ohio	811	1,894	1,703	35,693	41,635	75	90	321	1,387	2,949
Indiana	592	1,273	1,316	23,039	26,960	36	89	134	1,051	1,229
Illinois	649	1,545	1,939	33,705	40,687	105	270	454	3,475	4,986
Michigan	403	876	1,430	22,330	27,560	47	69	213	1,246	2,262
Wisconsin	303	714	1,277	17,787	21,150	35	106	146	1,118	1,428
Minnesota	263	761	1,165	15,084	20,759	49	153	203	2,061	2,328
Iowa	588	812	1,582	19,186	26,691	85	80	252	1,334	2,280
Missouri	452	890	1,032	17,417	23,137	67	164	244	1,852	2,210
North Dakota	158	222	293	3,180	4,356	10	13	39	162	318
South Dakota	149	210	275	3,403	4,917	9	29	22	213	284
Nebraska	377	501	810	10,923	14,793	30	62	120	665	959
Kansas	423	771	1,067	15,905	21,748	29	66	97	710	1,069
South Atlantic Div.:										
Delaware	22	34	64	964	1,149	5	18	21	199	147
Maryland	92	253	286	4,458	6,126	48	165	125	1,555	1,035
Dist. of Columbia	7	112	166	2,668	3,388	29	46	137	358	1,110
Virginia	302	375	515	6,906	10,177	67	211	195	2,576	2,604
West Virginia	96	197	194	3,392	4,412	19	41	69	540	653
North Carolina	263	295	340	6,118	7,873	74	168	205	2,683	2,585
South Carolina	154	178	232	3,262	4,641	29	54	86	601	808
Georgia	283	436	336	6,693	9,032	58	138	136	2,002	2,152
Florida	86	120	148	1,753	2,712	18	37	48	395	453
South Central Div.:										
Kentucky	202	326	353	5,715	7,629	72	114	202	1,599	1,937
Tennessee	172	331	320	6,243	8,327	67	206	185	3,439	2,525
Alabama	164	266	306	5,645	6,866	51	88	103	1,338	1,457
Mississippi	156	203	297	4,073	5,340	29	73	79	1,203	823
Louisiana	111	195	289	3,136	5,022	37	106	80	1,256	792
Texas	522	1,009	939	18,219	24,520	88	242	253	3,110	3,102
Arkansas	150	267	208	4,541	5,671	17	34	34	269	522
Oklahoma	217	435	443	7,305	9,801	15	27	31	214	420
Western Div.:										
Montana	70	139	205	2,377	3,331	11	26	48	284	486
Wyoming	26	48	53	719	980	3	7	8	93	126
Colorado	116	305	430	6,784	9,011	14	19	56	150	503
New Mexico	33	58	70	993	1,142	6	10	15	92	94
Arizona	16	55	65	939	1,224	7	20	12	212	247
Utah	41	183	155	3,273	3,629	17	104	106	1,802	1,926
Nevada	16	34	35	443	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	65	157	163	2,689	3,363	9	33	27	529	481
Washington	229	635	724	11,807	14,229	33	55	111	505	925
Oregon	143	301	400	6,405	8,048	19	54	74	420	566
California	234	1,142	1,623	24,789	29,949	88	174	351	1,626	3,082

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

This society was organized April 13, 1883, with an office in New York at 2 West Forty-fifth Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership. *President*—William Mitchell. *Treasurer*—T. J. O. Rhinelander. *Secretary*—Mrs. James M. Lawton.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The University of the State of New York, governed by the Board of Regents, established and incorporated in 1784, includes in its constituent membership all public schools of the State and, as institutions in the university, all secondary and higher educational institutions incorporated in the State and such libraries, museums, institutions, schools, organizations and agencies for education as may be admitted to or incorporated by the university. The President of the university is also the Commissioner of Education, the chief executive officer of the entire State educational system. The assistant Commissioners are Augustus S. Downing for higher, Charles F. Wheelock for secondary and Thomas E. Finegan for elementary education. The State Library, James I. Wyer, Jr., director, and the State Museum, John M. Clarke, director, are departments of the university.

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PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homœopathic.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1905-1906...	150	1,103	7,968	98	1,274	15,411	123	4,877	24,927	18	703	1,083
1906-1907...	162	1,236	9,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5,642	22,022	18	654	1,102
1907-1908...	156	1,348	9,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1,034
1908-1909...	162	1,350	10,218	109	1,343	18,553	116	6,802	20,519	17	780	997
1909-1910...	184	1,453	11,012	114	1,534	19,567	112	6,607	19,983	14	680	897
1910-1911...	193	1,495	10,834	116	1,570	19,615	104	6,769	17,773	10	553	881
1911-1912...	182	1,502	11,242	118	1,707	20,760	98	6,734	17,239	11	648	864
1912-1913...	179	1,269	10,965	124	1,460	20,878	94	6,624	*16,130	10	549	891
1913-1914...	176	1,516	11,269	122	1,471	20,958	86	6,466	*15,789	10	489	827
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Professional Nurses.			Veterinary Medicine.		
1905-1906...	56	1,329	6,876	66	623	5,145	974	.....	21,052	12	204	1,445
1906-1907...	57	1,346	6,919	71	690	5,047	1,023	.....	21,119	13	231	1,692
1907-1908...	56	1,595	6,519	75	760	5,567	1,026	.....	26,457	15	285	2,239
1908-1909...	55	1,609	6,178	78	802	5,999	1,096	.....	29,320	19	373	2,677
1909-1910...	53	1,546	6,439	79	815	6,226	1,129	.....	32,636	20	351	2,717
1910-1911...	55	1,574	6,961	77	847	6,131	1,121	.....	29,805	21	408	2,571
1911-1912...	52	1,588	7,190	76	962	6,163	1,057	.....	32,389	21	400	2,282
1912-1913...	48	1,441	8,115	75	784	6,165	1,094	.....	34,417	22	351	2,324
1913-1914...	50	1,532	9,315	72	955	5,930	1,250	.....	36,120	22	364	2,481

* There were 4 Eclectic Schools, with 111 instructors and 224 students in 1914-1915.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ as a religious movement began to develop early in the nineteenth century. Among the Protestant bodies of America they rank fifth in number, having a membership of 1,375,000, with 9,000 churches and 6,000 ministers. Their strength is greatest in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States. Their aim is to occupy a catholic position common to all Christian bodies. They seek to unite all followers of Christ by a return to the common faith and practice of the apostolic church. Their local churches are congregational in polity; their organized co-operative work embodies the following organizations:

A General Convention consisting of delegates from the churches meets annually in October. Its object is to promote unity, economy and efficiency among the philanthropic organizations of the Churches of Christ, promote equitable representation and secure closer co-operation. Its powers are advisory. There are also annual conventions in the various States. Dr. W. F. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., is President, and Rev. Robert Graham Frank, Liberty, Mo., is Secretary.

The American Christian Missionary Society was organized in 1849, has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and operates in all North America. It has departmental work for Sunday schools, Social Service, Rural Church, Immigrants and Foreign Relations. F. W. Burnham is President, Grant K. Lewis, Secretary, and Robert M. Hopkins, Bible School Secretary.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized in 1874, and has headquarters in the College of Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind. This board has charge of the women's work and has missions both in the home and foreign lands. Mrs. Anna R. Atwater is the President and Mrs. Effie L. Cunningham, Mrs. J. McDaniel Stearns and Mrs. Ellie K. Payne are Secretaries.

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society was organized in 1875, and has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is engaged exclusively in the work of foreign missions. A. McLean is the President, and F. M. Rains, Stephen J. Corey and R. A. Doan are Secretaries.

The Board of Church Extension was organized in 1888, and has headquarters in the New England Building, Kansas City, Mo. This board is engaged exclusively in the erection of church buildings. G. W. Muckley and John H. Booth are Secretaries.

The National Benevolent Association was organized in St. Louis in 1887, where it has headquarters. It cares for orphans and widows and provides homes for the aged and infirm. It conducts hospitals in Valparaiso, Ind., and at Kansas City, Mo. It manages homes for the aged in Jacksonville, Ill.; East Aurora, N. Y.; Walla Walla, Wash., and Dallas, Tex. It conducts homes and institutions for children at St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Denver, Col., and Omaha, Neb. J. W. Perry of Kansas City, Mo., is President; Lee W. Grant of St. Louis, Mo., Treasurer, and James H. Mohorter, St. Louis, Mo., General Secretary.

The Board of Ministerial Relief was organized in 1895, and provides pensions for ministers and missionaries, aged or disabled in the service of God, and for their widows and orphans. Its headquarters is at 120 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind. A. L. Orcutt is President, and W. R. Warren, Secretary.

The American Temperance Board was organized in 1910, and has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. Its business is to promote the temperance cause, including prohibition. Its President is David H. Shields, Kokomo, Ind., and its Secretary is L. E. Sellers, Box 501, Indianapolis.

The Commission on Christian Union was organized in 1910, and Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore, Md., has been the only President. This organization is for the promotion of Christian union throughout the world. With other similar bodies the commission is helping to plan for a world conference on unity.

The Board of Education was organized in 1914. It has headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. It consists of the executive head of twenty-six institutions of learning among the Disciples of Christ. Dr. R. H. Crossfield, Lexington, Ky., is President, and Charles E. Underwood, 70 Layman Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., is Secretary.

All the institutions just referred to, missionary, educational and benevolent, are related to the Men and Millions Movement, a holding corporation for the purpose of promoting a special work of extension among the Disciples of Christ. This Men and Millions Movement has headquarters at 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Its purpose is to raise in five years, over and above the regular income of these societies, $6,300,000 for enlargement, 1,000 new missionaries at home and abroad, and to place the income to the several missionary and philanthropic enterprises upon a regular systematic basis by promoting the budget system and the every-member canvass. This movement is directed by its Secretaries, A. E. Cory and R. H. Miller. The total income of these missionary societies last year was $1,503,716.

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Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1915.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1896	Adelphi College‡	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Frank D. Blodgett	39	515	16,264
1853	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Aubrey F. Hess, Ph. D.	18	215	10,000
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	State	Wm. B. Bizzell, A. M.	98	1,050	10,000
1905	Agnes Scott College‡	Decatur, Ill.	Presbyterian	F. H. Gaines, LL. D., D. D.	u32	u271	8,000
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst.†	Auburn, Ala.	State	Chas. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D	77	2,032	23,000
1866	Albany College†	Albany, Ore.	Presbyterian	Wallace H. Lee, A. M.	17	127	6,000
1861	Albion College†	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	26	512	23,500
1885	Albright College†	Myerstown, Pa.	Evangelical	L. Clarence Hunt, A. M.	20	195	10,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col.†§	Alcorn, Miss.	State	Levi J. Rowan, B. S., Ph. D.	25	525	1,500
1836	Alfred University†	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.	42	336	28,822
1815	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	William H. Crawford, D. D.	24	400	40,000
1886	Alma College†	Alma, Mich.	Presbyterian	Harry Means Crooks, A. B.	21	190	25,745
1913	Amer. Col. Surgeons	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	John G. Bowman, Dir.	.....	.....	.....
1891	American Univ.†	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D.	9	33	21,000
1821	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Alexander Meiklejohn	45	420	110,000
1784	Annap. & Balti. U.†	Baltimore, Md. (w)	Non-Sect.	Thos. Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	220	1,500	25,000
1856	Antioch College†	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect.	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	22	115	12,000
1872	Arkansas College†	Batesville, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	Ark. Cum'rl'd Col.†	Clarksville, Ark.	Presbyterian	J. L. Spence, A. B.	15	205	2,000
1890	Asbury College†	Wilmore, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Henry C. Morrison, D. D.	23	380	2,200
1869	Atlanta University†§	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. B.	38	450	15,000
1818	Auburn Theol. Sem'y	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.	12	64	36,315
1869	Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran	George Sverdrup, M. A.	16	130	7,000
1860	Augustana College†	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav A. Andreen, Ph. D.	35	675	21,266
1849	Austin College	Sherman, Tex.	Presbyterian	Thos. Stone Clyce, D. D.	12	142	8,000
1858	Baker University†	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Wilbur N. Mason, D. D.	31	532	30,000
1845	Baldwin-Wallace Col.†	Berea, O.	Meth. Epis.	Arthur L. Breslich, B. D.	52	852	16,880
1889	Barnard College‡(d)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Virginia C. Gildersleeve, D'n	106	655	w9,400
1863	Bates College†	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect.	Geo. C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	28	471	36,370
1845	Baylor University†	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	84	1,209	28,570
1880	Bellevue College†	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyterian	Wm. E. Nicholl	11	133	6,000
1846	Beloit College†	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Edward Dwight Eaton, D. D.	35	385	53,734
1871	Benedict†§	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, A. B.	35	600	7,900
1855	Berea College†	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	92	1,656	30,853
1881	Bethany College†	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. E. F. Phillblad, A. M.	40	803	10,000
1840	Bethany College†	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	Thos. E. Cramblet, A. M.	30	412	8,000
1893	Bethel College†	Newton, Kan.	Mennonite	J. W. Kliewer, S. T. B.	22	242	4,400
1857	Blackburn College†	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyterian	Wm. H. Hudson, D. D.	13	247	4,000
1871	Bonebrake Th. Sem.†	Dayton, O.	U. Brethren	Rev. J. P. Landis, Ph. D.	6	70	4,000
1869	Boston University†	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Lemuel Herbert Murlin	176	2,060	62,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Non-Sect.	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D. D.	28	399	111,000
1857	Bowdon College†	Bowdon, Ga.	City	James R. Robb, A. M.	10	350	.....
1880	Bridgewater College†	Bridgewater, Va.	Brethren	John S. Flory, Ph. D., A. M.	26	203	11,000
1877	Brigham Young Col.†	Logan, Utah	Latter Day	C. N. Jensen, B.S.A., M.S.A.	33	850	7,500
1764	Brown University†	Providence, R. I.	Non-Sect.	W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., A. M.	89	1,112	115,000
1880	Bryn Mawr Col.‡	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect.	M. C. Thomas, LL. D.	65	445	75,000
1846	Bucknell University†	Lewisburg, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John H. Harris, LL. D.	51	720	32,000
1855	Butler College†	Indianapolis, Ind.	Disciples	Thos. Carr Howe, Ph. D.	20	276	14,000
1888	Campbell College†	Holton, Kan.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Wm. C. T. Adams, A. M.	10	210	3,000
1880	Campion College	P'rie du Chien, Wis.	Catholic	Rev. Geo. R. Kister, S. J.	37	356	15,550
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	Carleton College†(y)	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect.	Donald J. Cowling, D. D.	38	456	26,991
1879	Carlisle Indian Sc.†	Carlisle, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Oscar H. Lipps	38	683	3,500
1900	Carnegie Inst. of Tech.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	A. A. Hamerschlag, D. Sc.	205	3,233	255,000
1851	Carson & Newman C.†	Jeff. City, Tenn.	Baptist	J. M. Burnett, D. D.	17	383	3,000
1846	Carroll College†	Waukesha, Wis.	Presbyterian	Wilbur O. Carrier, D. D.	21	296	10,500
1870	Carthage College†	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Rev. H. D. Hoover, Ph. D.	20	.....	8,972
1881	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect.	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	53	555	11,903
1851	Catawba College†	Newton, N. C.	Ref Chin U. S	Rev. J. D. Andrew, A. B.	13	160	10,000
1903	Cathedral College	New York City	Catholic	Very Rev. Wm. F. Hughes.	28	417	18,000
1889	Catholic Univ. Am.(f)	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan D. D	80	600	90,000
1887	Cedarville College†	Cedarville, O.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. W. R. McChesney, Ph. D	15	125	6,000
1857	Central College†	Fayette, Mo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	Central College†	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	John Wm. Bailey, Ph. D.	15	166	7,800
1864	Central Wesleyan Col.†	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Otto E. Kriege, D. D.	22	337	10,000
1785	Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	Christian Bros. Col.	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic	Bro. Lawrence Sixtus, LL. B.	40	340	11,129
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	Christian Univ.†	Canton, Mo.	Disciples	Earle Marion Todd, A. B.	16	72	10,000
1842	Citadel Mil. College	Charleston, S. C.	State	Col. J. O. Bond, LL. D.	15	251	6,158
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D.	27	171	75,000
1878	Clark University††	Atlanta, Ga. (s)	Meth. Epis.	Harry Andrews King, D. D.	12	272	3,000
1889	Clark University†	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	G. Stanley Hall, LL. D.	21	107	65,000
1894	Clarkson College Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	John P. Brooks, D. Sc.	14	112	5,225
1889	Clemson Agri. College	Clemson Col., S. C	State	W. M. Riggs, B. S., LL. D	116	819	18,500
1881	Coe College†	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Independ't	John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.	55	738	12,300
1813	Colby College†(y)	Waterville, Me.	Baptist	A. J. Roberts, A. M.	27	450	50,000

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Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1819	Colgate University...	Hamilton, N. Y...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1785	College of Charleston.	Charleston, S. C...	Non-Sect...	Harrison Randolph, LL. D.	10	80	20,410
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	City.....	Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, LL. D.	233	4,813	65,500
..	College of Puget S'd.†	Tacoma, Wash...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1851	College of the Pacific†	San José, Cal.....	Meth. Epis.	John L. Seaton, S. T. B....	30	322	7,500
1868	College of Wooster†...	Wooster, O.....	Presbyterian	J. Campbell White, LL. D.	53	680	38,000
1871	Colorado Agri. Col.†..	Ft. Collins, Col....	State.....	Charles A. Lory, LL. D....	89	999	36,952
1874	Colorado College†	Colorado Sp's, Col.	Non-Sect...	W. F. Slocum, LL. D., D. D.	72	707	70,000
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines†	Golden, Col.....	State.....	Wm. B. Phillips, Ph. D....	26	173	13,000
1754	Columbia Univ. (d)...	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect...	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Ph. D.	930	16,172	550,000
1839	Concordia College....	Fort Wayne, Ind..	Evang.-Luth	Rev. Martin Luecke.....	12	261	10,000
1881	Connecticut Agr. Col.†	Storrs, Ct.....	State.....	Chas. L. Beach, B. S.....	33	210	13,940
1915	Connecticut College†..	New London, Ct..	None.....	Frederic Henry Sykes, M. A.	24	137	4,300
1890	Converse College†	Spartanburg, S. C.	Non-Sect...	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D....	27	320	6,000
1886	Cooper College†	Sterling, Kan.....	Un. Presb...	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D. D.	15	207	4,000
1853	Cornell College†	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	Chas. Wesley Flint, D. D..	41	625	40,000
1865	Cornell University† (c)	Ithaca, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M..	750	5,808	455,129
1889	Cotner University†...	Bethany, Neb.....	Christian...	W. Oeschger, B. D., I.L. D.	34	275	5,000
1878	Creighton Univ. (p)...	Omaha, Neb.....	Catholic....	Rev. F. A. McMenamy, S. J.	150	1,211	49,000
1883	Dakota Wesley. Univ.†	Mitchell, S. Dak...	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Grant Seaman, Ph. D.	33	519	10,300
1889	Daniel Baker College†	Brownwood, Tex..	.....	.....	...	...	...
1769	Dartmouth College...	Hanover, N. H....	Non-Sect...	Ernest Fox Nichols, LL. D.	111	1,470	130,000
1837	Davidson College....	Davidson, N. C...	Presbyterian	Wm. Jos. Martin, LL. D...	13	353	24,586
1901	Decatur C. & Ind. Sc.†	Decatur, Ill.....	Presbyterian	A. R. Taylor, LL. D.....	58	739	7,200
1903	Defiance College† (y)..	Defiance, Ohio....	Christian...	P. W. McReynolds, D. D..	26	456	6,000
1833	Delaware College.....	Newark, Del.....	State.....	Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D.	31	232	20,500
1831	Denison University†..	Granville, Ohio....	Baptist.....	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	47	850	45,000
1898	De Paul University...	Chicago, Ill.....	Catholic....	V'y Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M.	117	1,093	6,000
1837	Depauw University†..	Greencastle, Ind...	Meth. Epis.	Geo. R. Grose, A. M., D. D.	40	883	27,735
1865	Des Moines College† ..	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist.....	John A. Earl, D. D.....	24	631	10,000
1783	Dickinson College† ...	Carlisle, Pa.....	Meth. Epis.	J. H. Morgan, Ph. D.....	27	501	34,000
1872	Doane College†	Crete, Neb.....	Congregat'l.	Wm. O. Allen, S. T. B., Ph. D.	21	163	13,180
1881	Drake University†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Independent	H. M. Bell, LL. D.....	105	1,468	30,000
1866	Drew Theol. Seminary	Madison, N. J....	Meth. Epis.	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D.....	16	171	126,000
1873	Drury College†	Springfield, Mo....	Non-Sect...	James G. McMurtry, A. M.	30	350	32,000
1852	Dubuque Col. & Sem..	Dubuque, Iowa...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1873	Dubuque College.....	Dubuque, Iowa...	Catholic....	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.	31	425	8,800
1900	Eastern College†	Manassas, Va.....	Non-Sect...	Hervin U. Roop, LL. D...	20	200	5,000
1847	Earlham College†	Richmond, Ind....	Friends.....	Robt. L. Kelly, LL. D.....	30	430	15,000
1855	Elmira College†	Elmira, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	John Balcom Shaw, D. D..	27	275	11,000
1889	Elon College†	Elon College, N. C.	Christian...	W. A. Harper, Litt. D., LL. D.	24	402	9,143
1837	Emory & Henry Col..	Emory, Va.....	Methodist..	Chas. C. Weaver, Ph. D..	12	215	.....
1836	Emory University**..	Oxford, Ga.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. James E. Dickey (Dean)	....	280	30,000
1882	Emporia College†	Emporia, Kan.....	Presbyterian	Henry C. Culbertson, LL. D.	20	243	14,000
1839	Erskine College†	Due West, S. C...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1855	Eureka College†	Eureka, Ill.....	Disciples...	H. O. Pritchard, A. M.....	28	273	12,000
1892	Fairmount College† (y)	Wichita, Kan.....	Congregat'l.	Walter H. Rollins, A. B....	20	317	32,000
1888	Fargo College†	Fargo, N. Dak....	Congregat'l.	John W. Hansel.....	30	505	8,000
1884	Findlay College†	Findlay, Ohio.....	Ch. of God..	Wm. H. Guyer, A. M., D. D.	19	531	6,125
1866	Fisk University†§	Nashville, Tenn...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1905	Florida State College†	Tallahassee, Fla...	Non-Sect...	Edw. Conradi, Ph. D.....	30	473	9,000
1841	Fordham University..	Fordham, N. Y. C.	Catholic....	Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J.	180	1,627	71,300
1787	Franklin & Marshall C.	Lancaster, Pa.....	Ref. in U. S.	H. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.	18	318	39,000
1834	Franklin College†	Franklin, Ind.....	Non-Sect...	Elijah A. Hanley, D. D....	16	240	20,000
1818	Franklin College†	New Athens, Ohio.	Non-Sect...	E. M. Baxter, A. M., LL. D.	16	130	3,500
1898	Friends University†...	Wichita, Kan.....	Friends.....	Edmund Stanley, A. M....	22	398	9,000
1851	Furman University...	Greenville, S. C...	Baptist.....	Edwin McN. Poteat, D. D.	16	276	8,000
1864	Gallaudet College†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect...	Percival Hall, M. A.....	15	119	5,000
1817	General Theol. Sem...	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Prot. Epis..	Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean	15	142	59,691
1872	Geneva College†	Beaver Falls, Pa...	.....	.....	...	...	...
1875	Geo. Peabody C. Teach†	Nashville, Tenn...	Non-Sect...	Bruce Ryburn Payne, A. B.	31	295	40,000
1829	Georgetown College†	Georgetown, Ky...	Baptist.....	M. B. Adams, D. D.....	26	(311	5,000
1789	Georgetown Univ	Washington, D. C.	Catholic....	Very Rev. A. J. Donlon, S. J.	203	1 632	155,000
1821	Geo. Washington U.†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect...	Chas. H. Stockton, LL. D.	225	1,799	49,000
1888	Georgia Sc. of Tech..	Atlanta, Ga.....	State.....	K. G. Matheson, LL. D...	70	1,006	13,000
1885	Goucher College†	Baltimore, Md....	Meth. Epis.	Wm. W. Guth.....	46	505	15,000
1895	Graceland College† ...	Lamoni, Iowa.....	Non-Sect...	Geo. N. Briggs.....	13	173	8,745
1892	Grand Island College†	Grand Island, Neb.	Baptist	Geo. W. Taft, D. D.....	35	424	7,000
1892	Greenville College† ...	Greenville, Ill.....	Free Meth..	Eldon G. Burritt, A. M....	20	306	4,000
1891	Greer College†	Hoopeston, Ill.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
1847	Grinnell College†	Grinnell, Iowa....	Non-Sect...	John H. T. Main, Ph. D...	54	722	52,722
1884	Grove City College† ..	Grove City, Pa....	Non-Sect...	A. T. Ormond, LL. D.....	31	300	11,000
1888	Guilford College†	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends.....	Thos. Newlin, D. D., LL. D.	17	208	7,000
1862	Gustav. Adolph. Col.†	St. Peter, Minn...	Lutheran...	O. J. Johnson, B. D.....	27	370	12,000
1812	Hamilton College....	Clinton, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	21	188	66,000
1854	Hamline University†..	St. Paul, Minn. (r).	Meth. Epis.	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D...	18	415	15,000
1776	Hampden-Sidney Col.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va.	Presbyterian	Rev. H. T. Graham, D. D.	9	112	25,000
1868	Hampton N. & A. I.† (a)	Hampton, Va.....	Non-Sect...	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D..	130	1,780	35,419
1829	Hanover College†	Hanover, Ind.....	Presbyterian	Wm. A. Millis, LL. D.....	18	305	23,000
1834	Hartford Theol. Sem.†	Hartford, Ct.....	Congregat'l.	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D., LL. D	26	56	105,000
1636	Harvard University (l)	Cambridge, Mass..	Non-Sect...	Abbott Lawrence Lowell...	859	5,699	1,181,635
1873	Hastings College†	Hastings, Neb....	Presbyterian	R. B. Crone.....	21	300	5,200
1833	Haverford College....	Haverford, Pa....	Friends.....	Isaac Sharpless, D. Sc., LL. D.	23	185	67,000
1907	Hawaii College.....	Honolulu.....	Non-Sect...	A. L. Dean.....	20	125	12,167
1855	Hedding College†	Abingdon, Ill.....	Meth. Epis.	Walter D. Agnew, D. D...	16	163	2,500
1850	Heidelberg Univ.†....	Tiffin, Ohio.....	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	38	650	15,000

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Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see Index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1890	Henderson Brown C.†	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Meth. Epis. S	J. M. Workman, A. B.	15	225	3,000
1889	Hendrix College†	Conway, Ark.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1894	Henry Kendall Col.†	Tulsa, Okla.	Presbyterian	Fred. W. Hawley, A.M., D.D.	21	271	5,000
1857	Highland College†	Highland, Kan.	Presbyterian	W. Gilbert James, A. B.	9	94	6,000
1889	Highland Park Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa	Presbyterian	Geo. P. Magill, A. M., D.D.	65	1,000	7,000
1855	Hillsdale College†	Hillsdale, Mich.	Non-Sect.	Jos. W. Mauck, LL. D.	24	478	22,000
1850	Hiram College†	Hiram, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Miner L. Bates, M. A., LL.D.	20	266	13,000
1849	Hiwassee College†	Hiwassee Col., Tenn	Meth. Epis. S	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A. M.	8	162	4,000
1822	Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Lyman P. Powell, D.D., LL.D	20	138	57,495
1843	Holy Cross College	Worcester, Mass.	Catholic	Rev. Jos. N. Dinand, S. J.	32	595	38,000
1866	Hope College†	Holland, Mich.	Ref. of Am.	Ame Vennema, D. D.	....	450	22,000
1842	Howard College† (y)	Birmingham, Ala.	Baptist	J. M. Shelburne, D. D.	14	196	15,000
1889	Howard Payne Col.†	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist	A. E. Baten, D. D. (V.-Pres.)	19	311	4,000
1867	Howard Univ.† (c)	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Stephen M. Newman, A. M.	120	1,500	30,000
1870	Hunter College‡	New York City	Non-Sect.	Geo. S. Davis, LL. D.	211	1,619	20,564
1883	Huron College†	Huron, S. Dak.	Presbyterian	Rev. Harry M. Gage, A. M.	24	453	8,648
1829	Illinois College†	Jacksonville, Ill.	Presbyterian	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	24	390	19,000
1857	Ill. State Norm. Univ.†	Normal, Ill.	State	D. Felmley, LL. D., L. H. D.	99	3,244	31,000
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ.†	Bloomington, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Theodore Kemp, D. D.	45	663	15,000
1820	Indiana University†	Bloomington, Ind.	State	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	194	2,800	104,401
1869	Io'a St. C. A. & M. Arts†	Ames, Iowa	State	Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D.	402	3,629	49,250
1842	Iowa Wesley. Univ.†	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Methodist	Edwin A. Schell, D. D.	26	395	12,000
1910	Jackson College‡	Tufts Coll., Mass.	Non-Sect.	Hermon C. Bumpus	....	.....	.....
1909	Jamestown College†	Jamestown, N. Dak.	Presbyterian	B. H. Kroeze, A. M., D. D.	25	300	5,600
1887	John B. Stetson Univ.†	De Land, Fla.	Non-Sect.	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., LL.D.	39	506	22,000
1876	Johns Hopkins Un. (i)	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.	250	1,600	188,000
1839	Judson College‡	Marion, Ala.	Baptist	Paul V. Bomar, D. D.	25	253	6,000
1876	Juniata College†	Huntingdon, Pa.	Brethren	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.	23	400	28,000
1833	Kalamazoo College†	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist	Herbert L. Stetson, A. M.	16	240	14,000
1896	Kansas City Univ.†	Kansas City, Kan.	Meth. (xx)	J. H. Lucas, D. D., LL. D.	29	397	5,000
1863	Kans. State Agr. Col.†	Manhattan, Kan.	State	Henry J. Waters, B.S., LL.D.	276	3,091	51,500
1886	Kansas Wesleyan Un.†	Salina, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	John F. Harmon	41	720	12,500
1866	Ky. Wesleyan Col.†	Winchester, Ky.	Meth. Epis. S	J. L. Clark, D. D., LL. D.	10	100	4,600
1824	Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. F. Peirce, D.D., LHD	18	159	42,000
1890	Keuka College†	Keuka Park, N. Y.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1837	Knox College†	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Thomas McClelland, D. D.	38	654	14,000
1875	Knoxville College†§	Knoxville, Tenn.	United Pres.	Ralph W. McGranahan, D.D	28	420	4,500
1832	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	Presbyterian	John Henry MacCracken	58	595	45,000
1859	Lake Erie College‡	Painesville, Ohio	Independent	Vivian B. Small, A. M.	24	140	12,958
1857	Lake Forest College†	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presbyterian	John S. Nollen, Ph. D.	18	206	27,342
1872	Lander College‡	Greenwood, S. C.	Methodist	Rev. John O. Willson, D. D	21	212	5,842
...	Lane College†§	Jackson, Tenn.	Meth. Epis.	J. F. Lane, A. M., Ph. D.	18	400	4,900
1832	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presbyterian	Wm. McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	5	60	23,000
1867	La Salle College	Philadelphia, Pa.	Catholic	Bro. Dennis Edward, LL. D.	16	225	12,000
1847	Lawrence College†	Appleton, Wis.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., D.D.	47	772	33,321
1856	Leander Clark Col.†	Toledo, Iowa	U. Brethren.	Marion R. Drury, D. D.	23	250	8,000
1855	Lebanon University†	Lebanon, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Holly E. Cunningham, M. A.	21	447	10,500
1867	Lebanon Valley Col.†	Annville, Pa.	U. Brethren.	Rev. Geo. D. Gossard, D. D.	23	396	5,000
1866	Lehigh University	S. Bethlehem, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Henry S. Drinker, LL. D.	75	745	137,000
1891	Leland Stanford, Jr.†	Stanford Univ., Cal.	Non-Sect.	Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur	209	2,037	263,657
1856	Lenox College†	Hopkinton, Iowa	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1874	Liberty College‡	Glasgow, Ky.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1865	Lincoln College†	Lincoln, Ill.	Presbyterian	J. H. McMurray, Ph. D.	20	225	5,000
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Univ.†	Harrowgate, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	George A. Hubbell, Ph. D.	24	491	9,000
1854	Lincoln University§	Lincoln Univ., Pa.	Presbyterian	John B. Rendall, D. D.	12	216	11,988
1851	Lombard College†	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	R. Barton (Act.)	21	180	12,000
1906	Louisiana College	Pineville, La.	Baptist	C. Cottingham, M. A.	19	204	2,000
1860	Louisiana State Un.†	Baton Rouge, La.	State	Thomas D. Boyd, LL. D.	91	1,504	37,300
1852	Loyola College	Baltimore, Md.	Catholic	Rev. Wm. J. Ennis, S. J.	18	340	40,000
1912	Loyola University	New Orleans, La.	Catholic	A. E. Otis, S. J.	62	230	16,000
1909	Loyola University (m)	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. John B. Furay, S. J.	127	1,432	64,000
1885	Macalester College†	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian	T. M. Hodgman, A.M., LL.D.	53	314	14,000
1853	Manhattan College	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S. C.	20	264	19,159
1835	Marietta College†	Marietta, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Geo. W. Hinman, Ph. D.	17	261	71,000
1864	Marquette Univ. (ee)	Milwaukee, Wis.	Catholic	Herbert C. Noonan, S. J.	220	1,450	12,600
1856	Maryland Agri. Col.†	College Park, Md.	State	Harry J. Patterson, D. Sc.	32	300	8,000
1819	Maryville College†	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.	60	771	15,000
1867	Mass. Agri. College†	Amherst, Mass.	State	Kenyon L. Butterfield	65	650	45,000
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech.†	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Richard C. MacLaurin, LL.D	300	1,900	118,000
1829	McCormick Th. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	19	191	39,695
1828	McKendree College†	Lebanon, Ill.	Methodist	Huber W. Hurt, B. S., A. M.	15	300	10,000
1857	McMinnville College†	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist	Rev. L. W. Riley, D. D.	15	240	5,000
1885	Mechanics' Institute†	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Carleton B. Gibson, A. M.	72	2,176	3,920
1838	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	Wm. R. Pickard, LL. D.	23	357	20,000
1899	Meredith College‡	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Chas. E. Brewer, M. A.	28	383	5,000
1809	Miami University†	Oxford, Ohio	State	Raymond M. Hughes, A. M.	57	765	43,934
1857	Mich. Agri. College†	E. Lansing, Mich.	State	Frank K. Kedzie, D.Sc. (Act.)	160	1,481	39,585
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines	Houghton, Mich.	State	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.	23	124	26,711
1800	Middlebury College†	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-Sect.	J. M. Thomas, D. D., LL.D.	30	343	44,500
1887	Midland College†	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran	Rufus B. Peery, D. D., A. M.	18	250	10,000
1875	Milligan College†	Milligan, Tenn.	Disciples	Josephus Hopwood	13	117	4,000
1885	Mills College‡	Mills College, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Hattie B. Ege, B. L. (Act.)	33	135	16,000
1890	Millsaps College†	Jackson, Miss.	Meth. Epis. S	Alfred F. Watkins, D. D.	21	246	12,000
1867	Milton College†	Milton, Wis.	7th Day Bap.	W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.	15	130	10,000
1847	Milton University†	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	Wm. Jas. Heaps, A. M.	20	200	.....
1880	Miss A. & M. C.†	Agric'l Coll., Miss.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....

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1904	Miss. Ind. Col. get§	Holly Springs, Miss.	.....	Frank H. Rodgers, A.B., D.D.	14	250	1,000
1889	Missouri Val. College†	Marshall, Mo.	Presbyterian	Wm. H. Black, A. M., D. D.	13	200	15,792
1883	Missouri Wesley. Col.†	Cameron, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. H. R. De Bra, D. D.	26	210	9,000
1856	Monmouth College† (y)	Monmouth, Ill.	United Pres.	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	27	438	.....
1892	Mont. State College†	Bozeman, Mont.	State	James M. Hamilton, M. S.	60	525	13,288
1889	Mont. Wesley. Col.†	Helena, Mont.	Methodist	Chas. L. Bovard, D. D.	10	97	2,500
1856	Moore's Hill College†	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Harry A. King, D. D.	17	328	6,000
1867	Morgan College†§	Baltimore, Md.	Meth. Epis.	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.	27	377	8,300
1894	Morningside College†	Sioux City, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Alfred E. Craig, D. D.	....	700	19,500
1892	Mount Angel College	St. Benedict, Ore.	Catholic	Abbot Placidus, O. S. B.	24	130	25,000
1837	Mt. Holyoke College‡	S. Hadley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Mary E. Woolley, M.A., LL.D	89	785	58,200
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. B. J. Bradley	40	400	12,000
1846	Mt. Union College†	Alliance, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Rev. W. H. McMaster, A. M.	28	420	15,000
1867	Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	John A. W. Haas, D. D.	16	215	21,000
1913	Municipal U. Akron†	Akron, Ohio	City	Parker R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	27	260	11,000
1837	Muskingum College†	New Concord, Ohio	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D.D.	45	815	7,000
1887	Neb. Wesleyan Univ.†	University Pl., Neb.	Meth. Epis.	Clark A. Fulmer	35	845	7,511
1856	Newberry College†	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	J. Henry Harms, D. D.	14	236	7,000
1784	New Brunswick T.S (y)	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Ref. in Am.	Rev. J. P. Searle, D. D.	8	29	51,300
1866	New Hamp. A. & M. C.†	Durham, N. H.	State	Edward T. Fairchild, A. M.	66	610	33,000
1878	New Orleans Univ.†§	New Orleans, La.	Meth. Epis.	Chas. M. Melden, D. D.	20	502	1,500
1904	New Rochelle Col.‡	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, A. B.	37	200	3,900
1825	Newton Theol. Inst.	Newton Cent., Mass.	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D. D.	12	88	33,000
1831	New York Univ. (w)	New York City (w)	Non-Sect.	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D.	u570	6,625	123,655
1856	Niagara University	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. M. A. Drennan, C.M.	18	250	20,000
1915	Northern Ill. U†	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	W. D. Marburger (Chan.)	12	41	.....
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts	W. Raleigh, N. C.	State	Daniel Harvey Hill, LL. D.	60	767	8,087
1892	N. C. St. Nor. & Ind. C.‡	Greensboro, N. C.	State	Julius I. Foust, LL. D.	75	698	11,049
1890	N. Dakota Agri. Col.†	Fargo, N. Dak.	State	John Henry Worst, LL. D.	48	938	25,363
1861	Northwestern Coll.† (y)	Naperville, Ill.	Evangelical	Lawrence H. Seager, D. D.	22	349	10,500
1865	Northwestern College†	Watertown, Wis.	Lutheran	August F. Ernst	15	232	9,693
1851	Northwest'n Un. (mm)	Evanston, Ill. (h)	Meth. Epis.	Abram W. Harris, D. Sc.	u430	u5,114	194,348
1819	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	Non-Sect.	Ira L. Reeves	17	150	16,600
1833	Oberlin College†	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Henry C. King, D. D.	175	1,689	144,485
1887	Occidental College†	Los Angeles, Cal.	Non-Sect.	John W. Baer, LL. D.	25	315	10,000
1871	Ohio Northern Univ.†	Ada, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D. D.	42	1,668	.....
1870	Ohio State University†	Columbus, Ohio	State	W. O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D	423	4,850	150,000
1804	Ohio University†	Athens, Ohio	State	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	120	4,317	27,000
1844	Ohio Wesley. Univ.†	Delaware, Ohio (o)	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D.	73	1,170	68,647
1891	Okl'a Agri. & Mech. C.†	Stillwater, Okla.	State	J. J. Cantwell	88	2,306	92,400
1859	Olivet College†	Olivet, Mich.	Non-Sect.	Thos. W. Nadal (Act.)	19	152	33,000
1885	Oregon St. Agri. Col.†	Corvallis, Ore.	State	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.	159	1,629	35,050
1903	Oriental Univ.† (c)	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Helmuth P. Holler, Ph. D.	65	307	5,000
1865	Ottawa University†	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	Rev. Silas E. Price, D. D.	20	375	8,500
1847	Otterbein University†	Westerville, Ohio	United	Walter G. Clippinger, B. D.	27	563	17,000
1886	Ouachita College†	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	S. Y. Jameson, D. D., LL. D.	27	330	14,000
1849	Pacific University†	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-Sect.	Chas. J. Bushnell, Ph. D.	29	207	18,818
1882	Paine College†§	Augusta, Ga.	Meth. Epis. S	D. E. Atkins, A. B.	19	298	2,000
1875	Park College†	Parkville, Mo.	Non-Sect.	Fred. W. Hawley, M. A.	22	420	27,000
1887	Parker College†	Winnebago, Minn.	Meth. Epis.	John McCormick, A.M., B.D.	10	140	4,000
1875	Parsons College†	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAfee, LL. D.	21	248	8,580
1889	Payne University†§	Selma, Ala.	Meth. Epis.	Hiram E. Archer, LL. D.	14	450	300
1873	Penn College†	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	D. M. Edwards, B. S., A. M.	28	551	7,500
1869	Pennsylvania College‡	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John Carey Acheson, LL. D.	18	175	3,500
1832	Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg, Pa.	Lutheran	Wm. Anthony Granville	35	450	35,000
1862	Penna. Military Col.	Chester, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Charles E. Hyatt, LL. D.	16	100	2,200
1855	Penna. State College†	State College, Pa.	State	Edwin E. Sparks, LL. D.	252	3,375	87,984
1877	Philander Smith Col.†	Little Rock, Ark.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	24	423	2,000
1855	Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	42	775	10,000
1887	Pomona College†	Claremont, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. Blaisdell, D. D.	46	551	24,000
1904	Potomac University†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	325	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	201	3,620	109,696
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Stevenson, LL. D.	14	180	100,253
1746	Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	Non-Sect.	J. G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	210	1,615	353,845
1856	Pritchett College† (y)	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-Sect.	U. S. Hall, A. B.	10	90	3,000
1871	Proseminar College	Elmhurst, Ill.	Ger. Evang.	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	176	3,231
1869	Purdue University†	Lafayette, Ind.	State	Winthrop E. Stone, LL. D.	209	2,026	50,000
1879	Radcliffe College† (l)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D.	134	655	35,000
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.	Methodist	R. E. Blackwell, LL. D.	18	180	16,000
1893	Randolph Woman's C	Lynchburg, Va.	Meth. Epis. S	Wm. A. Webb, Litt. D.	44	607	12,000
1887	Redfield College†	Redfield, S. Dak.	Congregat'l.	Edward Arthur Fath, Ph. D.	6	45	10,000
1824	Rensselaer Poly. I.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. E.	63	602	11,035
1892	Rhode Isl. St. Col.†	Kingston, R. I.	State	Howard Edwards, LL. D.	28	287	.....
1912	Rice Institute†	Houston, Tex.	Non-Sect.	Edgar Odell Lovett, Ph. D.	40	383	.....
1832	Richmond College (uu)	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	E. W. Boatwright, LL. D.	40	426	21,500
1876	Rio Grande College†	Rio Grande, Ohio	Baptist	Simeon H. Bing	11	423	4,200
1854	Ripon College†	Ripon, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Silas Evans, D. D., LL. D.	25	296	21,323
1853	Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	J. A. Morehead, A. M., D. D.	20	205	25,000
1850	Rochester Th. Sem. (y)	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	J. W. A. Stewart (Act.)	16	.....	41,000
1857	Rock Hill College	Ellicott City, Md.	Catholic	Brother Dorotheus, F. S. C.	16	80	8,000
1849	Rockford College‡	Rockford, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Julia Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	30	216	5,500
1885	Rollins College†	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect.	.....	18	114	8,761
1874	Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect.	C. Leo Mees, Ph. D.	23	180	18,000
1766	Rutgers College	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Non-Sect.	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D.	95	1,250	80,000
1846	Scarritt Mor'ville C.†	Morrisville, Mo.	Meth. Epis. S	Arthur Bonner, B. D.	14	212	5,000
1867	Scotia Seminary†§	Concord, N. C.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....

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1856	Seton Hall College	South Orange, N. J.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. J. F. Mooney, D. D.	19	290	20,000
1865	Shaw University‡‖	Raleigh, N. C.					
1874	Shorter College†	Rome, Ga.	Baptist	A. W. Van Hoose, LL. D.	28	270	2,500
1827	Shurtleff College†	Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Geo. Milton Potter, A. B.	14	145	17,000
1891	Simmons†	Abilene, Tex.	Baptist	Jefferson D. Sandefer	22	512	5,000
1899	Simmons College‡	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	118	1,090	23,839
1867	Simpson College†	Indianola, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	W. E. Hamilton, D. D. (Act.)	28	616	10,550
1883	Sioux Falls College†	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	State	Rolvix Harlan, Ph. D.	12	250	3,000
1871	Smith College‡	N'hampton, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Marion L. Burton, D. D.	165	1,708	49,000
1881	S. Dak. State College	Brookings, S. Dak.	State	Elwood C. Perisho	73	1,096	18,800
1859	S'th'n Bap. Th. Sem.†	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	13	305	23,000
1856	Southern University†	Greensboro, Ala.	Meth. Epis. S.	C. A. Rush, A. B., D. D.	17	141	10,500
1874	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	J. R. Dobyns, A. M., LL. D.	10	130	10,000
1885	Southwestern College†	Winfield, Kan.	Meth. Epis	F. E. Mossman, A. M., D. D.	20	388	6,000
1873	Southwestern Univ.†	Georgetown, Tex.	Meth. Epis. S.	Rev. Chas. M. Bishop, D. D.	48	924	30,000
1830	Spring Hill College	Spring Hill, Ala.	Catholic	E. Cummings, S. J.	31	220	10,000
1890	State Col. of Wash.†	Pullman, Wash.	State	Enoch A. Bryan, A. M.	156	*tt*1,647	42,357
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†	Iowa City, Iowa	State	Thos. H. Macbride, Ph. D.	300	3,350	114,000
1883	State Univ. of N. Dak†	University, N. Dak.	State	Frank Le R. McVey, Ph. D.	88	1,241	53,171
1889	St. Anselm's College	Manchester, N. H.	Catholic	Rev. E. Helmstetter, O. S. B.	21	165	8,000
1858	St. Benedict's Col. (*y*)	Atchison, Kan.	Catholic	Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B.	20	230	27,400
1848	St. Charles's College	Catonsville, Md.					
1886	St. Ignatius's College	Cleveland, Ohio	Catholic	Rev. Wm B. Sommerhauser	25	496	18,000
1696	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	13	170	11,000
1865	St. John's College	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	B. E. Alfred, F. S. C.	14		
1870	St. John's College (*jj*)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. J. W. Moore, C. M.	50	800	14,000
1857	St. John's University	Collegeville, Minn.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	51	402	32,000
1891	St. Joseph's College	Collegeville, Ind.	Catholic	Rev. Hugh Lear	24	300	10,000
1895	St. Joseph's Seminary	Dunwoodie, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	12	246	33,000
1856	St. Lawrence Univ.†	Canton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.		45	641	23,990
1818	St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic	Bernard J. Otting, S. J.	261	1,544	76,121
1863	St. Mary's College	Oakland, Cal.	Catholic	Brother Vellestan, F. S. C.	52	540	13,800
1869	St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan.	Catholic	Wm. J. Wallace, S. J.	29	410	26,700
1821	St. Mary's College	St. Mary, Ky.	Catholic	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	10	95	6,500
1850	St. Mary's College	Dayton, Ohio	Catholic	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, S. M	47	470	25,000
1857	St. Meinrad Col. (*y*)	St. Meinrad, Ind.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. A. Schmitt	21	260	22,000
1886	St. Olaf College†	Northfield, Minn.					
1890	St. Stanislaus's Col.	Chicago, Ill.					
1860	St. Stephen's College	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	William C. Rodgers, D. D.	10	57	20,700
1868	St. Viator College (*y*)	Kankakee, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. J. P. O'Mahony, C. S. V.	50	400	7,000
1871	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-Sect.	A. C. Humphreys, D. Sc. LL. D	37	452	11,500
1896	Suomi College†	Hancock, Mich.	Suomi Synod	Rev. J. K. Nikander, D. D.	10	90	2,892
1858	Susquehanna Univ.†	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Chas. T. Aikens, D. D.	22	369	16,000
1869	Swarthmore Col.†	Swarthmore, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D.		434	26,000
1870	Syracuse University†	Syracuse, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Jas. R. Day, LL. D., L. H. D.	315	4,000	100,696
1857	Tabor College†	Tabor, Iowa					
1867	Talladega College† (*c*)	Talladega, Ala.	Congregat'l.	J. M. P. Metcalf, D. D.	37	556	15,500
1883	Tarkio College†	Tarkio, Mo.	United Pres.	Jos. Addison Thompson	24	236	4,910
1846	Taylor University†	Upland, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.	22	316	6,000
1888	Teachers' College†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	J. E. Russell LL. D., Dean	202	4,702	83,600
1882	Teachers' Col. of Ind.‡	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker	40	600	6,284
1884	Temple University†	Philadelphia, Pa.	Partly State.	Rus. H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	290	3,579	9,200
1873	Texas Christian Univ.†	Fort Worth, Tex.	Disciples	F. D. Kershner, M. A., LL. D.	36	697	3,950
1891	Throop Coll. Tech.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D.	20	125	5,987
1798	Transylvania Univ†	Lexington, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Richard H. Crossfield, LL. D.	20	300	20,000
1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Rev. F. S. Luther, LL. D.	25	240	70,000
1900	Trinity College‡ (*y*)	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Sister Catherine Aloysius	30	187	18,530
1852	Trinity College†	Durham, N. C.	Meth. Epis. S	Wm. P. Few, Ph. D., LL. D.	45	653	47,571
1869	Trinity University†	Waxahachie, Tex.	Presbyterian	Sam'l L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	22	412	6,000
1884	Tri-State College†	Angola, Ind.					
1852	Tufts College (*hh*)	Tufts Col., Mass. (*e*)	Non-Sect.	Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.	262	1,530	72,886
1834	Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	Non-Sect.	Robert Sharp, A. M.	310	2,395	69,500
1794	Tusculum College†	Greenville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	C. O. Gray, M. A., D. D.	20	176	8,500
1881	Tuskegee Institute†‖	Tuskegee, Ala.	Non-Sect.		185	1,537	19,000
1859	Union Christian Col.†	Merom, Ind.	Christian	Chas. B. Hershey, D. D.	10	80	6,000
1891	Union College†	College View, Neb.	Adventist	Harvey A. Morrison, A. M.	26	420	6,000
1795	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D.	42	480	51,000
1845	Union University†	Jackson, Tenn.					
1836	Union Theol. Sem.†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Francis Brown, D. D.	26	*tt*274	123,342
1831	Univ. of Alabama†	University, Ala.‡‡	State	G. H. Denny, LL. D., D. C. L.	101	1,505	45,000
1885	Univ. of Arizona†	Tucson, Ariz.	State	R. B. Von Kleinsmid, D. Sc.	68	363	22,359
1872	Univ. of Arkansas†	Fayetteville, Ark (*g*)	State	J. C. Futrall, M. A.	75	783	25,000
1846	Univ. of Buffalo†	Buffalo, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Chas. P. Norton	208	900	
1868	Univ. of California†	Berkeley, Cal.	State	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	434	8,736	364,800
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Chattan'ga, Tenn.†	Meth. Epis.	Fred. Whitlo Hixson, D. D.	20	409	10,000
1892	Univ. of Chicago†	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Harry P. Judson, A. M., LL. D	392	7,781	431,544
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati† (*y*)	Cincinnati, Ohio	City Inst.	Chas. W. Dabney, LL. D.	238	2,190	79,400
1876	Univ. of Colorado†	Boulder, Col.	State	Livingston Farrand, A. M.	200	1,400	85,000
1864	Univ. of Denver†	Denver, Col.	Meth. Epis.	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	125	1,290	30,000
1879	Univ. of Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Catholic	Wm. T. Doran, S. J.	53	568	25,200
1905	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	State	A. A. Murphree, LL. D.	57	647	9,498
1785	Univ. of Georgia (*y*)	Athens, Ga.	State	D. C. Barrow, LL. D.	68	632	40,000
1889	Univ. of Idaho†	Moscow, Idaho	State	Melvin A. Brannon, B. A.	70	840	31,104
1867	Univ. of Illinois†	Urbana-Champ'gn, Ill.	State	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	787	5,511	346,784
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan.	State	Frank Strong, LL. D. (Chan.)	200	2,800	100,000

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Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students (*)	Volumes in Library
1870	Wilmington College†	Wilmington, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	Wilson College‡	Chambersburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D.	21	184	12,000
1886	Winthrop N. & I. C.‡	Rock Hill, S. C.	State	D. B. Johnson, A. B., LL. D.	100	942	17,409
1845	Wittenberg College†	Springfield, Ohio	Lutheran	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D.	41	972	17,500
1854	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Meth. Epis.	Henry N. Snyder, LL. D.	18	455	21,125
1914	Women's Col. of Del.‡	Newark, Del.	State	Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D.	20	86	3,500
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Ira N. Hollis, A. M.	54	541	14,700
1701	Yale University (*bb*)	New Haven, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D.	460	3,300	1,000,000
1881	Yankton College†	Yankton, S. Dak.	Congregat'l.	Rev. H. K. Warren, LL. D.	24	308	8,500
1890	York College†	York, Neb.	U. Brethren	M. O. McLaughlin, D. D.	21	473	3,000

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Commencement Day, 1916.	Graduates Since Organization.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Adelphi C.	June 15	1,073	R. Seidner, 1897.
Agnes Scott C.	May 24	135	5 of Class of 1906.
Agr. & M. C. Tex.	June 13	1,200	L. J. Kapke, 1880.
Ala. Poly. I.	June 7	1,800	Rev. W. F. Glenn, '60.
Albion C.	June 15	1,100	Wm. E. Ambler, 1865
Albright C.	June 14	493	Mrs. L. C. Hoffman '59
Alcorn A. M. C.	May 24	314	A. Snodgrass, 1882.
Alfred U.	June 8	1,063	Mrs. Mary Powell, '50
Allegheny C.	June 14	2,014	A. J. Brown, 1851.
Alma C.	June 14	257	1 of Class of 1891.
Amherst C.	June 21	4,500	Rev. W. S. Smith, '48
Asbury C.	June 1	320	T. W. Shannon, 1833.
Annap. & Balti. U.	June 1	.....	L. Krozer, 1848.
Atlanta U.	May 31	796	Lucy Laney, 1873.
Auburn Theo. S.	May 11	1,778	A. Dean, 1845.
Augustana C.	May 25	2,482	D. A. Dahlsten, 1861.
Baker U.	June 8	.....	2 of Class of 1866.
Bald-Wallace C.	June 8	1,800	2 of Class of 1851.
Barnard C.	June 7	1,522	7 of Class of 1893.
Bates C.	June 21	2,013	J. S. Parsons, 1867.
Baylor U.	June 7	1,993	2 of Class of 1856.
Bellevue	June 7	210	R. Paddock, 1889.
Beloit C.	June 14	1,436	Horace White, 1853.
Benedict C.	May 24	751	Mrs. T. Kirkland, '82
Berea C.	June 7	937	G. Pigg, 1873.
Bethany C., Kan.	June 1	1,786	N. E. Glad, 1891.
Boston U.	June 7	9,000	2 of Class of 1870.
Bowdoin C.	June 22	6,239	Edward Roble, 1840.
Brigham Young C.	June 2	700	E. Z. Carbine, 1885.
Brown U.	June 21	1,494	J. Hunt, 1842.
Bryn Mawr C.	June 1	1,456	H. Randolph, 1889.
Bucknell U.	June 21	1,879	J. M. Lyon, 1851.
Butler C.	June 15	812	Mrs. Atkinson, 1856.
Campion C.	June 20	351	Rev. J. Busch, 1884.
Carthage C.	June 1	320	3 of Class of 1875.
Cathedral C.	June 16	202	.....
Cen. Wesleyan C.	June 1	700	2 of Class of 1870.
Christian Bro. C.	June 18	1,320	M. S. Brennan, 1862.
Citadel Military C.	June 15	996	Col. Asbury Coward. 1854.
Clark C.	June 15	385	Class of 1905.
Clemson A. C.	June 6	1,121	.....
Coe C.	June 14	598	S. W. Stookey, 1884.
Col. City of N. Y.	June 22	4,100	E. Belfour, 1854.
Col. of Wooster	June 15	2,000	Rev. J. C. Miller, '71.
Colorado Agr. C.	June 8	620	3 of Class of 1884.
Colorado C.	June 14	856	F. Tuckerman, 1892.
Columbia U.	June 7	24,627	R. M. Olyphant, '42.
Cornell C.	June 15	2,068	Matthew and Mary Cavanagh, 1858.
Cornell U.	June 21	16,698	.....
Cotner U.	June 8	1,005	E. Harris, 1892.
Creighton U.	June 16	1,678	J. Kinsler, LL. B., '91.
Dakota Wesley. U.	June 14	.....	O. E. Murray, 1889.
Dartmouth C.	June 21	11,000	E. Boynton, 1845.
Decatur C.	June 13	344	J. Richardson, 1909.
Delaware C.	June 14	597	E. Whitaker, 1847.
Denison U.	June 14	1,266	F. M. Hall, 1856.
Depauw U.	June 7	2,966	2 of Class of 1852.
Dickinson C.	June 8	.....	Wm. B. Carr, 1841.
Doane C.	June 14	454	D. E. Tromble, 1877.
Drake U.	June 8	4,146	J. E. Denton, 1882.
Drury C.	June 8	525	4 of Class of 1875.
Earlham C.	June 14	1,269	E. Test, 1863.
Eastern C.	June 1	270	.....
Elon C.	May 24	302	Rev. C. Peel, 1890.
Emory C.	June 9	1,758	P. W. White, 1844.
Erskine C.	June 1	850	W. K. Griffin, 1850.
Eureka C.	June 11	500	2 of Class of 1860.
Fairmount C.	June 2	238	Class of 1899.
Fargo C.	June 14	156	2 of Class of 1896.
Fordham U.	June 12	1,708	A. M. O'Neill, 1849.
Franklin & M.	June 8	1,807	P. C. Prugh, 1849.
Ga. School of Tech.	June 14	775	G. G. Crawford, 1890.
Georgetown C.	June 7	600	.....
Georgetown U.	June 13	6,700	F. M. Gunnell, 1844.
G. Washington U.	June 7	6,721	F. M. Gunnell, 1846.
Grand Island C.	June 7	93	Mrs. G. Paine, 1896.
Greenville C.	June 7	.....	W. W. Loomis, 1898.
Grinnell C.	June 14	1,650	E. O. Tade, 1858.
Grove City C.	June 14	1,500	S. Dodds, 1881.
Guilford C.	May 31	331	J. M. Dixon, 1889.
Gustavus A. C.	June 1	1,250	.....
Hamilton C.	June 19	3,230	A. L. Rhodes, 1841.
Hamline U.	June 7	900	Mrs. Noble, 1860.
Hampton N. I.	May 25	2,628	.....
Hanover C.	June 14	1,100	Dr. J. B. Gorrill, 1853.
Hartford Th. S.	May 31	745	C. M. Jones, 1865.
Harvard U.	June 22	42,303	Dr. Wellington, 1838.
Haverford C.	June 10	1,230	A. M. Kimber, 1840.
Heidelberg U.	June 15	760	N. L. Brewer, 1855.
Highland Park C.	July 28	5,000	.....
Hillsdale C.	June 15	1,475	Mrs. E. Potter, 1856.
Hobart C.	June 17	1,625	N. Barrows, 1844.
Holy Cross C.	June 21	1,642	Rev. E. D. Boone, '51.
Howard Payne C.	May 31	430	J. D. Robnett, 1895.
Howard U.	June 7	3,000	.....
Illinois C.	June 14	893	G. W. Harlan, 1846.
Ill. State Nor. U.	June 8	2,648	2 of Class of 1860.
Ill. Wesley. U.	June 7	1,681	P. Warner, 1861.
Indiana U.	June 14	6,000	S. C. Parks, 1839
Iowa State C.	June 8	3,607	L. W. Noyes, 1872.
Iowa Wesley. U.	June 8	968	W. Mayne, 1854.
Johns Hopkins U.	June 13	3,128	3 of Class of 1878.
Judson C.	May 23	1,250	Mrs. T. Lee, 1847.
Juniata C.	June 15	1,357	G. Brumbaugh, 1878.
Kalamazoo C.	June 21	682	T. R. Palmer, 1853.
Kan. State Agr. C.	June 15	3,621	1 of Class of 1867.
Kan. Wesley U.	June 1	211	C. W. Burch, 1891.
Kenyon C.	June 12	1,570	W. G. Le Duc, 1848.
Knox C.	June 10	2,052	Rev. G. Bent, 1849.
Knoxville C.	June 7	533	Mrs. T. Johnson, 1879.
Lake Forest C.	June 21	633	J. Chapman, 1879.
Lander C.	May 29	362	2 of Class of 1872.
Lawrence C.	June 14	1,122	Rev. H. Colman, 1857.
Leander Clar C.	June 15	834	Mrs. E. N. Steele, '64.
Lehigh U.	June 6	2,605	W. J. Kerr, 1870.
Leland Stanford U.	May 22	5,567	Class of 1892.
Lincoln C.	June 14	500	Miss S. Clay, 1868.
Lincoln Mem. U.	May 5	76	.....
Lincoln U.	June 8	2,069	Rev. H. Brown, 1868.
Lombard C.	June 2	547	W. R. Cole, 1856.

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COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see index.	Commencement Day, 1916.	Graduates Since Organization.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Louisiana State U.	May 29	1,104	Chas. F. Buck, 1870.
Loyola C.	June 15	500	E. F. Milholland, '56.
Macalester C.	June 14	370	S. M. Kirkwood, 1889.
Manhattan C.	June 20	966	J. P. McClancey, '66.
Maryville C.	June 3	762	J. W. Cates, 1851.
Mass. Agr. C.	June 21	1,200	Class of 1871.
Mass. Inst. Tech.	June 13	6,000	Class of 1868.
McKendree C.	June 8	1,160	J. H. Roberts, 1848.
Mechanics I.	June 15	1,482	C. W. Fertig, 1891.
Mercer U.	June 9	2,000	2 of Class of 1848.
Miami U.	June 8	1,441	C. Stewart, 1847.
Mich. Agr. C.	June 20	2,426	A. F. Allen, 1861.
Middlebury C.	June 21	2,095	J. W. Stewart, 1846.
Moore's Hill C.	June 14	500	Mrs. J. Kahler, 1858.
Morgan C.	June 1	525	2 of Class of 1877.
Mt. Holyoke C.	June 14	4,870	Mrs. Sarah Lane, '45.
Mt. St. Mary's C.	June 14	.....	Rev. F. Chatard, 1857.
Mt. Union C.	June 14	1,480	S. F. De Ford, 1858.
Muhlenberg C.	June 17	783	4 of Class of 1868.
Muskingum C.	June 8	815	W. G. Waddle, 1855.
Neb. Wesley. U.	June 7	720	4 of Class of 1890.
Newberry C.	June 7	541	E. Houseal, 1869.
New Brunswick S.	May 20	1,200	John F. Mesick, 1837.
New York U.	June 7	23,307	L. B. Reed, 1843.
N. Car. Agr. M. A.	May 30	830	.....
N. Dak. Agr. C.	June 5-8	250	4 of Class of 1895.
N'w'n C., Ill.	June 17	537	F. Dreisbach, 1866.
N'w'n U., Ill.	June 14	15,679	H. M. Kidder, 1859.
Norwich U.	June 22	5,000	S. C. Dow, 1838.
Oberlin C.	June 14	7,738	E. A. West, 1843.
Ohio North'n U.	May 31	3,500	.....
Ohio State U.	June 6	6,258	Dr. A. Townshend, '78
Ohio U.	June 22	1,068	W. S. Smith, 1849.
Ohio Wesley U.	June 14	5,085	S. W. Williams, 1848.
Okla. A. & M. C.	May 26	602	F. E. Duck, 1896.
Olivet C.	June 15	979	Mrs. S. Williams, 63.
Oregon State Agr. C.	June 6	1,693	J. Currin, 1870.
Oriental U.	June 8	800	Rev. G. Riegel, 1907.
Ottawa U.	June 7	554	Alice Boomer, 1888.
Otterbein U.	June 15	1,200	Mrs. B. R. Hanby, '57
Pacific U.	June 7	291	G. H. Durham, 1866.
Pennsylvania C.	June 7	1,200	W. F. Eyster, 1839.
Penn. State C.	June 14	2,960	J. N. Banks, 1861.
Philander Smith C.	May 11	412	R. C. Childress, 1888.
Pomona C.	June 21	679	Class of 1894.
Pratt Inst.	June 19	9,411	.....
Princeton Theo S.	May 9	6,235	Rev. K. Wight, 1848.
Princeton U.	June 13	12,793	3 of Class of 1846.
Purdue U.	June 7	5,000	.....
Radcliffe C.	June 21	1,522	4 of Class of 1883.
R'd.-M'con, W.	June 6	633	2 of Class of 1896.
Rens'l'r Poly Inst.	June 14	2,204	S. H. Marlette, 1841.
Rhode Isl. State C.	June 15	276	G. W. Burlingame, '94
Richmond C.	June 7	1,004	L. J. Haley, 1854.
Rio Grande C.	June 22	98	Mrs. H. G. Bowles, '83
Ripon C.	June 14	600	Miss L. Adams, 1866.
Rockford C.	June 14	813	Mrs. A. S. Moore, '54.
Rollins C.	May 25	.....	C. L. Guild, 1890.
Rose Poly. Inst.	June 8	797	S. S. Early, 1885.
Rutgers C.	June 13	2,674	Rev. J. R. Levite, '42
Shaw U.	May 11	1,107	N. F. Roberts, 1878.
Shorter C.	May 30	521	Mary Darlington, '75.
Smith C.	June 20	6,278	Mrs. E. Brown, 1879.
S. Dak. State C.	June 7	670	M. A. Sayler, 1886.
Southwestern C.	June 6	308	A. J. Graham, 1889.
Southwestern U.	June 19	926	B. D. Dashiel, 1876.
Spring Hill C.	June 20	1,673	D. Bienvenu, 1854.
St. Ignatius's C.	June 21	102	R. E. Fisher, 1894.
St. John's, Md.	June 21	842	W. F. Hopkins, 1858.
St. Lawrence U.	June 14	2,703	A. B. Hervey, 1861.
St. Louis U.	June 21	5,203	J. J. Broderick, 1862.
St. Mary's C., Ohio	June 15	5,067	G. J. Zuebelen, 1854.
St. Olaf C.	June 9	462	2 of Class of 1890.
State C., Wash.	June 15	1,210	All 1st Class.
State U. of Iowa	June 14	9,000	D. E. Smith, 1858.
State U., N. Dak.	June 14	1,107	.....
Stevens Inst. Tech.	June 6	1,890	J. Henderson, 1873.
Susquehanna U.	June 15	1,000	2 of Class of 1862.
Swarthmore C.	June 14	1,412	5 of Class 1873.
Syracuse U.	June 14	8,000	Mrs. S. Gregory, 1854.
Talladega C.	May 30	497	Rev. T. Benson, 1876.
Teachers C. of Ind.	June 13	2,350	Mrs. S. J. Lewis, 1884.
Temple U.	June 10	4,821	T. T. Myers, 1894.
Texas Christian U.	June 9	394	E. Milwee, 1876.
Transylvania U.	June 8	3,500	W. D. Pickett, 1843.
Trinity C., Ct.	June 19	.....	J. T. Huntington, '50.
Trinity U.	June 7	427	J. S. Groves, 1871.
Tufts C.	June 21	4,385	H. Hersey, 1857.
Tusculum C.	June 1	230	Dr. S. Butler, 1848.
Tuskegee Inst.	May 25	2,211	J. T. Hollis, 1885.
Union C., Neb.	May 23	470	H. A. Owen, 1894.
Union C., N. Y.	June 14	5,753	S. K. Williams, 1837.
Union Theo S.	May 16	3,926	Rev. W. Porter, 1843.
U. of Alabama	June 1	5,000	W. S. Wyman, 1851.
U. of Arizona	May 30	134	Mrs. A. J. Gould, 1895.
U. of Arkansas	June 7	1,000	W. J. Waggener, 1876.
U. of Buffalo	June 2	.....	.....
U. of California	May 17	11,437	J. A. Daly, 1864.
U. of Chicago	June 13	9,141	.....
U. of Colorado	June 7	2,654	O. A. Jackson, 1882.
U. of Denver	June 8	2,959	P. V. Carlin, 1882.
U. of Detroit	June 20	394	J. A. Russell, 1883.
U. of Florida	June 6	236	W. A. Munsell, 1906.
U. of Idaho	June 14	559	3 of Class of 1896.
U. of Illinois	June 14	12,477	N. C. Ricker, 1872.
U. of Kansas	June 7	6,000	L. D. L. Tosh, 1873.
U. of Kentucky	June 8	1,485	W. B. Munson, 1868.
U. of Maine	June 14	2,250	B. F. Gould, 1872.
U. of Maryland	June 1	.....	J. Kroner, 1848.
U. of Michigan	June 29	30,676	T. R. Palmer, 1847
U. of Montana	June 8	340	.....
U. of Nebraska	June 7	6,453	2 of Class of 1873.
U. of Nevada	May 17	477	F. H. Norcross, 1891.
U. of N. Carolina	May 31	6,500	Dr. A. Hawkins, 1845.
U. of Oklahoma	June 8	1,000	2 of Class of 1896.
U. of Oregon	June 14	2,356	.....
U. of Pittsburgh	June 14	5,064	J. Horner, 1849.
U. of Pennsylvania	June 14	40,000	Dr. L. Saulkner, 1840.
U. of Rochester	June 21	2,406	J. D. Merrell, 1854.
U. of S. California	June 8	2,220	2 of Class of 1884.
U. of S. Dakota	June 14	1,000	.....
U. of S. Minnesota	June 8	1,380	.....
U. of S. Carolina	June 11	.....	Dr. A. Fuller, 1844.
U. of Texas	June 13	4,790	S. C. Red, 1885.
U. of The South	June 13	938	J. J. Hanna, 1873.
U. of Utah	June 7	.....	W. Bradford, 1876.
U. of Vermont	June 28	5,420	.....
U. of Washington	June 14	2,484	Mrs. C. Witt, 1876.
U. of Wisconsin	June 21	11,500	J. W. Slaughter, 1858.
U. S. Mil. Acad.	June 12	5,476	F. T. Bryan, 1846.
U. S. Naval Acad.	June 2	4,473	J. H. Upshur, 1847.
Utah Agr. C.	June 6	550	R. W. Erwin, 1894.
Vanderbilt U.	June 14	7,500	H. W. Morgan, 1875.
Vassar C.	June 7	4,805	.....
Virginia Mil. Inst.	June 22	2,405	O. M. Knight, 1842.
Virginia Poly. Inst.	June 14	1,000	.....
Wabash C.	June 14	1,500	J. M. Cowan, 1842.
Washburn C.	June 9	975	J. B. Billard, 1870.
Wash. & Jeff. C.	June 21	4,607	Rev. T. R. Stewart '41
Wellesley C.	June 20	5,330	.....
Wells C.	June 6	599	Miss J. Daggett, 1869.
Wesleyan U., Ct.	June 19	3,209	M. J. Talbot, 1843.
Western Md. C.	June 14	966	W. S. Crouse, 1871.
West Virginia U.	June 14	1,450	4 of Class of 1872.
W. Va. Wesley. C.	June 14	600	3 of Class of 1891.
Westminster C., Pa.	June 13	1,885	T. H. Hanna, 1857.
Wheaton C., Ill.	June 14	512	2 of Class of 1860.
Wheaton C., Mass.	June 14	643	Mrs. B. R. Almy, 1843.
Whitman C.	June 14	421	G. P. Anderson, 1886.
Willamette U.	June 7	462	Mrs. J. Moore, 1859.
Wilberforce U.	June 15	.....	Dr. T. H. Jackson, '70.
Wiley U.	May 17	286	H. B. Pemberton, '86.
Wm. Jewell	June 7	850	D. C. Allen, 1855.
Williams C.	June 21	5,659	W. Porter, 1839.
Winthrop N. I. C.	June 7	1,389	9 of Class of 1887.
Wittenberg C.	June 7	1,611	W. H. Wynn, 1851.
Wofford C.	June 7	1,075	Chas. Petty, 1857.
Worcester Poly. I.	June 8	1,835	H. P. Armsby, 1871.
Yale U.	June 23	28,168	D. F. Atwater, 1839.
Yankton C.	June 14	210	B. W. Burleigh, 1888.

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ANNUAL COST OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES OF EDUCATION, AND INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVE FUNDS DURING THE LAST COLLEGE YEAR, COMMUNICATED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE COLLEGES.

FOR COLLEGE BENEFACTIONS SEE INDEX AT "BENEFACTIONS."

COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum. *	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi C.	$190	.....	$176,518	$61,981
Adrian C.	75	$165	10,300	23,065
Agnes Scott C.	110	240	175,568	94,711
Ag. & M. C. Tex.	None	*a*200	209,000	656,089
Alabama Poly. I.	*m*20	135-180	284,500	242,567
Albany C.	70	144	258,000	74,461
Albion C.	50	250-400	405,000	62,561
Albright C.	80	235	300,000	34,80
Alcorn A. & M. C.	None	70	201,100	76,073
Alfred U.	75	300	412,000	100,000
Allegheny C.	120	175-225	1,006,142	(*c*)81,117
Alma C.	47-52	150-177	401,070	37,257
Amherst C. (*j*)	140	.....	2,776,452	254,134
Antioch C.	50	145	112,000	16,000
Atlanta U.	24	112	105,879	46,370
Auburn Th. Sem.	None	170	793,770	43,279
Augustana C.	45-60	200	435,669	116,898
Baker U.	70	200	316,819	(*c*)58,681
Baldwin-Wallace C	50	122-136	535,102	(*c*)46,447
Barnard C.	225	365 up	1,586,137	438,828
Bates C.	90-95	142-215	885,793	79,304
Baylor U.	85	144	263,124	125,461
Bellevue C.	65	180	40,000	50,000
Beloit C.	99	209-285	1,313,658	109,988
Benedict C.	28	64	140,000	37,392
Berea C.	21-30	100-200	1,215,134	199,953
Bethany C., W. Va.	(*j*) 51	120	480,000	(*c*) 47,527
Bethany C., Kan.	36-120	135 up	94,363	88,087
Blackburn C.	‡115-155	*t*	109,000	13,490
Bonebrake Th. S.	None	175-185	205,680	.....
Boston U.	*a*150	228 up	2,600,900	264,286
Bowdoin C.	125	200-300	2,264,034	174,563
Brown U.	153	.....	4,566,134	.....
Bryn Mawr C.	*y*200	325-625	2,002,300	395,624
Butler C.	85	204	375,728	.....
Campion C.	70	200-250	50,000	124,000
Carleton C.	.....	300	956,282	256,513
Carnegie Inst.	15-75	250 up	8,650,000	603,487
Carson New C.	45	100-150	90,000	26,460
Carthage C.	50	152-228	249,135	21,470
Case Sc. Ap. Sc.	175	350	2,419,788	186,117
Catawba C.	60	100	38,000	18,000
Cath. U. of Am.	125	300	.....	.....
Cedarville C.	45	200	90,000	.....
Central C. of Ia.	60	200	89,826	15,767
Central C., Mo.	40	160	225,000	(*c*)45,000
Central Wes. C.	60	126	209,000	70,000
Christian Bro., Mo.	125	200	.....	63,342
Christian U.	62	127-146	222,451	17,500
Clark C., Mass.	75	200 up	1,400,000	88,286
Clarkson C. T.	100	450-600	356,000	29,000
Clemson Ag. C.	55-65	133.40	58,539	202,371
Coe C.	80	300	800,000	84,000
Colorado Agr. C.	(*ee*)	250	201,088	292,771
Colgate U.	80	300	1,838,600	147,964
Col. City of N. Y.	Free	None	••	695,956
Col. of Pacific	40-70	200-250	109,250	(*c*)51,517
Col. of Wooster	100	175-300	1,173,322	132,009
Colorado C.	75	190-230	1,042,592	(*c*)85,164
Col. Sc. of Mines	150	350	.....	112,380
Columbia U. (*b*)	*a*150-250	.....	14,856,177	3,920,031
Conn. Agr. C.	*m*60	300	.....	156,500
Conn. C.‡	150	350	1,000,000	.....
Cooper C.	65	114	101,000	22,725
Cornell C., Iowa	75-82	230-350	1,033,921	132,079
Cornell U., N. Y.	(*ee*)	200-500	14,057,115	3,139,530
Creighton U. (*l*)	*e*80-150	200	2,750,000	246,500
Dartmouth C.	140	400	3,860,000	501,000
Decatur C. Ind. S. *r*	85	400-800	208,777	96,588
Defiance C.	70	110	300,000	41,258
Delaware C.	75	300	169,000	(*c*)142,345
Denison U.	100	150-210	900,000	307,880
Depauw U.	75	300	1,058,715	(*c*)127,640
Des Moines C.	70	200	200,000	66,000
Dickinson C. (*j*)	300	(*l*)	778,868	53,823
Doane C.	60	153	283,757	47,274
Drake U.	90-120	200	800,000	200,000
Drew Th. Sem.	None	120	850,000	60,000
Drury C.	60	200	233,789	(*c*) 35,809
Earlham C.	$100	$200	$500,000	$152,451
Elmira C.	160-175	250-300	250,000	104,099
Elon C.	75	145	86,460	54,986
Emory U.	75	175	1,320,000	(*c*)110,000
Emporia C.	80	200-400	233,829	(*c*)45,777
Eureka C.	80	20	170,000	53,659
Fargo C.	75	200	12,000	68,409
Findlay C.	65-75	225-300	118,000	47,000
Fordham U.	*uu*125	345	.....	.....
Franklin C., Ind.	85	225	356,500	(*c*)48,250
Franklin & M. C.	115	180	481,729	††24,415
Furman U.	65	146.50	220,000	††5,814
General Th. Sem.	None	225	2,171,296	148,826
Geneva C. (*j*)	150	160	205,774	28,013
G. Washington U.	165	250-350	144,028	217,386
Georgetown C.	70	150	275,000	43,061
Georgetown U., D. C.	120-170	300-400	.....	180,000
Ga. School T. (*d*)	.....	155 up	.....	365,535
Goucher C.	165	325	719,313	243,703
Grinnell C.	110	250	1,325,918	182,064
Grove City C.	100	144-216	81,802	75,663
Guilford C.	75	160	175,000	39,500
G. Adolphus C.	55	144	211,094	63,630
Hamilton C.	110	200	1,250,000	83,367
Hamline U.	75	200	600,000	(*c*)72,163
Hampden Sid. C.	60	260-325	200,000	25,712
Hamp. Nor. & Ag.	(*q*)	132	2,835,304	509,696
Harvard U.	*ww*200	175-500	28,448,701	3,805,428
Hastings C.	58	144	202,462	24,792
Haverford C.	170	.....	2,000,268	143,800
Hedding C.	70	180	120,000	25,000
Heidelberg U.	75	175	312,000	38,000
Hendrix C.	85	144	300,000	27,117
Highland C.	60	180	41,000	6,600
Highland Park C.	100	150-250	.....	126,000
Hillsdale C.	39	152-228	313,095	34,847
Hobart C.	120	400-450	750,073	82,084
Holy Cross C.	100	350	.....	71,045
Hope C., Mich.	40	200	397,659	39,149
Howard C.	60	150	96,000	(*c*)48,000
Hiram C.	85	125-200	365,000	(*c*)46,841
Howard U., D. C.	(*w*)	105	300,000	203,000
Huron C.	50-70	175-225	465,000	52,518
Illinois C.	70	200-300	388,137	49,471
Ill. State Nor. U.	21	200	108,226	152,493
Illinois Wes. U.	75-100	200-225	400,000	(*c*) 49 841
Ia State C. A. M.	*m*50	350	690,000	1,420,136
Iowa Wes. U.	*a*65	275 up	218,000	32,271
Jamestown C.	45	162	145,000	44,745
Johns Hopkins U.	150-240	300 up	7,287,077	(*c*)545,149
John B. Stetson U. (*j*)	72-60	165-206	1,023,000	98,129
Judson C.	90	205	32,700	68,632
Juniata C.	64-80	165-185	195,000	63,524
Kalamazoo C.	60	165	531,145	40,840
Kan. State Ag. C.	18	250-300	.....	938,147
Kenyon C.	85	165-215	541,442	69,416
Keuka C.	75	153	523,596	40,840
Knox C.	75	230-280	500,000	91,863
Lafayette C., Pa.	160-210	225-500	642,790	157,753
Lake Erie C.	150	225	249,433	66,289
Lake Forest C.	80	200-320	795,713	91,812
Lander C.	55	140-150	7,800	30,100
Lawrence C.	70	160	905,831	153,340
Leander Clark C.	55	150-200	203,500	26,489
Lebanon Val., C.	80	159-202	60,000	66,137
Lehigh U.	100-200	300-400	1,480,000	256,734
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.	40-150	300-400	24,000,000	1,235,000
Lincoln C.	45	225 up	120,000	15,000
Lincoln U.	35	115	664,566	47,676
Lombard C.	9	180	238,000	51,000
Louisiana State U.	(*z*)	130.50	318,313	193,097
Macalester C.	60	198	468,739	55,048
Manhattan C.	100-150	250	None	48,687
Marietta C.	100	175-200	590,743	42,929
Maryville C.	21	98	498,055	99,020
Mass. Inst Tech.	250	400-600	3,236,523	(*c*)721,703

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Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum. *	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
McCor. Th. Sem.	None	$250	$1,815,259	(c)$97,527
McKendree C.	$60	120	208,000	35,000
McMinnville C.	65	200	60,450	34,142
Mechanics Inst.	125	250-350	137,500	114,775
Mercer U.	70	120-200	634,594	27,779
Meredith C.	(a)60	155	114,202	(c)62,194
Miami U.	15-30	135	115,972	329,591
Mich. Ag. C.	150	150	70,385	633,587
Mich. C. of M's.	(h)	300-350	None	81,898
Middlebury C.	100	200	561,453	129,100
Midland C.	60	160	82,000	24,000
Mills C.	125	400	350,000	.....
Millsaps C.	50	126	299,533	33,956
Milton U.	45-60	175-250	138,016	14,408
Miss. Ag. & M. C.	m92	100	239,787	544,033
Missouri Wesl C.	69	171 up	143,000	††10,800
Monmouth C.	60	165	283,554	99,248
Moore's Hill C.	60	140	75,000	20,000
Morningside C.	100	180	450,000	(c)60,000
Mt. Holyoke C.	150	275	1,450,163	372,939
Mt. Union C.	75	200	300,000	52,800
Muhlenberg C.	125	200	295,307	95,614
Municipal U.	125	300-500	90,000	65,000
Muskingum C.	50-65	125-150	121,000	43,000
Nebraska Wes. U.	60	152-190	312,593	62,722
N. Ham. C. & M.	75	220	885,000	274,000
New Rochelle C.	170	250	15,250	70,585
Newton Th. Inst.	None	186	800,000	45,000
New York U.	125-225	250-390	1,393,805	585,355
N. C. Ag. & M. C.	60	250	.....	273,287
Northwestern C.	65	200	60,000	51,512
Northw'n U., Ill.	xx110	xx280	3,937,020	953,370
Norwich U.	175-185	133 up	38,000	††55,000
Oberlin C.	100	160-250	2,414,568	486,986
Occidental C.	115	260-300	310,000	50,000
Ohio Nor. U.	50-60	140-225	42,000	103,016
Ohio State U.	88	300	997,005	1,466,120
Ohio U. Athens.	o	220	160,000	501,106
Ohio Wes. U.	100	200	1,038,000	145,300
Okla. A. & M. C.	None	150-250	.....	516,327
Olivet C.	75.50	171	105,802	66,703
Oregon St. Ag. C.	54	180	.....	595,508
Ottawa U.	54	162	252,000	44,422
Otterbein U.	90	162	225,000	c59,196
Pacific U., Ore.	75	200	238,972	27,223
Parsons C.	87	158	236,676	62,416
Pennsylvania C.	110	200	400,000	55,000
Penna. State C.	None	300	598,913	947,309
Philander Smith C.	30	80	None	16,000
Polytechnic Inst.	200	.....	400,000	185,000
Pomona C.	90	200-235	673,198	226,266
Princeton Th. S.	None	150	3,257,743	144,052
Princeton U.	a175	220 up	5,562,750	839,316
Proseminar C.	60	100	21,154	††13,657
Purdue U.	36-60	400-500	340,000	929,983
Radcliffe C.	200	324	1,025,000	223,033
Ran.-Macon C.	100	175	390,320	48,519
Ran.-Macon‡	100	260	382,000	185,000
Redfield C.	50-60	160-120	80,000	8,200
Rensselaer P. I.	230	220-370	1,425,758	227,801
Rice Institute	None	200 up	10,000,000	500,000
Richmond C.	125	175	1,020,797	86,163
Rio Grande C.	28	150	80,000	12,200
Ripon C.	80	126-176	252,000	46,000
Roanoke C.	80	175	143,500	43,265
Rockford C.	100	300-340	208,976	c94,254
Rollins C.	50-70	190-214	241,297	30,961
Rose Poly. Inst.	125	.....	750,000	47,000
Rutgers C.	160	250	741,000	255,000
Shorter C.	80	225	50,000	81,000
Shurtleff C.	80	180	175,908	16,068
Simmons C.	140-150	260-300	2,257,203	208,759
Simmons C., Tex.	92	160	50,000	45,000
Simpson C.	85	175	261,340	46,868
Smith C.	150	300	2,182,296	c442,494
S. Dak. St. C. A. M.	12	250	317,296	187,353
Southern Bap. S.	p	115	1,150,000	c56,000
Southern U.	80	135-153	65,000	17,631
S. W. C., Kan.	70	150	130,000	43,000
S. W. Pres. U.	90	114	256,000	25,000
S. W. U., Tex.	.....	230	.....	120,219
State C. Wash.	t	300	52,000	549,073
State U. of Iowa.	20-50	.....	494,338	986,513
State U. of Ky.	m25	f250	205,000	400,000
State U. N. Dak.	zz none	210.25	1,705,760	218,895
Stevens I. Tech.	$285	$280-360	$1,350,000	c$136,023
St. Lawrence U.	70	200 up	747,940	144,783
St. Louis U.	75-175	250 up	.....	180,000
St. Olaf C.	51-65	119-139	275,905	51,532
Susquehanna U.	75	150	60,000	32,000
Swarthmore C.	190-225	250-350	1,612,996	257,185
Syracuse U.	75-175	200-300	2,052,781	733,630
Talladega C.	25-30	100	212,103	58,794
Tarkio C.	a40	135-180	159,367	††23,867
Teachers' C., Ind.	115	200	88,800	57,615
Teach. C., N. Y.	222	406	.....	686,238
Texas Christ. U.	97	220	50,000	c85,000
Throop C. of Tech	170-200	250-300	550,000	65,802
Transylvania C.	65	150	319,612	48,589
Trinity C.	100	200-340	1,226,801	153,890
Trinity C., N. C.	90	200	1,593,750	109,357
Trinity U., Texas.	86	180	104,000	c29,798
Tufts C.	100-175	250-400	2,200,000	c265,280
Tulane U.	125-190	135-200	4,318,162	387,931
Tusculum C.	23-28	107	177,851	63,361
Tuskegee Inst.	4.50	102.50	1,929,026	295,373
Union C., N. Y.	100-200	250 up	983,173	c141,026
U. of Alabama.	15-25	140-180	565,000	200,000
U. of Arkansas.	24	150-250	130,000	215,160
U. of California.	m20-150	250-300	5,591,839	2,784,024
U. of Chicago.	130-200	250-650	20,372,039	2,132,012
U. of Cincinnati.	50-150	160 up	822,307	368,133
U. of Colorado.	35-125	350	75,000	326,000
U. of Denver.	80-150	300 up	250,355	140,000
U. of Idaho.	None	230-350	666,346	364,803
U. of Illinois.	24	375-500	649,012	2,844,541
U. of Kansas.	.....	190-350	150,000	616,700
U. of Maine.	60-130	170	215,000	300,000
U. of Maryland.	75-170	175 up	150,000	250,000
U. of Michigan.	f60	162-320	963,193	2,535,289
U. of Minnesota (f)	50-200	250-500	1,605,356	3,033,891
U. of Mississippi.	nn	120	700,000	170,384
U. of Missouri.	None	300	.....	1,311,364
U. of Montana.	30	250 up	.....	172,573
U. of Nebraska.	u	250-400	787,255	1,309,752
U. of Nevada.	None	171	320,500	195,600
U. of N. Carolina.	80	250	.....	190,000
U. of N. Dakota (f)	Free	183	1,705,700	229,692
U. of Oklahoma.	m	172-244	.....	245,187
U. of Oregon.	None	200	55,000	201,998
U. of Penna.	150-200	220-350	7,639,505	2,903,162
U. of Pittsburgh.	100-250	250 up	554,192	447,510
U. of Rochester.	135	225	1,670,547	139,809
U. of S. Carolina.	58	150	128,476	170,855
U. of S. Dakota.	25	171	.....	300,736
U. of the South.	45	140-215	393,751	123,878
U. of Tennessee.	80	177 up	427,000	293,547
U. of Texas.	None	250 up	2,025,000	828,272
U. of Utah.	15	160-300	500,000	257,126
U. of Vermont.	11	176-500	934,264	230,368
U. of Virginia.	175	200-400	2,288,745	c344,315
U. of Washington.	45	300	3,000,000	564,801
U. of Wisconsin.	yy140	325-375	782,662	2,758,118
U. of Wyoming.	None	350	70,000	232,191
U. S. Mil. Acad.	†	†	†	.....
U. S. Naval Acad.	‡	‡	.....	498,630
Upper Iowa U. (f)	70-75	150 up	215,000	25,199
Ursinus C.	125	180-200	236,100	59,242
Utah Ag. C.	12-15	162	219,932	239,652
Vanderbilt U.	105	225	2,421,000	268,000
Vassar C.	150	350	1,641,125	349,153
Va. Military I.	125	160	21,000	336,385
Va. Poly. Inst.	206	150	.....	150,000
Va. Union U.	21	100	100,000	35,000
Wake Forest C.	79	140-225	697,084	††25,800
Washburn C.	100	180	356,974	78,753
Wash. C., Md.	60	171	None	62,795
Wash. & Jeff. C.	120	207	900,946	68,941
Wash. & Lee U.	115-150	150-250	950,000	c104,759
Washington U.	85-175	350	9,123,584	716,471
Waynesburg C.	75	200	86,000	10,000
Wellesley C.	175	325	3,050,486	c697,697
Wells C.	150	350	404,400	180,046
Wesleyan C.‡	70	200	125,000	85,265
Wesleyan U.	140	200-360	2,414,768	185,639
Western C.‡	125	225	303,616	112,384
Western R. U.	z125	300	3,526,608	382,169
Western Th. Sem.	None	200	836,832	c57,330
Westminster C., Pa.	90	250	500,000	110,000
West Virginia U.	m50	150-275	115,104	410,464

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Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.*	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.*	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
W. Virginia Wes. C.	$75	$200	$99,207	$45,118	Williams C.	$150	$350-530	$1,947,522	$225,575
Wheaton C., Ill.	40	150-190	211,974	46,954	Wittenberg C.	100	200	515,000	c52,000
Wheaton C., Mass.	150	300	1,000,000	119,694	Wofford C.	80	136	192,521	48,676
Whitman C.	105	230	722,798	74,683	Worcester P. I.	190	270	837,819	153,761
Whittier C.	70	175	150,000	19,710	Yale U.	125-180	.....	16,152,835	1,777,134
Wm. & Mary C.	55	135	151,327	53,550	Yankton C.	50	125	190,000	40,178
Wm. & Vashti C.	60	240	115,000	19,500	York C.	60	144	25,000	27,000
Wm. Woods C.	65	265	50,000	.....					

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA.

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see index.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library.
1881	Alma College‡	St. Thomas, Ont.	Methodist	Robt. I. Warner, D. D.	20	150	2,000
1838	Acadia University†	Wolfville, N. S.	Baptist	Geo. Barton Cutten, D. D.	27	231	25,000
1814	Dalhousie†	Halifax, N. S.	Non-Sect.	A. Stanley MacKenzie, Ph.D.	80	398	28,000
1894	Havergal Ladies College	Toronto, Ont.	Prot. Epis	N. W. Hoyles, K. C., LL. D.	39	297	2,000
1789	Kings University†	Windsor, N. S.	Prot. Epis	.....	9	55	.....
1844	Knox Theo. College	Toronto, Ont.	Presbyt'n.	Rev. Alfred Gandier, D. D.	9	140	22,000
1907	Macdonald College†	A. de Bellevue, Q.	Non-Sect.	F. C. Harrison, D. Sc.	50	407	9,000
1906	McGill Univ. Col.†	Vancouver, B. C.	Non-Sect.	Geo. E. Robinson (Act.)	24	340	1,600
1821	McGill University(kk)	Montreal, Can.	Indepen.	Sir Wm. Peterson, M. A.	280	1,620	150,000
1887	McMaster University†	Toronto, Ont.	Baptist	A. L. McCrimman, M. A.	30	300	20,000
1873	Montreal Diocesan Theo.	Montreal, Can.	Prot. Epis	E. I. Rexford, M. A.	5	30	7,000
1863	Mt. Allison University†	Sackville, N. B.	Methodist	Byron C. Borden, D. D.	21	250	12,000
1874	Ontario Ladies' Col.	Whitby, Ont.	Methodist	Rev. J. J. Hare, M. A.	22	185	7,000
1867	Presbyterian College	Montreal, Can.	Presbyt'n.	John Scringer, D. D.	21	80	20,000
1855	Provincial Nor. Col.†	Truro, N. S.	State	David Soloam, LL. D.	20	425	4,000
1847	Queen's University†	Kingston, Ont.	Non-Sect.	Very Rev. D. M. Gordon	125	1,610	67,000
1888	Ridley College	St. Cath'n's, Ont.	Anglican	Rev. J. O. Miller, M. A.	16	160	.....
1890	St. Andrew's College	Toronto, Ont.	.....	Rev. D. B. Macdonald, M.A.	18	250	.....
1851	Trinity College†	Toronto, Ont.	Prot. Epis	Rev. T. C. S. Macklem	24	180	15,000
1845	Univ. of Bishop's Col.†	Lennoxville, Que	Anglican	Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A. LL.D	9	59	11,000
1915	Univ. of British Columbia†	Vancouver, B. C.	None	F. F. Wesbrook, M. A.	32	377	30,000
1912	Univ. of Calgary†	Calgary, Alb.	Non-Sect.	F. H. Dougall (Act.)	11	268	.....
1852	Universite Laval U.	Quebec	Non-Sect.	Mgr. Amedee Gosselin, M. A	70	474	100,000
1877	Univ. of Manitoba†	Winnipeg, Man.	State	James A. MacLean, Ph.D.	43	881	12,790
1800	Univ. of New Brunswick†	Fredericton, N. B.	State	Cecil C. Jones (Chan.)	15	150	40,000
1907	Univ. of Saskatchewan†	Saskatoon, Sask.	State	Walter C. Murray, M. A.	53	445	12,000
1855	U. of St. Fran. Xav. Col.†	Antigonish, N. S.	Catholic	H. P. MacPherson	22	186	22,000
1827	Univ. of Toronto†	Toronto, Ont.	State	Robert A. Falconer, LL. D.	401	4,428	141,936
1841	Victoria Col. & Univ.†	Toronto, Ont.	Methodist	Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A.	28	610	25,008
1873	Wesleyan Theo. Col.	Montreal, Can.	Methodist	Rev. J. Smyth, B. A.	4	100	5,000
1877	Wycliffe College	Toronto, Ont.	.....	N. W. Hoyles, LL. D.	8	102	.....

SOME FOREIGN COLLEGES.

1903	Imp. Col. Ag & Dendrology	Morioka, Japan	Im. Govt.	Yoshinaga Sato	26	255	16,600
1286	Cambridge University	Cambridge, Eng.	§	Lord Raleigh, O.M. (Chan.)	81	1,658	400,000
1348	Charles-Ferdinand's U.†	Prague	State	Dr. Ralph Dvorak	218	2,365	482,000
1530	College of France†	Paris, France	State	Maurice Croiset	..	2,000	.....
1845	Cork University†	Cork, Ireland	Non-Sect.	Sir Bertram C. A. Windle	56	430	52,000
1832	Durham U.†	Durham and Newcastle, Eng.	Non-Sect.	Henry Geo. Percy, K. G.	128	1,049	37,000
1440	Eton College	Windsor, Eng.	§	Rev. Ed. Warre (Provost)	...	1,000	.....
1737	Geo. August University	Goettingen, Ger.	Non-Sect.	Dr. Kaufmann	170	2,900	600,000
....	Imp. Univ. of Tokio	Tokio, Japan	.....	.....	...	5,411	.....
1901	Japan Women's Univ.	Tokio, Japan	Private	Jinzo Naruse	47	420	15,300
1897	Kioto Imp. University	Kioto, Japan	Govt.	Kenjiro Yamakawa, B. Ph.	181	1,543	320,000
1668	Kungliga U. of Lund†	Lund, Sweden	State	Axel Kock, Ph. D., Rector.	124	1,200	200,000
1810	K. Frederick Wilhelm†	Berlin, Ger.	State	Dr. Planck	520	9,000	.....
1903	Liverpool University	Liverpool, Eng.	.....	.....	225	800	.....
1472	Ludwig-Maximilian's U.†	Munich, Ger.	State	Dr. F. R. von Müller	437	7,225	722,278
1906	Nat'l Inst. of Panama	Panama	State	Edwin G. Dexter, Rector	31	617	5,000
1249	Oxford University	Oxford, Eng.	§	Earl Curson (Chan.)	112	3,838	500,000
1818	Rheinlochle Fried. Wil. U.†	Bonn, Ger.	State	Ernest Landsberg	200	4,500	350,000
1811	Royal Frederick's U.†	Christiania, Nor.	State	.....	160	1,500	500,000
1905	Sheffield University	Sheffield, Eng.	.....	.....	171	1,700	.....
1875	Tohoku I. U. Col. Ag.	Sapporo, Japan	Im. Govt.	Shosuke Sato, Ph. D.	134	898	39,683
1875	Tokio Commercial College	Tokio, Japan	State	Zensaku Sano	75	1,310	47,539
1583	Univ. of Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Scot.	.....	.....	...	3,366	.....
1806	Univ. of France	Paris, France	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
1450	Univ. of Glasgow†	Glasgow, Scot.	Non-Sect.	Sir D'ld MacAlister, Ph. D.	175	2,470	100,000
1737	Univ. of Goettingen	Goettingen, Ger.	State	Dr. C. Runge	...	3,000	600,000
1386	Univ. of Heidelberg	Germany	State	Dr. Bauer	196	2,300	.....
1904	Univ. of Leeds†	Leeds, Eng.	Non-Sect.	Duke of Devonshire (Ch'n)	179	1,283	60,000
1409	Univ. of Leipzig†	Leipzig, Ger.	State	Dr. Otto Mayer	260	6,000	570,000
1911	Univ. of Lisbon	Lisbon, Portugal	State	Joao Almeida	176	953	.....
1527	Univ. of Marburg†	Prussia	State	Dr. W. Troeltsch	122	2,347	250,000
1411	Univ. of St. Andrews†	St. Andrews, Scot.	State	James Donaldson, M. A.	67	498	150,000
1477	Univ. of Tubingen†	Germany	State	Dr. John Beling	132	2,048	.....
1582	Univ. of Wurzburg†	Wurzburg, Ger.	State	Dr. Wilhelm Wien	103	1,528	500,000
1880	Victoria University†	Manchester, Eng	Non-Sect.	Sir H. A. Miers, Vice-Chan.	...	1,415	143,723
1365	Wiener U.†	Wien, Germany	State	Adolf Menzel	614	6,613	909,099

†Co-education of the sexes. ‡Church of England, but all denominations received.

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REFERENCE MARKS USED IN PRECEDING COLLEGE TABLES.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ** School of Liberal Arts. ‡‡ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala. †† At Athens, Tenn., also.

(*a*) Co-education excepting in Art Department.
(*b*) Co-education in Medicine and Law.
(*c*) No restriction as to race.
(*d*) Number of instructors and students given does not include the Horace Mann or Speyer Schools.
(*e*) Branches at Tufts College and Boston.
(*f*) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The National university of the church.
(*g*) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.
(*h*) And at Chicago.
(*i*) Co-education in Graduate, Teachers', and Medicine Departments.
(*j*) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.
(*k*) Not co-educational except in Art Department.
(*l*) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.
(*m*) Formerly St. Ignatius's College, co-educational in Graduate Departments.
(*o*) Comprises Adelbert College for men. College for women and professional departments.
(*p*) Co-education in Professional Departments.
(*q*) Co-education in Teachers' Courses and Summer Sessions.
(*r*) Schools Pharmacy and Medicine at Chicago.
(*s*) Medical Department at Galveston.
(*t*) Excluding Radcliffe and including the Summer School.
(*u*) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., which is included in figures.
(*v*) Also at Cleveland, Ohio.
(*w*) Co-education in Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, Summer, and Commerce. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, Bronx Borough, New York City; Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance at Washington Square; Medicine at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.
(*x*) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn.; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.
(*y*) Report at close of 1914.
(*z*) Women admitted except in Engineering and Academic Departments.
(*bb*) Co-education in Graduate School for Ph. D. Art and Music.
(*ee*) Co-educational in Professional Schools.
(*ff*) Co-education in Post-Graduate Courses.
(*hh*) Also have Jackson College for women.
(*ii*) Women admitted as day students.
(*jj*) Extension courses for both sexes.
(*kk*) Co-educational in Faculty of Art.
(*mm*) Co-educational except in Medical Dept.
(*ss*) Professional Departments are in Albany, N. Y.
(*tt*) For 1914-1915.
(*uu*) Co-ordinate college for women.
(*vv*) Also Annapolis, Md.
(*ww*) Exclusive of Columbia's library.
(*xx*) And United Brethren.
(*yy*) School of Medicine at Portland.
(*zz*) Belongs to James Millikin University.

TABLE THREE.

* Tuition cost generally includes books.
† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid $709.50 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $237 per annum.
‡ Education of women only.
** Maintained by the city; students must be residents of New York City.
†† Income from tuition, board or incidental charges.
‡‡ At U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid $600 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $24 per month. Each candidate must deposit $280 before admission.
(*a*) Not including books.
(*b*) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University.
(*c*) Exclusive of benefactions.
(*d*) Varies.
(*h*) Residents, $25; non-residents, $150.
(*i*) Living expenses included in tuition charges.
(*j*) Report at close of 1914.
(*k*) Medical and dental, $200.
(*m*) Free to State residents.
(*o*) Registration fee $30.
(*p*) Free; books $25.
(*q*) $100 provided by scholarship.
(*r*) Of James Millikin University.
(*s*) Medical, dental, $150; library, $100.
(*u*) None, except law, $40; medicine, $25; pharmacy, $35; fine arts, $4 per course.
(*v*) Clinical department of School of Medicine, $125.
(*w*) Academic, $40; professional, $100.
(*z*) Free to citizens of United States; others, $100; books, $15.
(*ee*) Free to $150.
(*nn*) Free to Mississippians except in law, medicine, and pharmacy, in which it is $45; books, $10-$50
(*uu*) Medicine, $225.
(*vv*) No tuition charge; books, fees, etc., $75.
(*ww*) Except law school.
(*xx*) College of Liberal Arts only; medical, $175; law, $160; engineering, $120; pharmacy, $110; dentistry, $185; oratory, $180.
(*yy*) Resident students, $40.
(*zz*) Law, $50.

ACADEMIC DRESS.

Academic dress, the acknowledged badge of the scholar, is now worn by the majority of universities and colleges in this country. Mr. G. C. Leonard, Director of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Academic Costume at Albany, N. Y., adapted the gowns, hoods, and caps now used in America from the English styles, to a system formulated by an Intercollegiate Commission, whereby the exact degree of each wearer may be determined. This code has been officially recognized by over six hundred institutions and the bureau is now chartered by the University of the State of New York.

There are three distinct types of gowns and hoods—the bachelor's, the master's, and the doctor's. The bachelor's gown is most commonly worn and has long pointed sleeves; the master's gown has long closed sleeves with a slit through which the forearm protrudes; the doctor's gown has velvet bars on round open sleeves and velvet facings down the front. Caps worn with such gowns are the regulation mortar boards with black silk tassels. Doctors may wear gold tassels on caps.

The hoods are separate from the gowns, hanging down the back from colored velvet bands across the throat. They indicate the degrees by the size of the hoods and their velvet trimmings and show the institutions granting the degrees by the college colors in distinctive arrangements in the exposed linings of the hoods. The velvet trimmings are two inches wide on the bachelor hoods, three inches wide on masters' hoods, four and a half inches on doctors' hoods. The doctors' hoods are also widened by panels edged with cording of the college colors. The colored velvet trimmings indicate degrees as follows:

White, Arts and Letters; scarlet, Theology; purple, Laws; gold-yellow, Science; brown, Fine Arts; pink, Music; orange, Engineering; olive, Pharmacy; maize, Agriculture; lilac, Dentistry; gray, Veterinary Science; russet, Forestry; lemon, Library Science; light blue, Pedagogy; silver-gray, Oratory; drab, Commerce and Accountancy; sage-green, Physical Education; crimson, Humanics; copper, Economics.

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COLLEGE COLORS.

Adelphi Col., brown-gold.
Adrian, yellow-black.
Agri. & Mech. Col. Tex., red-white.
Alabama Poly. Inst., orange-blue.
Albion Col., pink-green.
Alcorn A. M. Col., purple-gold.
Alfred Univ., purple-old gold.
Allegheny Col., navy-blue gold.
Amherst Col., purple-white.
Annapolis & Balt U., maroon-black.
Athletic, red-black.
Atlanta Univ., gray-crimson.
Augustana Col., gold-blue.
Baker Univ., orange.
Baldwin-Wallace Col., brown-gold.
Barnard Col., light blue-white.
Bates Col., garnet.
Baylor Univ., green-gold.
Beloit Col., gold.
Benedict Col., purple-gold.
Berea Col., cream-blue.
Bethany Col. (W. Va.), white-green.
Bethany (Kansas), yellow-blue.
Boston Univ., crimson-white.
Bowdoin Col., white.
Brown Univ., brown-white.
Bryn Mawr Col., yellow-white.
Bucknell Univ., orange-blue.
Butler Col., yale blue-white.
Brigham Young Col., crimson-gold.
Carlisle Indian Sch'l, red-old gold.
Campion Col., crimson-black.
Carnegie Inst., tartan plaid.
Carroll Col., orange-white.
Carthage Col., crimson.
Case Sch. Science, seal brown-white.
Cathedral Col., maroon-white.
Cath. Univ. of America, red-black.
Central Col. (Iowa), red-white.
Christian Bros. Col., purple-gold.
Clark Col., scarlet-white.
Clemson Agri. Col., purple-orange.
Coe Col., crimson-gold.
Col. City of New York, lavender.
Col. of the Pacific, orange-black.
Col. of Wooster, black-gold.
Colorado Agri. Col., green-gold.
Colorado Col., black-gold.
Columbia Univ., sky blue-white.
Connecticut Agri. Col., blue-white.
Conn. Col. Women, dark blue-white.
Cornell Col., purple-white.
Cornell Univ., carnelian-white.
Creighton Univ., blue-white.
Dakota Wesley Univ., blue-white.
Dartmouth Col., green.
Decatur Col., blue-white.
Denison Univ., Denison red.
De Paul Univ., red-blue.
Depauw Univ., old gold-black.
Des Moines Col., orange-black.
Dickinson Col., red-white.
Drake Univ., blue-white.
Drury Col., scarlet-gray.
Earlham Col., yellow-cream.
Elon Col., maroon-old gold.
Eureka Col., maroon-gold.
Fargo Col., blue-gold
Florida St. C., garnet-gold.
Fordham Univ., maroon.
Franklin & Marshall C., blue-white.
Furman Univ., purple-white.
George Washington Univ. buff-blue.
Georgetown U. (D. C.), blue-gray.
Georgia Sch. Tech., old gold-white.
Goucher Col., blue-gold
Grand Island Col., orange-blue.
Grinnell Col., scarlet-black.
Grove City Col., crimson.
Gustavus Adolph Col., ebony-gold.
Hamilton Col., blue-buff.
Hamline, red-gray.
Hampton N. Agri., navy blue-white.
Harvard Univ., crimson.
Heidelberg Univ., black-orange-red.
Hillsdale Col., ultra-marine (blue.)
Hobart Col., orange-royal purple.
Holy Cross Col., purple.
Hope Col., orange-navy blue.
Hunter Col., lavender-white.
Huron Col., purple-gold.
Illinois Col., Yale blue-white.
Illinois State Nor. Univ., red-white.
Illinois Wesley U., olive green-white.
Indiana Univ., crimson-cream.
Iowa State Col., cardinal-gold.
Iowa Wesley. Univ., white-purple.
Johns Hopkins U., black-old gold.
Juniata Col., blue-gold.
Kansas City Univ., purple-gold.
Kansas Wesley. U., purple-old gold.
Knox Col., purple-gold.
Knoxville Col., old gold-maroon.
Lafayette Col. (Pa.), maroon-white.
Lander Col., dark blue-old gold.
Lawrence Col., Yale blue-white.
Lehigh Univ., brown-white.
Leland Stanford, Jr., U., cardinal.
Lincoln Mem'l Univ., blue-gray.
Louisiana State, old gold-purple.
Loyola U. (La.), maroon-old gold.
Loyola Univ., gold-blue.
Macalester C., orange-peacock blue.
Manhattan Col., green-white.
Marquette Univ., blue-gold.
Maryland Agri. Col., black-orange.
Maryville Col., orange-garnet.
Mass. Agri. Col., maroon-white.
Mass Agri. Tech., gray-cardinal.
McKendree Col., purple-white.
Mechanics Inst., blue-gray.
Meredith Col., maroon.
Miami Univ., crimson-white.
Michigan Agri. Col., green-white.
Middlebury Col., Yale blue-white.
Montana State Col., blue-yellow.
Morgan Col., orange-navy blue.
Morningside Col., maroon-white.
Mount Holyoke Col., light blue.
Mt. St. Mary's C., pale blue-white.
Mount Union Col., royal purple.
Muskingum Col., black-magenta.
Nebraska Wes. U., yellow-brown.
N. H. C. A. & M., blue-white.
New Orleans Univ., tan-blue.
New York Univ., violet.
N. C. Col., A. & M., red-white.
N. C. St. N. & I. Col., white-yellow.
North Dakota Agri., green-yellow.
Northwestern (Ill.), royal purple.
Oberlin Col., crimson-gold.
Occidental Col., orange-black.
Ohio Nor. Univ., orange-black.
Ohio State Univ., scarlet-gray.
Ohio Wes. Univ., red-black.
Ohio Univ., olive green-white.
Oklahoma A. & M. C., orange-black.
Olivet Col., crimson.
Oregon State Agri. C., orange-black.
Oriental Univ., mandarin-azure.
Ottawa Univ., wheat yellow.
Otterbein Univ., cardinal-tan.
Park Col., canary-wine.
Pennsylvania Col., gold-navy blue.
Penna Col., orange-blue.
Penna. State Col., navy blue-white.
Philander Smith C., old gold-green.
Polytechnic Inst., blue-gray.
Pomona Col., navy blue-white.
Potomac Univ., orange-navy blue.
Pratt I. (Brooklyn), yellow-black.
Princeton Univ., orange-black.
Purdue Univ., old gold-black.
Radcliffe Col., crimson-white.
Rand-Macon Col., black-lemon.
Rensselaer Poly. Inst. cherry-white.
Rhode Island State Col., blue-white.
Rice Inst., blue-gray.
Richmond Col., crimson-navy blue.
Ripon Col., crimson-white.
Rockford Col., purple-white.
Rose Poly. Inst., old rose-white.
Rutgers Col., scarlet.
Seton Hall Col., blue-white.
Shorter Col., orange-white.
Simmons Col., purple-gold.
Simmons (Mass.), blue-gold.
Simpson Col., red-old gold.
Smith Col., white.
S. Dak. St. C. A. M., yellow-blue.
Southwestern Col., purple.
Southwestern Univ., black-gold.
Spring Hill Col., purple-white.
State C. Washington, crimson-gray.
State Univ. of Iowa, old gold.
State Univ. of Ky., blue-white.
State U. Mont., silver-copper-gold.
State U. South Dakota, pink-green.
Stevens Inst. Tech., gray-cardinal.
St. Charles's Col., blue-white.
St. Ignatius's, navy blue-gold.
St. John's C. (Brooklyn), red-white.
St. John's Univ., cardinal-blue.
St. Lawrence Univ., scarlet-brown.
St. Louis Univ., blue-white.
St. Mary's Col., red-blue.
St. Mary's Col. (Ohio), red-blue.
St. Olaf Col., old gold.
St. Viator Col., purple-gold.
Susquehanna Univ., orange-maroon.
Swarthmore Col., garnet.
Syracuse Univ., orange.
Talladega Col., crimson-azure blue.
Tarkio Col., purple-cream.
Teachers Col. (Ind.), green-white.
Temple Univ., cherry-white.
Texas Christ. Univ., purple-white.
Trinity Col., (N. C.), navy blue.
Trinity U. (Tex.), maroon-white.
Tufts Col., brown-blue.
Tulane Univ., olive green-blue.
Tuskegee Inst., crimson-old gold.
Union Col., black-red.
Union Theo. Sem., scarlet.
Univ. of Alabama, crimson-white.
Univ. of Arizona, blue-red.
Univ. of Arkansas, cardinal.
Univ. of Buffalo, blue-white.
Univ. of California, blue-gold.
Univ. of Chattanooga, gold-blue.
Univ. of Chicago, maroon.
Univ. of Cincinnati, red-black.
Univ. of Colorado, silver-gold.
Univ. of Denver, crimson-gold.
Univ. of Detroit, red-white.
Univ. of Florida, blue-orange.
Univ. of Georgia, red-black.
Univ. of Idaho, silver-gold.
Univ. of Illinois, orange-blue.
Univ. of Iowa, old gold.
Univ. of Kansas, crimson-blue.
Univ. of Kentucky, blue-white.
Univ. of Louisville, scarlet-black.
Univ. of Maine, blue-white.
Univ. of Maryland, maroon-black.
Univ. of Michigan, maize-azure.
Univ. of Minnesota, old gold-maroon
Univ. of Mississippi, red-blue.
Univ. of Missouri, black-old gold.
Un. of Montana, silver-copper-gold.
Univ. of Nashville, garnet-blue.
Univ. of Nebraska, scarlet-cream.
Univ. of Nevada, blue.
U. of N. Carolina, white-light blue.
Univ. of North Dakota, pink-green.
Univ. of Notre Dame, gold-blue.
Univ. of Oklahoma, crimson-cream.
Univ. of Oregon, green-yellow.
Univ. of Pennsylvania, red-blue.
Univ. of Pittsburgh, old gold-blue.
Univ. of Rochester, yellow.
Univ. of Santa Clara, red-white.
Univ. of S. Carolina, garnet-black.
Univ. of S. Dakota, vermilion-silver.
Univ. of Southern Cal. gold-cardinal
Univ. of Southern Minn., pink-green
Univ. of Tennessee, orange-white.
Univ. of Texas, orange-white.
Univ. of the South, purple-old gold.
Univ. of Utah, red-white.
Univ. of Vermont, green-gold.
Univ. of Virginia, orange-blue.
Univ. of Washington, purple-gold.
Univ. of Wisconsin, cardinal.
Univ. of Wyoming, brown-yellow.
U. S. Indian School, red-old gold.
U. S. Mil. Acad., black-gold-gray.
U. S. Naval Acad., blue-gold.
Utah Agri. Col., white-blue.

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COLLEGE COLORS—*Continued.*

Vanderbilt University, black-gold.	Wells Col., cardinal-white.	Wiley Univ., royal purple-white.
Vassar College, rose-gray.	Wesleyan Col.,‡ lavender-purple.	Willamette Univ., red-gold.
Virginia Mil. Inst., red-white-yellow	Wesleyan Univ., cardinal-black.	William Jewell Col., red-black.
Virginia Poly. Inst., orange-maroon	Western Col.,‡ Tyrian blue.	Williams Col., royal purple.
Wake Forest Col., old gold-black.	Western Maryland Col., green-gold.	Winthrop N. I. C., garnet-gold.
Washburn Col., Yale blue.	Western Reserve U., crimson-white.	Wittenberg, cream-cardinal.
Wash. & Jefferson Col., red-black.	West Virginia Univ., old gold-blue.	Wofford, old gold-black.
Washington & Lee Univ., blue-white	West Virginia Wes. C., orange-black	Worcester Poly Inst., gray-crimson.
Washington Univ. (Mo.), red-green.	Whitman Col., blue-maize.	Yale Univ., Yale-blue.
Wellesley Col., deep blue.	Wilberforce Univ., green-gold.	Yankton Col., yellow-white

‡Women's Colleges.

THE GARY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE Gary or Wirt system is so new that it is not mentioned in the latest published encyclopedia, bearing date 1915. It is also known as the "duplicate school system" and as the "work-study-and-play plan." The latter phrase is the one used by Mr. Wirt in his latest written statement, made a few weeks ago, and also in several addresses. Some students of education wonder why, since schools and all other institutions of learning are universally believed to be for study primarily, *work* is placed first in the combination, and believe that the true order should be "study, play and work." In an official report dated July 30, 1914, Mr. Wirt used the expressions "a study, work and play school," "study, work and play programme," and "a successful study, work and play school."

The system was devised by William Wirt, School Superintendent of Gary, a city in Indiana, about 30 miles from Chicago, where is the main plant of the United States Steel Corporation. Gary has a population of about 30,000, and the number of school children is about 5,000. The central principle is that two schools shall occupy the same building, each a counterpart of the other, using alternately the classrooms, shops, gymnasium, auditorium, library, etc. By making the total capacity of the shops, gymnasium, playground, etc., equal to that of the classrooms, and by lengthening the school day, one school outfit is made to accommodate two duplicate schools. The school day is from 8.30 to 5, and the school buildings are in use on Saturday for children who wish to go, and on Sunday for private organizations engaged in social service. The Wirt idea is to use all the school facilities of the community all the time, by not having all the children doing the same things at the same time. The school auditoriums are used not for assembling the entire school for perhaps 15 minutes a day, but for various activities three hours a day; children also use the public library systematically, under the direction of teachers, and they have the privilege of going one hour a day to their respective churches for religious instruction. Special emphasis is laid on work in shops, and nature study, botany, physics, chemistry, bacteriology, electricity, etc., are taught in laboratories.

Mr. Wirt claims that there is great enrichment of the curriculum through the provision of the laboratories, music and art studios, swimming pools, and the enlarged opportunities for vocational training. He also claims that the quality of instruction is raised by departmentalizing the work throughout all the grades of the elementary school. A teacher having special aptitude for music, drawing, any of the sciences, sewing, shopwork and industrial arts, or domestic science, is assigned to teach that subject to several classes in rotation.

In New York all books and other school supplies are furnished by the city, but in Gary each child pays a yearly book rental, the amount varying with the grades. There is no sharp line of demarcation between the elementary and the high school, both being in the same building and using the same shops, studios, libraries, laboratories and assembly rooms. There is no graduation from the elementary grades into the high school. Evening schools are conducted on a large scale, the enrolment being about 6,000.

To summarize portions of Mr. Wirt's report of July 30, 1914: Two duplicate schools occupy the same classrooms, auditoriums, shops, library and playground, but neither could make more use of these facilities if the other school were not there. Each has much better facilities than it would have in a separate plant of its own. But there are many other advantages. A student may take all of his regular school subjects either in the morning or afternoon. This enables him to go to school half of the day and work the other half either in school shops or outside the school. Pupils in one school may do additional work in the other. The most experienced teachers of one school may have the inexperienced ones in the other assigned as assistants. A large share of initiative and responsibility can thus be given to strong teachers. Since the schools are exact duplicates, the child may choose either one or a part of both. "Since the church may secure its children for religious instruction every hour of the day, regular religious teachers may be employed by the church for its instruction." Private teachers of music, etc., may secure their pupils at any hour and organize their classes as a part of the school programme. "It should be specially emphasized that there is no desire to double the capacity of school plants as a part-time proposition."

An experienced and fair-minded educator who recently visited Gary reports that educational traditions, text-books and established courses of study are thrown to the winds, because they may not appeal to the boys and girls; that the theory is to give the child what he prefers and not to force upon him methods to which he may object; that the keynote of the Wirt system is to allow the child to study those things which he likes to learn in the manner in which he likes to learn them; that the use of formal text-books is discouraged; that, while the usual conception of the Gary schools is that they are designed primarily for vocational and practical training Mr. Wirt denies that this is the true aim of his course of study; and that he begins manual training in the lower grades and attempts to give to this course a real practical value in that he expects the pupils in the shops to manufacture the things they actually need in the school.

The Gary system has been introduced in New York in the last year. It is in operation in Public School 45, the Bronx, and to some extent in Public School 89, Brooklyn. The Board of Education has authorized it in twelve other schools in the Bronx. It is still in an experimental stage. It remains to be seen whether a plan which has apparently been successful in a small city in the Middle West, with an unusually homogeneous population, as most of the school children belong to families of those employed in the steel mills, is adapted to a large cosmopolitan city, with very different conditions and a mixed population of all nationalities. In particular, opposition has developed to the religious feature. This, however, is claimed to be wholly voluntary, according to the wishes of the children and especially their parents. The careless freedom of the pupils, so at variance with the traditional ideas of discipline, is also a subject of criticism. Some parents, it is stated on seemingly good authority, are greatly dissatisfied with the progress their children are making in the Garyized schools On the other side, it is asserted that proper facilities have not yet been provided in those schools, and that the system has not had a fair trial.

Nevertheless the financial authorities of the city manifest a disposition to compel the New York Board of Education to adopt it on a wide scale; the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated for educational purposes for this year no more than was allowed last year, despite the inevitable increase in school attendance (estimated at 30,000), and Superintendent Wirt, who was employed last year as a "special adviser" to the Board of Education—receiving for his services as an expert $10,000 while giving one week per month to New York—is carried in the 1916 budget, at the same salary, as "educational consultant" for the Board of Estimate.

Conservative educators believe that before a city-wide adoption of the Gary system the present experiments and those authorized by the Board of Education should be thoroughly tried out and scientifically evaluated, so as to secure "a final judgment uncolored by the extravagant promises of ardent admirers and by the dark prophecies of bitter opponents."

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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternities.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary. (From latest report obtainable. Secretaries subject to change.)
Alpha Chi Rho	1,102	13	1	12	Trinity, 1895	Dixon Ryan Fox, New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi	8,500	24	7	22	Hamilton, 1832	Hunter S. Marston, New York City.
Alpha Kappa Psi	348	8	0	1	New York Univ., 1905	W. McLeod Murphy, New York City.
Alpha Phi Alpha	650	15	3	5	Cornell Univ., 1906	Howard H. Long, Washington, D. C.
Alpha Sigma Phi	1,656	16	0	16	Yale, 1845	Wayne M. Musgrave, New York City
Alpha Tau Omega	1,200	63	34	60	Va. Military Inst., 1865	Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Pa.
Beta Theta Pi	20,842	77	25	74	Miami, 1839	Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi	6,500	21	28	21	Princeton, 1824	Geo. M. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.
Chi Psi	5,638	18	12	12	Union, 1841	Harold G. Aron, New York City.
Delta Chi	3,872	23	5	21	Cornell, 1890	W. W. Bride, Washington, D. C.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	*17,500	43	...	42	Yale, 1844	James A. Hawes, New York City.
Delta Phi	3,834	12	7	11	Union, 1827	A. G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Psi	2,975	7	...	7	Columbia, 1847	(No Secretary.)
Delta Sigma Phi	1,728	11	2	8	Col. City of N. Y., 1889	Keenan J. McNally, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	10,464	52	26	48	Bethany, 1859	Henry T. Bruck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon	10,500	43	3	43	Williams, 1834	John P. Broomell.
Kappa Alpha (North)	1,300	8	2	8	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City.
Kappa Alpha (South)	10,000	49	16	35	Washington and Lee, 1865	Wm. B. Crawford, Kissimmee, Fla.
Kappa Sigma	14,000	82	17	70	University Va., 1869	Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha	1,300	25	0	20	Boston Univ., 1909	Alvah S. Holway, Alliance, Ohio.
Phi Delta Chi (Phar.)	2,900	15	3	13	Univ. Michigan, 1883	William G. Gaessler, Ames, Iowa.
Phi Delta Theta	20,950	78	44	47	Miami Univ., 1848	John D. Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Phi Epsilon Pi	400	7	0	7	Col. City N. Y., 1902	Jesse Acker, New York City.
Phi Gamma Delta	16,500	59	25	56	Wash. and Jefferson, 1848	Harry B. Wassell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phi Kappa Psi	13,613	46	22	43	Jefferson Col., 1852	Howard C. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio
Phi Kappa Sigma	5,000	29	14	28	University Penn., 1850	Richard M. Philler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Sigma Kappa	4,000	28	1	26	Mass. Agri. Col., 1873	John A. Lowe, Hyde Park, Mass.
Pi Kappa Alpha	6,500	41	11	25	University Virginia, 1868	P. T. Atkinson, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Pi Kappa Phi	700	10	4	1	Charleston Col., 1904	E. R. W. Gunn, Oxford, Ga.
Pi Lambda Phi†	847	8	4	8	Yale, 1895	S. M. Hollander, Newark, N. J.
Psi Upsilon	13,000	24	1	23	Union, 1853	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	17,500	79	25	48	University Alabama, 1856	Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Chi	15,000	68	..	40	Miami, 1855	Fred. C. Grabner, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	12,000	72	12	30	Va. Military Inst., 1869	Walter J. Sears, Columbus, Ohio.
Sigma Phi	2,963	10	2	10	Union, 1827	Philip J. Ross, New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	3,400	36	12	4	Richmond Col., 1901	W. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.
Sigma Pi	1,253	10	1	10	Vincennes Univ., 1897	Wm. D. Akers, Atlanta, Ga.
Tau Kappa Alpha	1,000	37	3	....	Butler Col., 1908	Roger W. Wallace, Indianapolis, Ind.
Theta Chi	1,500	15	0	14	Norwich Univ., 1856	Ralph C. Heath, Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	6,000	29	..	29	Union, 1848	C. J. Utjero, Madison, Wis.
Theta Xi	2,197	20	0	6	Rensselaer P. Inst., 1864	Hugh T. Wreaks, New York City.
Zeta Beta Tau	1,500	21	4	18	Col. City N. Y., 1898	N. S. Fineberg, Montreal, Canada.
Zeta Psi	7,775	24	10	22	N. Y. University, 1847	F. H. Nymeyer, New York City.
Total	283,758	1,264	401	1,090		

* Living and dead. †Founded upon sectarian principles, and still exists on same basis.

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Omega	2,700	21	1	17	Depauw Univ., 1865	Mary E. Griffith, Washington, D. C.
Alpha Delta Pi	4,504	27	4	17	Wesleyan F. Col., 1851	Mrs. O. E. Smith, Berkeley, Cal.
Alpha Gamma Delta	1,002	14	1	10	Syracuse Univ., 1904	Gladys Branegan, Madison, Wis.
Alpha Omicron Pi	1,405	17	1	8	Barnard Col., 1897	Helen N. Henry, New York City.
Alpha Phi	2,200	17	0	12	Syracuse Univ., 1872	Mrs. F. Wheelihan, Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Xi Delta	1,414	19	0	12	Lombard Col., 1898	Rosalie Ritz, Ottawa, Ill.
Beta Sigma Omicron	1,500	19	8	....	Mo. State Univ., 1898	Mrs. V. J. Adams, Knoxville, Tenn.
Chi Omega	2,132	25	2	11	Univ. Arkansas, 1895	Jessie A. Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	4,000	49	4	30	Boston Univ., 1888	Mrs. M. L. McCray, Dayton, Ohio.
Delta Gamma	3,793	26	12	8	Univ. Mississippi, 1874	Mrs. E. W. Hawley, Minneapolis, Min.
Gamma Phi Beta	2,500	18	...	11	Syracuse Univ., 1874	Emma F. Lowd, New York City.
Kappa Alpha Theta	6,000	38	10	24	Depauw Univ., 1870	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.
Kappa Delta	850	14	2	....	Va. State Normal, 1897	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	6,500	38	10	22	Monmouth Col., 1870	Mary McE. Rodes, Lexington, Ky.
Mu Phi Epsilon	1,158	20	2	4	Met. Col. of Music, 1903	Roxielettie Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.
Phi Mu	3,000	20	6	2	Wesleyan Col., 1852	E. M. Ferguson, Washington, D. C.
Pi Beta Phi	8,200	48	26	24	Monmouth Col., 1867	Amy B. Onken, Chapin, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	1,200	13	3	6	Colby Col., 1874	Florence Colby, Berkeley, Cal.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	900	7	7	....	Va. State Normal, 1898	E. Ruth Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.
Zeta Tau Alpha	1,188	*16	5	5	Va. State Normal, 1898	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.
Total	52,598	445	70	189		

* With 12 alumnæ chapters.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES.

Delta Theta Phi*	5,952	39	2	28	Cleveland, 1900	Wm. H. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gamma Eta Gamma	1,250	10	...	8	Univ. Maine Law S., 1901	Chas. M. Moon, Rochester, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Delta	3,000	34	11	15	N'thwest. U. L. S., 1902	Conger G. Roads, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phi Delta Phi	10,200	46	3	8	Univ. Michigan, 1869	E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	19,200	120	15	52		

* Alpha Kappa Phi, Delta Phi Delta, and Theta Lambda Phi were consolidated in 1913 under the name Delta Theta Phi.

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MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

FRATERNITIES.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary. (From latest report obtainable. Secretaries subject to change.)
Alpha Kappa Kappa	4,650	37	5	22	Dartmouth, 1888	John P. Sprague, Grinnell, Iowa.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	850	7	1	1	Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1891	Wm. Penn Vail, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma	1,050	10	3	4	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col., 1893	Wm. H. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi	1,800	19	5	7	Univ. Georgia, 1903	J. Calhoun McDougall, Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Psi	5,400	31	5	14	Cheshire Mil. Acad., 1879	Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	5,500	31	...	21	Univ. Michigan, 1882	Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, Ill.
Omega Upsilon Phi	3,500	15	6	12	Univ. Buffalo, 1894	J. Samuel Staub, San Francisco, Cal.
Phi Alpha Gamma	2,100	19	2	3	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col., 1894	Richard H. Street, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1,000	4	1	3	Bellevue Med. Col., 1886	E. J. G. Beardsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	6,200	35	6	31	Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1891	David S. Long, Harrisville, Mo.
Phi Chi	7,000	38	16	14	*	Dunning S. Wilson, Valley St'n, Ky.
Phi Delta	1,000	10	7	4	Long Island Col. Hosp., 1901	W. E. Lippold, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phi Delta Epsilon	1,000	10	6	5	Cornell Univ. Med. Col., 1904	J. H. Leiner, New York City.
Phi Rho Sigma	3,000	26	1	3	N'thwest U. Med. S., 1890	James T. Churchill, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Theta Chi	375	35	...	1	Tufts Col. Med. Sch., 1902	
Pi Mu	650	7	2	1	Univ. Virginia, 1892	B. C. Willis, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Total	41,867	321	56	83		

* University of Vermont, 1889.

HONORARY AND MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES.

United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa—The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 86 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is about 30,500—22,500 men and 8,000 women. Until 1883 the growth of the society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, many chapters having been organized. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Goucher College of Baltimore, and Radcliffe, have since received charters. The first woman to be honored by election to the Senate was President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College. The present officers are: *President*—Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL. D., Amherst, Mass. *Vice President*—Dean Edward A. Birge, Madison, Wis. *Secretary*—Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D., 350 East 148th Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—David Layton, M. S., New York, N. Y. "The Phi Beta Kappa Key" is the official publication of the United Chapters, which was authorized by the tenth National Council. The society is growing rapidly, many new members being received each year. The eleventh National Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the College of the City of New York on September 10, 1913, at which time the revived chapter at the University of Alabama received recognition and eight new chapters were granted. The twelfth triennial Council will be held in September, 1916. President Woodrow Wilson is a Phi Beta Kappa man, as are his predecessors, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, and Hibben of Princeton are members, as is Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

Sigma Xi—An honorary scientific society founded at Cornell University in 1886, and having twenty odd chapters in the principal colleges and universities of the country. It is not secret. The performance of creditable scientific research in the natural and applied sciences, together with a high standard of scholarship, constitutes the basis of membership. Women are admitted as well as men.

Sigma Tau—An honorary engineering fraternity for juniors and seniors with three requirements, viz., scholarship, practicality and sociability. It was founded February 22, 1904, at University of Nebraska and now has 581 members and ten chapters. Prof. F. A. Wirt of Manhattan, Kan., is National Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. It now has 30 chapters and about 6,500 members. R. C. Matthews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is the National Secretary and Treasurer.

Alpha Omega Alpha—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by Dr. William W. Root at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, in 1902. It now has 19 chapters and 1,800 members. Dr. William W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y., is the National Secretary.

Acacia Fraternity—An intercollegiate organization and fraternity for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904, now has a membership of 3,274 and 24 active chapters. The National Secretary is Harry E. Kilmer, Centerview, Mo.

Phi Mu Sigma National Sunday School Fraternity—This society has 824 members and 32 active chapters. It was founded in Washington, D. C., in 1908. *Supreme Master*—Clifton P. Clark, M. D.; *National Secretary*—Willis W. Warren, Washington, D. C.

Theta Nu Epsilon—Is the only national Greek letter inter-fraternal society. It was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870, and was reorganized in 1907. The society is incorporated under New York laws and is represented in fifty-three colleges and universities of the United States, the membership being 18,397. J. W. S. Mass, 2 Rector Street, New York City, is President and the National Secretary is Walter Erlenkotter, New York City.

The professional fraternities now number over 50, with a membership exceeding 40,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering-Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "one-college" fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825. There are about 75, with a membership approximating 10,000. The women's local fraternities number about 50, with a total membership of about 5,000.

PROMINENT GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Omega—Mary Masters Needham, author; Theresa Carreno, pianist; Mrs. Edward McDowell, pianist and lecturer; Olive Porter, author; Maude Powell, violinist; Elizabeth Wood, actress; Louise Van Voorhees Armstrong, playwright; Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pianist; Ellen Beach Yaw, Florence Larabee, Gertrude Rennyson, singer; Mrs. H. A. Beach, musician.

Alpha Chi Rho—Joseph F. Johnson, New York University; Isaac Joachim Schwatt, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Long, Admiralty lawyer; Right Rev. Frank A. McElwain, D. D.; C. M. Spofford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Carlton H. Hayes, Columbia University.

Alpha Delta Phi—Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mabie, author; Charles

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W. Eliot, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Francis Lynde Stetson, lawyer.

Alpha Omicron Pi—Dr. Maude Carviel, physician; Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Madeleine Doty, and Bertha Rembaugh, lawyers; Mrs. Stella Stern Perry, author.

Alpha Phi Alpha—Vernon Sandy, architect; Philip M. Thorne, lawyer; Dr. Whitington Bruce and Dr. S. Le Count Cook, surgeons; George B. Kellex, civil engineer; W. E. Du Bois, editor of *The Crisis*; Kelly Miller, Harvard University.

Alpha Sigma Phi—Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Simeon E. Baldwin, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Charles P. Taft, publisher; Henry Holt, publisher; Andrew D. White, Judge George C. Holt, of New York; Albert B. White, of West Virginia; William W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Cyrus Northrup, University of Minnesota; Homer B. Sprague, University of North Dakota; Justice Fred B. Kernochan, New York; Hon. Charles B. Elliott, Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama.

Alpha Tau Omega—Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney-General; Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Luke Lea, United States Senator; Robert L. Owen, F. M. Simmons, Judge Erskine M. Ross, Norval Richardson, Irving Bacheller, and Leroy Scott, authors; C. R. Breckenridge.

Beta Theta Pi—Willis Van Devanter and Joseph R. Lamar, Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court; William E. Borah, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, lecturer; Rollin D. Salisbury, geologist; Willis O. Robb, New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

Chi Phi—Hiram W. Johnson, of California; William W. Atterbury, Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad; Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; W. H. Pope, of New Mexico; Sidney E. Mezes, University of Texas; Dr. John B. Deven, surgeon; Newcomb Carlton, President of Western Union Telegraph Company; Samuel M. Felton, of Pennsylvania Railroad; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior Department.

Chi Psi—Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer; Elbridge T. Gerry, lawyer and capitalist; John M. Thomas, President Middlebury College; Clinton Scollard, author; William L. Putnam, United States Circuit Judge, Maine; George F. Brownell, Vice-President, Erie Railroad; James A. Hoyt, Speaker, South Carolina, House of Representatives; John F. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins University; Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City; D. M. Dickinson, former United States Postmaster-General.

Delta Chi—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Port of New York; Fred W. Carpenter, Gonzalo de Quesada, Judge William R. Day, Ohio; Judges Charles L. Kirby, New York, John G. Park, Montana, and Frederick S. Nave, Arizona; Congressmen William S. Pennet, New York, John E. Harding, Ohio, George R. Smith, Minnesota, Ruben L. Haskell, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mansfield, N. Neely, Washington.

Delta Kappa Epsilon—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary; Owen Wister, author; Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University, Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Bacon, Henry Cabot Lodge, August Belmont, capitalist; J. P. Morgan, Ira Remsen, and A. Barton Hepburn, bankers; Robert T. Lincoln, Ex. U. S. Senator Beveridge, U. S. Senator Brandegee, Liang Tung Yen, Chinese statesman; Baron Amida, Japanese Ambassador to United States; William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; William and Mary College; J. Harry Covington, Washington, D. C.

Delta Phi—W. H. S. Demarest, Rutgers College; Robert Fulton Cutting, lawyer; Charles Scribner, John W., and Joseph Harper, publishers; Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U. S. A.

Delta Psi—Charles A. Peabody, of Mutual Life Insurance Co.; C. B. Galloway, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas Nelson Page, author; Luke F. Wright, Stuyvesant Fish, J. Cleveland Cady, architect.

Delta Sigma Phi—Arvid D. Anderson, College of City of New York; William E. Waters, New York University; Walter Fischer, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Esterbrooke, College of City of New York.

Delta Tau Delta—Champ Clark, Speaker of House of Representatives; A. C. Humphreys, of Stevens Institute of Technology; K. C. Babcock, of University of Arizona; William Kent, M. E.; James E. Denton, M. E.; Will Carlton, writer; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; Bion J. Arnold, electrical expert; William A. Lieb, of the Edison Electric Company; Rev. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

Delta Theta Phi—Edward D. White and Mahlon Pitney, Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Delta Upsilons—Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of Panama Canal Zone; Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; David Starr Jordan, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Justice Stephen J. Field, William H. P. Faunce, Brown University; Sereno E. Payne, tariff expert; William T. Jerome, Flavel S. Luther, Trinity College, Hartford; M. Linn Bruce, Erman J. Ridgway, publisher; Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant-General N. G. N. Y.

Kappa Alpha (Northern)—Horace White, of New York; Edward H. Griffin, Johns Hopkins University; Francis F. Leupp, Frank H. Hiscock, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Princeton Theological Seminary; Clark Williams.

Kappa Alpha (Southern)—Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor; John Temple Graves, editor; Clark Howell, editor of *Atlanta Constitution*; Bishop W. A. Candler.

Kappa Sigma—William G. McAdoo, Secretary United States Treasury Department; Philip P. Campbell, Kirtland I. Perky, United States Senator from Idaho; Rev. Richard J. Cooke, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Lyon G. Tyler.

Lambda Chi Alpha—Major Edwin T. Cole, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Roy G. Blakey, Cornell University; Dr. T. Elmer Grubbs, surgeon; Robt. O. Moody, professor, University of California.

Phi Alpha Delta—Judges Harry P. Dolan, Harry C. Moran, and James F. Cooper, of Chicago, Ill.

Phi Delta Chi—Caswell A. Mayo, editor of *The American Druggist*; Azor Thurston, State Chemist of Ohio; J. P. Remington, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Dr. H. H. Rusby, of Columbia University; F. J. Wulling, University of Minnesota; George B. Kauffman, State University of Ohio.

Phi Delta Theta—Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Brig.-Gen. Fred. Funston, U. S. A.; N. C. Young, of North Dakota; L. H. Bailey, Cornell University; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; J. C. McReynolds, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court; Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; Timothy S. Hogan, of Ohio.

Phi Gamma Delta—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Charles W. Fairbanks; George W. Guthrie, United States Ambassador to Japan; Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland; Meredith Nicholson, author; Samuel B. McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh.

Phi Kappa Psi—Woodrow Wilson; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; James Whitcomb Riley, poet; Edwin James, University of Illinois; Theodore P. Shonts, street railway executive; J. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; W. S. Kenyon, of Iowa.

Phi Kappa Sigma—Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; E. A. Alderman, University of Virginia; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Horatio C. King, lawyer and author; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired); Col. William Jay, of New York; Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri; Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Effingham B. Morris, President Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel T. Bodine, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Sigma Kappa—George B. Cortelyou, President of Consolidated Gas Co., New York; Charles S. Howe, of Case School of Applied Science; Davison Melville Post, author; Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, founder of Agricultural College of Tokio; Joseph F. Barrett, agriculturist; Prof. Harry S. Canby, author.

Pi Beta Phi—May L. Keller, Dean of Westhampton College; Sarah P. Rugg and Julia E. Rogers, authors; Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader; Jessie Gaynor, composer; Ruth Hammitt Kauffman and Wanda Petrunkevitch, authors; Winifred Harper Cooley, writer; Florence Finch Kelly, Mary Bartol Theiss, and Una Frances Hudson, writers; Anna Kelton Wiley, suffragist and welfare worker;

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Pauline Bush Dwan, motion picture actress; Elmina Wilson, architect.

Pi Kappa Alpha—Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; William Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bishop W. B. Murrah, of Mississippi; Dr. Theron H. Rice, Richmond, Va.; Robert Whittier, Chairman Administration Board of Richmond, Va.; Judge Robert M. Hughes, of Virginia.

Pi Mu—Drs. Stuart McGuire, A. Murat Willis, surgeons, Richmond, Va.; Michael Hoke, orthopedic surgeon, Atlanta, Ga.; Hugh H. Young, genito-urinary surgeon, Baltimore, Md.; Henry D. Furniss, gynecologist, New York City; A. M. Fauntleroy, surgeon, U. S. N.

Psi Upsilon—William H. Taft; Andrew D. White; Chauncey M. Depew; Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist; John B. Stanchfield, attorney; John K. Bangs, author; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Dean Worcester, Philippine Civil Service.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Philander C. Knox; J. M. Dickinson; Key Pittman, of Nevada; J. Beckham; Henry Sydnor Harrison, author; Bishop William A. Guerry.

Sigma Chi—William E. Glasscock, of West Virginia; J. M. Hamilton, of Illinois; A. H. Longino, of Mississippi; Robert S. McCormick; James Deering, of the International Harvester Co.; George Ade, author; John M. Harris, of Bucknell College; Booth Tarkington, author; Walter L. Fisher.

Sigma Nu—H. D. Clayton, Federal Judge; Lee Worsham, President of National Conservation Congress; United States Senator Ball, of Delaware; Dr. E. S. Meany, Secretary American Historical Society; George A. Carlson, of Colorado; Charles D. Marshall, President McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.

Sigma Phi—Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts; Elihu Root; Chester S. Lord, editor; W. A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; Andrew D. White; H. S. Prout, President Hall Signal Co.; Bishops C. E. Cheney, of Chicago, and L. C. Wells, of Spokane.

Sigma Pi—Dr. Russell Conwell, President Temple University; Wm. F. Mercer, author and lecturer; Justin Brewer, capitalist; Prof. R. L. Watts, of State College of Pennsylvania; R. O. Evans, cartoonist.

Tau Kappa Alpha—Albert J. Beveridge; Dr. Guy Potter Benton, University of Vermont; H. A. Buchtel, University of Denver; Oswald Ryan, publicist; Frank H. H. Roberts, New Mexico Normal University; Hilton U. Brown, editor; Hugh T. Miller, banker.

Theta Chi—De Witt C. Webb, civil engineer; Burleigh F. Spalding, of North Dakota; Dr. R. L. Irish, physician; W. J. Young, professor, Richmond College; Dr. J. H. C. Winston, professor, Hampden-Sidney College; J. H. Foster, of Texas; J. A. Holmes and E. Wesson Clark, civil engineers; W. A. English and H. W. Mahr, chemists.

Theta Delta Chi—Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop; O. P. Baldwin, of the Baltimore *Sun*; John A. Dix; Henry L. Wilson, F. W. Hamilton; Willis S. Paine; John W. Griggs; A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York *Times*; James R. Mellon, banker; Seward A. Spoor, lawyer.

Theta Xi—Palmer C. Ricketts, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Mordecai T. Endicott, Rear-Admiral U. S. N. (retired); ex-Congressmen William H. Wiley, New Jersey; Butler Ames, Massachusetts, and William A. Thomas, Ohio.

Zeta Beta Tau—Mitchell May, of New York; Dr. Richard Gottheil, professor, Columbia University; Oscar S. Straus and Nathan Straus, merchants and philanthropists.

Zeta Psi—Rev. Almon Gunnison, St. Lawrence University; Richard A. Ballinger; Nelson Dingley, of Maine; George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; Rodney Welch and William H. McElroy, journalists; George W. Pepper, attorney; Nicholas F. Brady, capitalist; William K. Field, editor.

LEAGUE FOR WORLD PEACE.

Programme: To promote the federation of the Americas, the federation of Europe, and the federation of the world. *President*—George H. Shibley. *Vice-Presidents*—David Starr Jordan, Janet E. Richards, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Dr. William L. Robins, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Mrs. Vance Cheney. *Secretary*—Dr. W. W. Baker. *Treasurer*—Dr. George H. Wright. International Headquarters, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

President—Bert E. Young, Nashville, Tenn. *Vice-Presidents*—A. L. Bondurant, University, Miss. Julius T. Wright, Mobile, Ala. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Dean Walter Hullihen, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States was held at Nashville, Tenn., October 28-29, 1915.

QUADALOUPE CLUB.

The purposes of this club are to associate congenial women whose eligibility entitles them to membership; to discover and preserve family records, otherwise unwritten and unknown relating to the Mexican War, and to teach reverent regard for names, history, character, and deeds of the patriots of that war, and to commemorate events in its history, and to meet together for historical, memorial, and social purposes. *President*—Mrs. Jane J. Nicholson. *Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Margaret Laurenson Hazzard. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Matteson. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

This society was formed to help at home and abroad all deserving cases of neglect and suffering which are within its reach. It is affiliated with the War Relief Clearing House, whose purpose it is "to gather and to disseminate in this country accurate information as to where relief is most urgently needed, and the nature of supplies which are required." The society is also working with the American Red Cross. *President*—Mrs. William Alexander. *Vice-President*—Mrs. William C. Potter. *Treasurer*—Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander. *Secretary*—Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr. National Headquarters, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS.

Organized June 19, 1913, at Minneapolis, Minn., to unite the physicians of the United States and Canada who are engaged in the scientific study of immunity, serology and bacterial therapy; to study the problems of immunology, and to promote by its concerted efforts, scientific research in this department; to spread a correct knowledge of vaccine therapy, serology and immunology among general practitioners. *President*—James W. Jobling, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. *Treasurer*—Willard J. Stone, M. D., Toledo, Ohio. *Secretary*—Martin J. Synnott, M. D., Montclair, N. J.

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BENEFACTIONS OF 1915.

THE benefactions during 1915 amounted to about $512,000,000. Gifts of donors under $10,000 are not included in the following list.

A woman resident of New Zealand offered one of the most valuable mining properties of that island, containing, experts estimated at, $75,000,000 worth of tungsten ore, as a free gift to the Government, the proceeds to be used in caring for disabled soldiers.

Peter A. B. Widener of Philadelphia directed in his will that his bronzes, paintings, tapestries, books, etc., valued at $12,000,000, be given to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Henry Ford added $9,000,000 to his previous gift of $1,000,000 for world peace and anti-preparedness. He also gave $10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. Mrs. Ford sent a check for $10,000 to Miss Jane Addams to be used in instituting a National woman's movement tending to a "just" settlement of the European war.

Andrew Freedman of New York left $6,000,000 to charity. One-half of this goes for the Andrew Freedman Home for Aged Men and Women.

Over $5,000,000 of the war profits of the Krupp gun works, it was announced, would be distributed for the relief of soldiers' families. $925,000 was also to go to the general relief fund.

Oberlin College of Ohio came in for $3,000,000 on the death of Charles M. Hall, head of the Aluminum Company of America, who left the bulk of his $5,000,000 estate to charity. The bequest was in the form of a $200,000 cash endowment to be used for any purpose, $500,000 to build a new auditorium, $100,000 for the auditorium's maintenance, $200,000 for campus improvement, all property in Oberlin owned by Hall, and an art collection valued at over $100,000. Other institutions throughout the country were left large sums.

The Gaekwar of Baroda contributed $4,160,000 to provide aeroplanes for use on the British front. He also purchased the steamship Empress of India as a hospital ship for Indian troops.

Charles E. Ellis, the Philadelphia traction magnate, provided on his death $4,000,000 for a school for fatherless girls to be erected at a cost of $1,000,000, and the remainder to go toward its maintenance.

The residue of the $4,000,000 estate of Joan A. Finch of Spokane, Wash., estimated at about $3,258,000, went to charitable institutions.

Jacob Langeloth, late Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Metal Company, left his residuary estate valued at $3,141,552 to Mount Sinai Hospital to establish a home to be known as Valeria Home.

Gen. Brayton Ives of New York left the greatest part of his fortune, estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, to Yale University.

William Hood Dunwoody of Minneapolis, Minn., willed $1,000,000 to the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and $1,277,352 for the William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South in Chicago was promised by J. B. Duke, the tobacco magnate, $100,000 a year as long as he lived.

Public institutions, by the bequest of the New York realty owner and philanthropist, Amos T. Eno, benefited to the extent of $2,930,000. Mr. Eno's will provided that after all other legacies were paid and the trusts set up, $1,800,000 out of the residuary estate was to go to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the city of New York, the fund to be used for "elementary instruction," and that such instruction be made available, not only for those who are able to take extended courses but also for relatively short courses of instruction for those whose circumstances so require." Other gifts were: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and New York University, $250,000 each; New York Public Library, $50,000 and all books and prints owned by the testator relating to the city of New York; the residue of the estate and $80,000 to Columbia University. A few weeks previous he gave the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen $25,000 and a lot 50 by 90 feet in the lower section of New York City valued at $40,000.

Miss Frances M. McGinnis bequeathed $1,600,000 to charitable institutions of Washington, Ind.

Miss Grace Headley Dodge left $1,500,000 as follows: $500,000 each to the Teachers' College of Columbia University and the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States; $200,000 to the Y. W. C. A. of New York, $25,000 to the State Charities Association, $25,000 to Y. M. C. A. of New York, $25,000 to the Travelers' Aid Society, $50,000 to the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Turkey; $25,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the same amount to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. received the residue of the estate, valued at $1,758,000, of Mrs. Julia Lorillard Butterfield of New York.

Among the gifts of Andrew Carnegie, in addition to the many given through the Carnegie Foundation, are $2,700,000 to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, of which $1,200,000 was for new buildings and $1,500,000 for endowment. This makes a total of $27,000,000 which he has given to this institution since its foundation; $95,000 to Wellesley, to enlarge the library; $13,700 to Ohio University; $40,000 to Allegheny College; $1,000 toward the cost of a new pipe organ in the Reformed Church of Nechanic, N. J.; $5,000 to be used in completing the Hall of Fame for Women; $100,000 to the New York Association for the Blind; $9,766 to the University of Wisconsin; $250,000 to Stevens Institute of Technology.

John D. Rockefeller, through his foundation, sent the steamship Massapequa loaded with 43,500 tons of food, etc., to the sufferers from the war. The cargo was valued at about $275,000. He also gave $23,000 for children in Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the flower show; $150,000 to the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.; $100,000 to the Baptist Mission Society; $250,000 to Stevens Institute of Technology; $25,000 to the American Red Cross Society to fight disease in Serbia; $1,200 for an agent to work among the poor of Westchester County; $1,000 to the Police Society of the same County. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, on her death, willed $1,005,000 to Baptist charities. Among them were $100,000 to the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and $300,000 to the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The residue of the estate to be divided among the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio; the Baptist Home Society of New York; the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio; the Women's Baptist Farm Missionary Society; the Spelman Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., and the Bureau of Social Hygiene. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave $18,000 to be used for the construction and furnishing of a drug addicts' hospital on Riker's Island; $100,000 to relieve distress among the unemployed of Colorado; $100,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building in Southern Colorado camps.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave $150,000 to the Red Cross Building; a stone structure of Norman Gothic architecture, to be known as the Church in the Gardens, to the residents of Forest Hills, N. Y.; $25,000 to the Junior Audubon Classes of the National Association of Audubon Societies for the saving of vanishing song birds. Mrs. Sage celebrated her 87th birthday by sending $10,000 checks to Syracuse, N. Y., institutions, including the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Home Association, Onondaga Orphan Asylum, Good Shepherd Hospital and Syracuse University. Other gifts were: $2,500 to the Woman Suffrage cause; $100,000 to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; $15,000 to the Trustees of the Permanent Wild Life Protective Fund. Previously she gave $10,000 to this fund.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave $5,000 to the Seamen's Church Institute; financial aid to the Eugenic Society for use in curbing defectives; a fund to carry on educational campaign for the benefit of workers in occupations dangerous to their lives; a donation to Health Department for work of the Occupational Clinic; $50,000 to the Red Cross Building, and a large amount to the American Museum of Safety to carry on its work.

Under the will of Justus Street Hotchkiss of New Haven, Ct., Yale University received over $1,000,000, to be divided among the academic, law, and theological departments. He also gave $50,000 and his home to the Centre Church for a parsonage; $100,000 to the New Haven Hospital; $5,000 each to Lowell House, Hampton Institute, and the Home for the Friendless.

$300,000 for a free dental institution to be equipped and endowed with $750,000 more was offered the

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city of Rochester by George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, provided that city appropriate $10,000 a year for its maintenance. He also offered to give the Chamber of Commerce a $500,000 building.

One-half of an estate, valued at $1,050,000, goes to Northwestern University and the remainder equally divided to the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society, according to provisions made in the will of John R. Lindgren, a Chicago banker.

Archer M. Huntington gave the site for the National Institute of Arts and Letters in New York City, and Thomas E. H. Curtis of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company gave $500,000 for its erection.

President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced gifts to that institution amounting to over $1,000,000.

The will of Mrs. Eliza McMillan created a trust fund of over $1,000,000 for a hospital in connection with Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., providing her son leaves no child. Under the same conditions $100,000 goes to assist young girls in getting an education so as to become self-supporting.

William P. Herring of Watertown, N. Y., declared that he would give his estate of about $1,000,000 to establish a college in his native city, to be known as Herring College.

Mrs. Helen Collamore of Boston willed $1,000,000 as follows: The Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, $200,000 for the erection of a building and $20,000 for free beds; the Museum of Fine Arts and Simmons College, $100,000 each; the American Unitarian Association, $20,000 to aid Unitarian churches in New England; Radcliffe College, $20,000; Vassar College, $10,000. The residue to be divided among the above mentioned institutions and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo planned to establish a $1,000,000 foundation for medical research in Minneapolis.

The new building of the Evans Museum and Dental Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, costing $1,000,000, which was dedicated in February, was the gift of the American dentist, Thomas W. Evans, who died in France.

M. D. Petersen of Davenport, Iowa, willed $1,000,000 to charities in his home city.

In memory of the late Isaac L. Rice, inventor and philanthropist, his widow set aside $1,000,000 for the erection and maintenance of a hospital for convalescents to be allied with Beth Israel Hospital. She also gave 2,000 volumes of French memoirs to Bates College.

Vassar College received on its 50th anniverary $203,000 from the alumnæ fund, in addition to $475,000 already raised.

Jacob Schiff gave $500,000 to Barnard College to build Students' Hall, which will serve as a centre for the social, philanthropic and religious activities of all women in Columbia University; $5,000 to Stevens Institute of Technology, and $25,000 to the fund for the relief of Jews in Palestine.

Octavia Bates willed $11,798 to the University of Michigan and also two residence halls for women, valued at $550,000.

On the death of Mrs. Milton D. Martin of York, Pa., $500,000 went to build a public library for York.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, at Calumet, Mich., announced that $500,000 would be distributed among its 10,000 employés.

The donor of the $500,000 for building the sanctuary of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington, D. C., was announced to be Mrs. Archibald Russell, of New York.

Charles H. Farnam, Jr., of New Haven, Ct., willed $500,000 to Yale University, subject to the life use of his wife.

An anonymous donor turned over $1,000,000 to Delaware College at Newark, Del.

In order to meet the provisional gift of $250,000 each from Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, Stevens Institute of Technology raised $1,385,000.

On the death of Mrs. Currier, widow of former Governor Moody Currier of New Hampshire, a million dollar art gallery was bequeathed to the city of Manchester, N. H.

Emory University received $1,000,000 from Asa G. Candler of Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Cora Dow willed $700,000 to the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. Miss Dow amassed a fortune in the retail drug business in Cincinnati and remembered her hundreds of employés in her will.

The courts decided that the New York Public Library is entitled to $100,000 out of the estate of James Hood Wright of New York, who died in 1894, and that $580,000 goes to the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York.

Tufts College came in for half a million dollars on the death of Dr. Frederick S. Pearson of Pittsfield, Mass., who sank with the Lusitania. The House of Mercy, Pittsfield, and Lowell General Hospital each received $50,000.

Mrs. Sarah Eliza Patterson of New York willed $500,000 for charity and churches in New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Wisconsin and London.

William W. Brown of Bend, Ore., left $500,000 to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oregon for a school for boys and a home for aged ministers at Salem. He also left a small sum to Willamette University.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia gave $500,000 to the charitable societies of Warsaw, Russian Poland.

Princess Vicovaro of Rome, Italy, formerly Eleanor Spencer of New York, left a large fortune to the Policlinic Hospital in Rome.

The Emperor of Japan, on the occasion of his coronation, gave $500,000 to charity.

Nearly $500,000 was left between six employés of Thomas J. Koch, clothing merchant and banker of Allentown, Pa., for their faithfulness and diligence.

Delaware College received an anonymous gift of half a million dollars. The giver is understood to be Pierre S. du Pont, President of the du Pont Powder Co. Of this sum $300,000 is to be used for new buildings and the remainder for the Endowment Fund for the maintenance of the college buildings.

By the terms of the will of William Richard Denham, formerly an actor, the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund at Utica, N. Y., was made residuary legatee, the fund to be devoted to the education of boys and girls in any profession for which they may show particular ability. $450,000 goes for this purpose.

Mrs. Laura Ogden Whaling of Ohio willed $410,000 to Miami University.

E. A. Webb of St. Paul, Minn., willed $400,000 to the home and foreign mission branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Ten religious and charitable institutions in New York received $37,164 each from the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Murray, widow of the New York cotton broker, James T. Murray. The institutions to enjoy the benefactions are: Women's Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City Mission and Tract Society, St. John's Guild, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Working Girls' Vacation Society, and the Women's Branch of the New York City Mission and Tract Society.

Mrs. Sarah R. French of San Antonio, Texas, and Woodbury, N. J., left $350,000 to charity. Among the gifts are: the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of San Antonio, $15,000, with an additional $10,000 after all the other bequests are paid; Protestant Home for Destitute Children, $5,000; Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, $10,000; American Bible Society, $5,000; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Board of Home Missions, $5,000; for the establishment of a home for indigent aged women of San Antonio, $100,000.

Nearly the entire estate, estimated at $350,000, of Augustus C. Brown went to charity, including $7,500 each to the Children's Aid Society and twenty-two other organizations.

E. Henry Wemme of Portland, Ore., left approximately $350,000 to the Christian Science Churches in his native city.

$350,000 was given to Yale University for the Anna M. R. Lauder Memorial Foundation, School of Medicine.

The establishment of instruction in scientific railroading at Harvard University was insured by a gift of $125,000 from friends of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, followed by another $125,000 from Mr. Hill, to found a Hill professorship in railroad transportation in the School of Business Administration. Mr. Hill also gave $50,000 to the

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Eugene Bible University, Eugene, Ore., providing it raised $200,000.

Mrs. Catherine Spencer Leavitt willed $265,000 as follows: The Long Island College Hospital, $75,000; Home for Aged Men, $15,000; Graham Home for Old Ladies, $25,000; Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, $25,000; House of St. Giles the Cripple, $30,000; Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., $15,000; Mission Hospital for Aged Ministers, Newtown, N. J., $25,000; Hudson City Hospital, Hudson, N. J., $25,000; Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $30,000. The residue of the estate to go to Union College for the benefit of needy students.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago presented the Rosenwald Hall, costing $260,000, to the University of Chicago.

Col. Robert B. Woodward of Brooklyn, N. Y., left $200,000 to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in addition to $25,000 for its botanic garden. He also left $5,000 each to the First Unitarian Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. To the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Brooklyn Hospital, the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples he left $2,500 each. The Public Schools Athletic League of New York received $1,000.

The Engineering Foundation which planned to do in engineering research work for humanity similar to that being done in general fields by other foundations was started by a gift of $250,000 from Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

A New York banker offered $250,000 to Cornell University, providing six others made up an equal amount.

$250,000 was raised by Princeton University to meet the provisional gift of a similar amount given by Mrs. Russell Sage.

The United States Steel Corporation said it would give three small parks, worth $250,000, to Gary, Ind.

The will of Catherine Reilly of New York contained the following bequests: Little Sisters of the Poor, $31,787; Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind, $27,787; St. Joseph's Seminary, $51,787; Seton Hospital for Consumptives, Holy Name Mission for the Bowery District, and St. Malachy's Home for Children, $26,787 each; the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann, the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, St. Agnes's Hospital, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Grace Institute, and the Misericordia Hospital, $5,000 each; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $10,000; and St. Patrick's Cathedral, $2,000.

It was reported that George C. Boldt of New York had given $250,000 to Cornell University for a new residential hall.

A portion of the half-million-dollar estate of Luther H. Pierce of Chicago was left to Yale.

The University of Illinois came in for $215,000 from Capt. Thomas J. Smith.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass., gave $100,000 for a pension fund for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and $100,000 to build a tuberculosis hospital in Pittsfield, Mass.

Henry Rutherford, a Wall Street broker, willed $200,000 to the Rockefeller Institute.

A chapel was given to the Cathedral of St. Louis in St. Louis, Mo., by R. C. Kerens, formerly United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and over $75,000 was provided for its interior decorations, as a memorial to his wife.

Robert Boyd Ward of the Ward Baking Powder Co. left $187,000 in trust to his widow to distribute "in such proportion as she shall think proper among public, religious, benevolent, charitable and educational institutions which she shall select."

The late Thomas Outwater Bell of Westfield, N. J., gave his entire large estate, on the death of his widow, to Rutgers College.

"Uncle Si" Wyman of Hutchinson, Kan., left the bulk of his estate, estimated at $200,000, for the aid and care of helpless and needy women and children, and for educational purposes. Land worth $7,000 was set apart for the support of a home or refuge for aged women; $2,000 was given for maintaining a "maternity" bed in a Hutchinson hospital for destitute women; $2,000 to support the day nursery. Land worth $11,000 went to the Catholic school, and the Salvation Army was given a sufficient fund to pay off the debt of their building in Hutchinson. In addition they received town property to be used in carrying on the army's work.

Mrs. Martha Buck gave $200,000 to Illinois Wesleyan University.

Miss Anna E. Smith of New York willed $200,000 to Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women.

Margaret Lenora Denny of Seattle, Wash., left $185,000 as follows: Pulmonary Hospital, Seattle, $70,000; University of Washington, $50,000; Whitman College, $45,000; Women's Relief Society of Seattle, $5,000; Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle, $5,000.

The will of William Douglas Sloane, of the New York firm of W. & J. Sloane, disposed of $170,000 as follows: $50,000 to be set aside as an emergency fund for the Sloane Hospital for Women; $50,000 for the benefit of St. Bartholomew's Church, to be used for mission work in the parish; $25,000 to be used by the Children's Aid Society; $10,000 to the Y. M. C. A.; $7,500 to St. Luke's Hospital; $22,500 to the Presbyterian Hospital for endowment of beds; $5,000 to the House of Mercy, Pittsfield, Mass., for the benefit of employés in the Sloane place at Lenox, Mass.

Ten institutions in Brooklyn, N. Y., received an equal share of the residue of the estate, valued at $167,586, of Matilda E. Webb. Old Plymouth Church received $10,000.

It was announced at an annual alumni meeting of Oberlin College that a gift was made by Mrs. D. P. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, of $165,000 for the erection of an art building in which to house the gifts of art from the Hall estate and also the Olney art collection brought from Cleveland.

Mrs. Sarah E. Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., left the bulk of her $160,000 estate to the Baptist Home and other charitable institutions.

Miss Laurastine Cotheal Smith of Newark, N. J., provided $150,000 in bequests. In addition she gave her home and jewelry, etc., and $18,000 to servants.

Mrs. Frances E. Lent of Cleveland, Ohio, willed $40,000 each to the Associated Charities, the Y. W. C. A., the Euclid Avenue Disciple Church, and a hospital for relief of women and children; also $5,000 additional to the Euclid Avenue Disciple Church.

Gen. Charles H. Pine of Ansonia, Ct., willed $150,000 to Yale College for the Scholarship Fund.

William Barth of Denver, Col., left $142,000 to various charitable and educational institutions.

Mrs. William Church Osborne of New York gave $125,000 to Princeton University for the Dodge Professorship of Mediæval History.

Wesleyan University announced a $125,000 gift for a new dormitory, but withheld the donor's name.

One of the largest single gifts ever given by a woman to the Pension Fund for Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church was $125,000, donated by Mrs. Fannie Nast Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A prominent New Orleans woman gave $100,000 to the Church of the Annunciation in her city.

"A Friend" gave $100,000 to Denison University.

An anonymous gift of $100,000 was given to the University of California for the Fox Memorial Fund.

Thomas I. Bergen of San Francisco, Cal., willed $100,000 to Santa Clara College, of which institution he was the first graduate.

Albert Arnold Sprague of Chicago left $105,000 among the Presbyterian Hospital, Art Institute, and the Chicago Orphan Asylum. His widow paid the $110,000 mortgage on the Nurses' Home at the Presbyterian Hospital as a memorial to her husband. Mrs. Arnold also gave a building for a school of music, also in his memory, to Yale University.

Mrs. Minnie Hackett Trowbridge of New York left $100,000 to Syracuse University and $40,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Temple Bowdoin of New York bequeathed a month's salary to every employé of J. P. Morgan and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, $50,000 to the Boys' Club of the City of New York, $25,000 to Bowdoin College, $10,000 to the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, and $15,000 to Zion Church at Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

The will of Mrs. Henry Watson of Philadelphia, Pa., disposed of $100,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania as a memorial to her mother. At Mr. Watson's death his share of the estate reverts to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

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A. Barton Hepburn willed for a dormitory and commons $115,000 to Middlebury College, where he had been a student.

A day nursery, costing $110,000, was given to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York City, by Nicholas F. Brady, President of the New York Edison Company.

James J. Myers, who was formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, left a residuary bequest of $100, 000 to Harvard University.

A gift was made of $100,000 by William Thompson of New York to be held in trust for the erection of a gymnasium at Phillips Exeter Academy.

George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York, gave $100,000 to Cornell University for a dormitory, which makes a total of $260,000 which he has contributed to that institution.

Walter M. Hodges of Brookline, Mass., left $100,000 to Boston charitable institutions as follows: Boston Floating Hospital, $25,000; Dartmouth College, $25,000; the Boston Y. M. C. A., $10,000; the Salvation Army, $10,000 to provide Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners for the poor, and $5,000 each to the Farm and Trades School, Home for Aged Couples, North End Mission, and the Home for Little Wanderers.

Rich oil lands in Pennsylvania, valued at $100,000, became the possession of the Salvation Army of America, according to the will of Henry Cobham of Warren, Pa., who died at the age of 90.

Albert Plaut, head of the drug firm of Lehn & Fink, left $50,000 among 35 institutions and a similar amount among a large number of his employés. Among the bequests to institutions were: $15,000 to the College of Pharmacy at Columbia University, $2,500 each to the Montefiore Home and the Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,000 each to the United Hebrew Charities, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and $1,000 to 30 other institutions.

William Waldorf Astor gave $100,000 to the Red Cross Fund.

Alexander A. McKay gave $100,000 to maintain and enlarge the Munger Collection in the Art Institution of Chicago.

Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard gave $100,000 in the form of a floating hospital to St. John's Guild in New York City.

The will of Cornelius F. Cronin of New York City stated that the residue of his estate should be divided into eight equal parts, as follows: To the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis; for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital; Institute for the Blind; the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace; the New York Catholic Protectory; for use of St. Philip's Home for Industrious Boys; the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer. The latter gets an additional $1 000. The Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer and the College of St. Francis Xavier were left $1,000 each.

Large bequests were made by William Washington Cole, member of Cole Brothers' Circus, including $20,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital; $10,000 each to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Madison Avenue Reformed Church, St. Vincent's Hospital, Hospital Guild of the New York Medical College and Hospital; $5,000 each to the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, Actors' Fund of America. Other gifts were Bellevue Hospital $10,000; New York Opthalmic Institute, $5,000; Calvary Church, New York, $10,000; Trinity Church, Paterson, N. J., $5,000.

Miss Ellen B. Scripps of San Francisco gave $100,000 to the University of California, to be expended in the next two years in extending the Scripps Institute for biological research at La Jolla.

Mrs. William J. Fitzgerald contributed $100,000 to the French Hospital, New York City, to be used in sending a unit of doctors and nurses to Paris, to install a hospital at the Chateau de Passy, to be known as the "French Hospital of New York."

$100,000, in gifts of $50,000 each, was given by Mrs. Donald Mackay and Mrs. Elbert A. Brinkerhoff to the Englewood, N. J., Hospital in memory of their husbands.

Princeton University received an anonymous gift of $100,000 for a professorship in economics.

Charles G. Dawes of Chicago planned to erect a $100,000 hotel in Boston for unemployed men.

A wealthy planter of Havana, Cuba, subscribed $100,000 for opera in that city.

George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, Tex., gave his $100,000 yacht to University of Texas, to be used in their biological department.

$100,000 was presented to Stevens Institute of Technology by William Hall Walker of New York for a laboratory of mechanical arts.

James J. Myers, who was formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, left a residuary bequest of $100,000 to Harvard University.

A large fortune was spent for the relief of French soldiers by a woman who was known under the pseudonym of "Frenchwoman at Heart." Among her gifts were $7,000 to help forward waterproof material to the front; $10,000 to send cloaks, boots, etc., to 350 aviators; $2,000 for field glasses; $2,000 for watches; $2,000 for tobacco; several $10,000 gifts, and various large sums for different purposes.

Miss Georgeine McLane of Baltimore, Md., bequeathed to her housekeeper all her household effects, wearing apparel, etc., and $60,000.

The Dyckman House, 204th Street and Broadway, New York City, was presented to the city by Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander McMillan Welch, descendants of William Dyckman, who built the house. In addition the Park Commissioner obtained a gift of five lots surrounding the house, to be known as Dyckman Park.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Van Wagenen of New York bequeathed $86,000 to institutions, including $25,000 each to the General Clergy Relief Fund and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; $12,000 to the New York Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Society; $8,000 to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples; $5,000 each to the Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, and $3,000 each to St. John's Guild and the New York Bible Society.

Lewis Davis of Philadelphia, Pa., left $85,000 to the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in America for various Presbyterian homes and churches.

An anonymous gift of $85,000 was made to Cornell University for the erection of a dormitory.

The 1890 Class of Harvard University presented that institution with a check for $80,000.

Mrs. Emily W. Skinner left $75,450 to Carleton College.

Eugenio Joseph Arbib, a London merchant, left the income from a trust fund of $70,000 to be used for the benefit of poor Jews in Tripoli.

Mrs. Margaret E. Armour of Kansas City left $65,000 among various educational, charitable, and religious institutions.

John A. Mead gave $60,000 to Middlebury College. He belonged to the class of 1864.

Mrs. Mary Hess left her entire estate of $60,000 to the United Brethren College and Church at Dayton, Ohio.

Under the will of the Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, late Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, $60,000 was left in trust to St. Luke's Cathedral in Portland, Me.

Charles A. Schieren, once Mayor of Brooklyn, willed $25,000 to his former housekeeper. At her death the amount is to be distributed as follows: $5,000 each to House of St. Giles the Cripple and the Y. W. C. A.; $7,500 each to the German Hospital and Brooklyn Hospital. He also provided that the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences receive paintings and 100 shares of stock in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. $5,000 each went to the Marien Heim for the Aged, Industrial Home for Blind, Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. He also cancelled all debts due him from churches, charitable organizations, and colleges.

Lyman H. Knox, Vice-President of the F. W. Woolworth Co., made gifts in the shape of 500 shares of stock in his company to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; 100 shares each to the Charity Organization of Buffalo and the Home for the Friendless, and 50 shares to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Russell, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Jesse M. Weyer made provision in his will for a fund of $70,000, the interest from which is to be used for the purchase of coal for the poor of York, Pa.

Charity and religious societies and servants were remembered in the will of Mrs. Clara F. Hitchcock of Scarsdale, N. Y. The Hitchcock Memorial Church was left $25,000. Other charitable bequests were: New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, $5,000; one-seventeenth of the residue of the estate

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and $5,000 to the S. P. C. A.; New York University School of Pedagogy, $5,000; Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $5,000; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $5,000; White Plains Hospital, $2,500; White Plains Y. M. C. A., $2,500; Hartsdale M. E. Church, $2,500; Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital at Hanover, N. H., $2,000; St. James's Episcopal Church, Smithtown, L. I., $3,000.

John Hinchcliffe, former Mayor of Paterson, N. J., left $50,000 to St. Joseph's Female Orphanage in Paterson; the Columbia Building Association and the holding company for the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus received $10,000 each; and $5,000 went to the Paterson Cricket Club.

Gifts aggregating $60,000 were made by Mrs. Amelia Lavanburg of New York. Among them were $10,000 each to the Montefiore Home and the Mount Sinai Hospital; $5,000 each to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, the Emanuel Sisterhood and the Temple Emanu-el of Salem Field; $2,500 each to the Educational Alliance, the United Hebrew Charities, the Girls' Technical School, the Guild for Crippled Children, the Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the East Side Day Nursery. She also left $1,000 each to eight other Jewish charities.

For betterment in the care of the feeble-minded and insane, and to prevent nervous and mental disorders, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene received $44,500 from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and $40,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson. The latter previously gave $10,000. Mrs. Vanderbilt also gave $10,000 toward the construction of a drug addicts hospital on Riker's Island.

An anonymous gift of $50,000 and one of $10,000 was given to Stevens Institute of Technology.

John H. Lyon, head of a large company that makes paper and woollen manufacturers' supplies, left $35,000 to the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home and $10,000 each to the Brooklyn and Long Island Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

Emerson McMillin, the banker, gave $51,000 to the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club of America, which started to raise $500,000.

A $50,000 estate on the Hudson River was presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State by Mrs. Alan H. Strong of New Brunswick, N. J.

Sums of $50,000 were given by Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, of which $20,000 was in the shape of land for an athletic field and $30,000 for a gymnasium in Bethlehem, Pa.; Alfred T. White of New York to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., for dormitories; Seligman Mayer, equally to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Mount Sinai Hospital; J. C. Grites of Kansas City, in property, to Mercy Hospital; Philip C. Lockwood of Boston, to Harvard Medical School; Francis Eben Woodruff, to the town of Morristown, N. J., to maintain a State Park; the late Mrs Julia Irving Grinnell Bowdoin of New York, to Grace Church, $30,000; the Church Temperance Society, $10,000, and the New York Training School for Nurses, $10,000; Charles H. Clark willed among the Lathrop Home for Needy Women at Northampton, Mass.; the Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Guild for Deaf Mutes, the Brooklyn City Mission, and the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind; Alexander E. Orr, late President of the old Rapid Transit Commission, to Christ's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathan Straus, for the relief of residents of the Holy Land; Edward Wheelwright of Boston, to Harvard University; Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; J. P. Morgan, to the Seaman's Church Institute; to Dr. John A. Brasher, to be used to perpetuate his scientific labors.

Robert and Martha Raley of Marshalltown, Iowa, willed a farm of 240 acres, estimated to be worth $45,000, to Penn College.

Northwestern University received $40,750 from James A. Patten of Chicago.

Mrs. John Hay, widow of the former Secretary of State, John Hay, willed $5,000 to the Board of Home Missions and Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and the Church of the Covenant, all of Washington, D. C.; Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, Ohio; American Tract Society, and the International Y. M. C. A. of New York.

Marguerite C. Cumming gave $40,000 to Creighton University.

Miss Agnes A. Connell left $40,000 among various Catholic charities, including $5,000 to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor; Society of St. Vincent de Paul; the Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls; the Society of Helpers of the Holy Souls; St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer; the Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People; the Missionary Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle; the Paulist Fathers, and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

$40,000 was given to Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., by a "prominent Brooklynite," the income to be used for scholarships.

Mary C. S. Dater, who died in Geneva, Switzerland, left $40,000 to an employé who had been in her service 25 years.

W. H. Doane gave $38,000 to Denison University.

Miss Sarah B. Hills willed $37,000 to various Presbyterian institutions.

Mrs. C. Stewart Butler, sister of the late James Clinch Smith, willed the Vestry of St. James's Church, St. James, L. I., a tract of land to be used as a public park forever and $5,000; Grace Church, New York City, $1,000 for general purposes; $500 to the Kips Bay Day Nursery, the income of $1,000 to the Public School District of St. James, L. I., and $500 to the Smithtown, L. I., Library.

Miss Josephine Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa., willed $5,000 to St. Stephen's Church; $3,000 to the Church Home for Children; $1,000 each to Home of the Merciful Savior for Crippled Children, the Children's Aid Society, and the Academy of Fine Arts. The principal is to revert to the University Hospital and the Episcopal Hospital equally.

Irving S. Upson provided that his estate should go to Rutgers College Alumni Endowment Fund.

Trustees of the Millikin Estate gave $35,500 to Decatur College.

Nathan Straus of New York donated to the Zionist cause in Boston, Mass., his steam yacht Sicilian, valued at $35,000.

The Salvation Army, under the will of William Sorley, received $35,197.

$10,000 apiece was willed to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and to Grace Church in New York City by Miss Catherine Anita Bliss.

Columbia University received an anonymous donation of $30,000.

John D. Haskell of Wakefield, Neb., gave $30,000 to Bellevue College.

Clara B. Henson gave $32,000 to Illinois Wesleyan University.

The $30,000 estate of Miss Ellen Dyer was left to be applied to the study of the broadest interpretation of metaphysical thought.

An American field hospital for France was the gift of three Americans; each gave $10,000.

By the will of Elizabeth Diehl of New York $15,300 and shares in her residuary estate were bequeathed to religious and charitable organizations. Of this sum the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America received $6,500.

Charles H. Shaw of New York bequeathed $5,000 outright to Yale University and trust funds amounting to several thousand dollars on the death of the present beneficiaries.

Mrs. Sarah F. Robeson of Philadelphia left three bequests of $5,000 each to St. Timothy's Hospital, Roxborough, for free beds; $3,000 to Mercer Memorial Home at Atlantic City, N. J.; $5,000 to the Home for Incurables, and amounts of $5,000 to the Merion Meeting of Lower Merion, two $1,000 and four $2,000 gifts to other Philadelphia charities.

A gift of $27,500 was made by Charles M. Schwab to Lehigh University to complete the baseball end of the new Taylor Stadium.

St. Michael's Cemetery, Birdsboro, Pa., received $27,000 left by Henry Close for its improvement and a new chapel.

The Bennett Wood Green Estate gave $26,793 to the University of Virginia.

Missouri Wesleyan College received $25,000 from Mr. Rankin and $26,000 from Mr. Clelland.

Harvard University received $25,000 from the estate of William Endicott and $23,250 from that of Julia M. Moseley, both of Boston, for the work of the Harvard Cancer Commission.

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BENEFACTIONS OF 1915—*Continued.*

000; New York Association for the Blind, $313,000; Broad Street Hospital, $50,000.

The Episcopal Board of Missions started a campaign for $400,000 emergency fund; $330,000 was realized up to August, 1915.

The Church Building Society of the National Council of Congregational Churches announced receipts of $600,350.

New York City spent $11,000,000 for charity, of which $4,550,484 went to private charitable institutions, $3,686,806 to public charities, and $1,438,682 to Bellevue and allied hospitals.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church gave in charities $403,500. Of this $42,000 went to foreign missions and $54,900 to home missions.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight gave $5,000 toward the fund for the erection of a new edifice for St. Bridget's R. C. Church of Westbury, L. I.

Colleges that announced a campaign for funds were: University of Michigan, $1,000,000; Yale Alumni Fund, $104,454; Vassar, $1,000,000; Stevens Institute of Technology, $1,360,000; St. Stephen's, $500,000.

WAR FUNDS.

It was estimated that about $300,000,000 has been contributed to relieve suffering in the warring nations, through various war charities. Of this amount the South African War Fund was $6,600,000; Prince of Wales Fund, over $33,000,000; Belgium Relief Commission, $24,000,000; the Indian Soldiers' and the Queen's Work for Women Funds, $1,200,000 each; Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $150,000 for wounded horses and strayed dogs; collected in London, $48,000,000; Red Cross Fund of the London Times, $8,000,000; the National Commission for Relief in Belgium, $6,000,000; Y. M. C. A., $1,800,000; the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Fund, $7,500,000.

Gifts amounting to $3,000,000 went from the people in Canada to benefit the destitute non-combatants of Belgium.

The Aymeric, a chartered ship of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, sailed for Rotterdam with a cargo worth about $250,000, the gift of the people of Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Texas, Utah, Delaware, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Washington.

The steamship Babscan sailed February 18 with automobiles, food, etc. The Great City, carrying the most valuable cargo of relief supplies ever shipped from the United States to a foreign people, sailed February 10. The value of the cargo was about $530,000.

The second New York State Belgium relief ship, the Daltonhall, sailed laden with supplies.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, raised $1,800; Polish War Victims' Relief, $5,000; Mme. Melba, $200,000, and gave her house, the rent of which is $6,000 a year, for a hospital.

Members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., contributed $127,607 to a fund for the relief of sufferers from the war.

In July the American Red Cross reported that they had spent $1,460,306 for war relief, and had a balance of $174,818. The Jews in America have contributed more than $1,300,000 to the relief of destitute members of the race in the war areas of Palestine.

Nine big missionary societies made public financial reports for their fiscal year ending in April. The reports showed that Americans, through their churches, contributed $55,000,000 a year to home missions and $18,000,000 to foreign missions. It cost to maintain all churches in this country, including the mission funds, $410,000,000.

John H. P. Voorhels, who died in Denver, Col., left that city $250,000 for a park.

Gifts of $109,094 were announced by President Lowell of Harvard University.

A new building to be called the Guggenheim Memorial Hospital, at a cost of $500,000, will be donated by the six Guggenheim brothers in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Guggenheim.

The bulk of the $3,250,000 estate of Elizabeth Thompson of New York was left to religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

Edward Mission Owen of Manchester, England, left $750,000 to the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Henry Watson willed $100,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson gave a new building costing $150,000 to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York.

Many poor people in Westchester County, N. Y., received checks for Christmas presents from banks in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Port Chester, New Rochelle, and Peekskill. It is estimated that they will total about $1,000,000.

The executors of the estate of William Douglas Stone gave $50,000 to Sloane Hospital for Women.

As a reward for their faithful service to his father, P. A. B. Widener distributed among the older household and business employés $100,000.

Stuyvesant Fish gave a church to the Episcopalians in Garrison, N. Y.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD.

The object of this board is to promote the gradual and progressive simplification of English spelling by omitting silent letters, and following the simpler rather than the more complex of the present analogies. *President*—Charles H. Grandgent. *Secretary*—Henry Gallup Paine. *Treasurer*—Gano Dunn. Number of members: Board, 44; Advisory Council, 236. Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ELLEN WILSON MEMORIAL HOMES.

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1915, George Foster Peabody, Hugh C. Wallace Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Walter S. Ufford, Archibald Hopkins, Julia C. Lathrop, Grace V. Bicknell, and Charlotte Everett Hopkins, their associates and successors, were created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name, title, and style of the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes, to acquire, hold, improve, rent, mortgage, sell, and convey real estate within the District of Columbia for building, in memory of the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, one or more blocks of sanitary houses for the working classes, and renting the same at a rental sufficiently low to cause the abandonment of dilapidated and insanitary houses, as an object lesson in the housing of the working classes under good conditions and at reasonable rates: *Provided*, That the value of any and all property so acquired shall not exceed the sum of $500,000: *Provided further*, That no land shall be acquired or house built thereon except of the character hereinbefore described.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be $25,000, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of $100 each, and when said amount shall have been subscribed the said corporation shall be fully authorized and empowered to commence business: *Provided*, That said capital stock may be increased by the sale of additional stock from time to time, but the total issue thereof shall not exceed the sum of $500,000: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for the officers or directors of said corporation to declare any greater dividend to the stockholders than five per centum per annum upon the capital stock outstanding at the time of such dividend.

SEC. 3. That the affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of fifteen persons, who shall for the first year be elected by the incorporators, hereinbefore named, and thereafter said board shall be elected annually in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the corporation, and such board of directors shall have power to ordain, establish, and put into execution such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws as they may deem essential for the good government of the corporation, not contrary to the laws and the Constitution of the United States or of this act, and generally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things which a corporation may or can lawfully do.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act.

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BENEFACTIONS ANNOUNCED BY THE COLLEGES.

Alabama Poly. Inst.	$10,000	Haverford Col.	23,000	Ripon Col.	15,000
Albion Col.	40,000	Highland Park Col.	100,000	Roanoke Col.	15,000
Alfred Univ.	23,100	Hiram Col.	102,284	Rockford Col.	23,722
Allegheny Col.	40,000	Holy Cross Col.	12,000	Rutgers Col.	45,000
Atlanta Univ.	34,018	Hope Col.	14,381	Shorter Col.	79,998
Auburn Theo. Sem.	32,879	Howard Col.	48,000	Simmons Col.	17,890
Baker Col.	89,154	Howard Univ.	111,000	Sioux Falls Col.	11,000
Baldwin-Wallace Col.	75,000	Huron Col.	12,949	Smith Col.	409,351
Barnard Col.	185,055	Ill. Wes. Univ.	378,695	Southern Bap. Sem.	60,000
Bates Col.	12,690	Iowa Wes. Univ.	12,371	S'thwestern Col. (Kan.)	20,000
Baylor Univ.	18,894	Jamestown Col.	22,117	State Univ. of Iowa	10,000
Bellevue Col.	30,000	Johns Hopkins Univ.	1,350,000	Stevens Inst. Tech.	1,176,072
Beloit Col.	122,873	Kan. Wes. Univ.	188,000	St. John's (Md.)	42,000
Benedict Col.	11,500	Kenyon Col.	36,119	Tarkio Col.	22,210
Berea Col.	104,670	Knoxville Col.	19,450	Taylor Univ.	20,709
Bethel Col.	18,717	Lawrence Col.	32,000	Teachers' Col. (Ind.)	23,000
Bonebrake Theo. Sem.	17,870	Leander Clark Col.	10,000	Tex. Christ. Univ.	130,000
Boston Univ.	40,282	Lincoln Univ.	33,737	Throop C. Tech.	30,117
Bowdoin Col.	26,862	Louisiana Col.	17,500	Transylvania Univ.	21,184
Bryn Mawr Col.	25,834	Maryville Col.	36,273	Trinity Col. (Ct.)	10,857
Campion Col.	15,000	Mass. Inst. Tech.	877,804	Trinity Univ.	31,175
Carleton Col.	137,192	McCormick Theo. Sem.	87,265	Tufts Col.	208,562
Carnegie Inst. Tech.	425,000	McKendree Col.	17,450	Tusculum Col.	35,293
Case Scool App. Sc.	25,000	McMinnville Col.	67,000	Tuskegee Inst.	270,466
Central Col. (Mo.)	100,000	Mechanics Inst.	15,000	Union Col.	92,324
Central Wes. Col.	48,000	Miami Univ.	410,000	Union Col. (Neb.)	27,500
Coe Col.	5,000	Middlebury Col.	182,314	University of Chicago	1,144,380
College of Pacific	36,000	Midland Col.	15,000	University of Illinois	222,633
College of Wooster	38,389	Millsaps Col.	16,478	University of Michigan	32,727
Columbia Univ.	814,111	Mo. Wesleyan Col.	51,000	University of Penn.	1,729,766
Cornell Univ.	202,632	Moores Hill Col.	35,000	University of Rochester	71,706
Cotner Univ.	12,000	Morningside Col.	200,000	University of S. Clara	200,000
Dartmouth Col.	94,000	Mount Holyoke Col.	63,016	University of S. Cal.	10,000
Decatur C. I. Sc.	36,049	Mount Union Col.	15,000	University of the South	42,900
Delaware Col.	200,000	Muhlenberg Col.	69,390	University of Virginia	296,790
De Paul Univ.	21,000	Muskingum Col.	17,000	University of Wisconsin	13,710
Depauw Univ.	87,756	N. Hamp. A. & M. Col.	37,500	Vanderbilt Univ.	30,000
Doane Col.	16,590	New Rochelle Col.	14,000	Virginia Military Inst.	145,000
Drake Univ.	15,000	Northwestern Col. (Wis.)	45,000	Virginia Union Univ.	15,000
Drury Col.	25,000	Northwestern Univ.	67,783	Villanova Col.	12,000
Earlham Col.	37,000	Oberlin Col.	132,805	Wake Forest Col.	59,000
Elon Col.	13,309	Ohio Univ.	13,700	Washington and Jeff.	67,732
Emory Univ.	1,120,000	Ohio Wes. Univ.	25,900	Wash. and Lee Univ.	197,000
Emporia Col.	121,818	Olivet Col.	41,195	Washington Univ.	190,126
Eureka Col.	40,000	Ottawa Univ.	14,051	Wellesley Col.	1,277,925
Franklin & Marshall Col.	53,467	Ouachita Col.	10,000	Wells Col.	37,084
Franklin Col. (Ind.)	53,000	Park Col.	27,354	Wesleyan Female Col.	12,025
Geo. Washington Univ.	11,843	Parsons Col.	29,895	Wesleyan Univ.	283,798
Goucher Col.	149,180	Peabody C. Teachers	23,891	Western C. Women	31,000
Grand Island Col.	10,549	Penn. Col.	45,136	Western Reserve Univ.	58,094
Grinnell Col.	99,600	Pennsylvania Col.	30,000	Western Theo. Sem.	111,163
Grove City Col.	80,000	Polytechnic Inst.	11,500	Westminster Col. (Pa.)	12,000
Hamilton Col.	50,000	Pomona Col.	447,139	Wheaton Col. (Ill.)	22,992
Hamline Univ.	65,000	Princeton Univ.	774,663	Williams Col.	110,375
Hamp. Sidney Col.	12,971	Proseminar Col.	22,260	Wittenberg Col.	35,000
Hamp. N. & A. Inst.	253,247	Radcliffe Col.	124,780	Worcester Poly. Inst.	30,137
Harvard Univ.	1,220,021	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	200,700	Yale Univ.	965,791
Hastings Col.	17,707				

OCCUPATIONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The United States Bureau of Education in May, 1913, made public statistics showing the occupations of college graduates, from 1642 to 1900, from returns furnished by thirty-seven colleges and universities. Taking three periods a century apart gave these percentages:

Occupation.	1696-1700.	1796-1800.	1896-1900.	Occupation.	1696-1700.	1796-1800.	1896-1900.
Ministry	65.6	21.4	5.9	Education	4.7	5.7	26.7
Law	1.6	30.5	15.6	Business	1.6	5.6	18.8
Medicine	3.1	8.4	6.6	Public Service	9.4	1.1	1.0

UNIVERSITY FORUM OF AMERICA.

An educational institution of travelling professorships of eminent men of action, and original investigators, whose lectures are based on personal experience and observation. The lectures are delivered before the leading universities, colleges and other educational bodies throughout North America, Europe, and in other parts of the world.

The forum acts as a standing committee, a bureau of information, a clearing-house, through which universities and colleges may promptly and readily secure National leaders to speak at first-hand and authoritatively concerning their particular line of life-work and activity.

Headquarters, 550 West 113th Street, New York.

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THE DAILY FOOD ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.

The alliance advocates pure food, full weight and measure and sanitation. The officers of the New York organization are: *President*—Mrs. Charles D. Hirst. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Nelson Worden, 704 West End Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Clarence N. Titterington.

NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The National Americanization Committee is a body of fifty-six American citizens who believe that Americanization—a deeper, broader sense of nationalization—is the need of the hour, and that it should be a nation-wide movement in every hamlet in America. They are dominated solely by the dream of a United America; no other power or motives determine their policies, methods or plans, and they are willing to give their time, thought, effort, and resources—in money, association, and power—to the end that the many races in America may become one nation in spirit and achievement.

They believe that American-born citizens need Americanization in increased respect for the flag, in renewed allegiance to America, in patriotic use of holidays, in the discipline and loyalty of citizens' training camps, in the abolition of race prejudice, and in the full recognition of foreign-born citizens as a civic as well as an industrial factor in American civilization.

They believe that the foreign-born peoples within our land owe to America the duties of learning our national language, of becoming literate, of becoming naturalized, and of becoming thrifty and efficient citizens and of loyally supporting the best ideals and traditions, the government and institutions of America, in exchange for the rights America guarantees to all residents alike in this country.

They believe that American and foreign-born alike should join hands to assure to each alien within our borders the opportunity to learn English, become literate, and to provide facilities for preparation for citizenship.

Chairman—Frank Trumbull. *First Vice-Chairman*—Percy R. Pyne, 2d. *Second Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. Edward Stotesbury. *Third Vice-Chairman*—William Sproule. *Treasurer*—Wm. Fellowes Morgan. *Executive Committee*—Mrs. Vincent Astor, Frances A. Kellor, Peter Roberts, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Felix M. Warburg. Headquarters, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The State of New York possesses several forest reservations and also several parks. One, the Niagara Reservation, comprises the land about the great cataract, purchased at a cost of $1,000,000. The State Forest Preserve, on October 1, 1914, contained 1,609,113 acres. There are also Letchworth Park, about the falls of the Genesee River; John Boyd Thacher Park, about the Indian Ladder in Albany County, islands in the St. Lawrence River, and the Saratoga Springs Reservation. The assessed valuation put upon the Forest Preserve lands of the State was $4,532,505.

Lastly, there is the Palisades Interstate Park, partly in the State of New Jersey and partly in the State of New York, extending along the Hudson River in its Palisades region, and extending north so as to include Bear Mountain. The development of this park to its present great dimensions began in 1910, when Mary D. Harriman, widow of the late Edward H. Harriman, informed Governor Hughes of New York that, following the wishes of her husband, she was willing to convey 10,000 acres of land in the counties of Orange and Rockland to be used as a park and also give $1,000,000 toward the park project.

The Palisades Park Commission had the same year collected $1,625,000 for the same purpose. Previously the commission had acquired by gift of land and of money to the amount of $300,000, a contribution of $400,000 from the State of New York, and $50,000 from the State of New Jersey, the face of the Palisades from Piermont to Fort Lee. It was also proposed in 1910 that the State of New York should appropriate $2,500,000 for a further purchase of land for the Palisades Interstate Park. Subsequently, in 1910, this proposal was ratified by the voters, and consequently the Palisades Interstate Park, which will cost nearly $6,000,000, was authorized.

The Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park since 1910 have been busily engaged in developing the park. The State of New York is preparing to build the last end of Route 3, north of the New Jersey State line, so that ultimately there will be a State highway from the State boundary line of New Jersey and New York along the west shore of the Hudson River north to Newburgh. The Commissioners have also co-operated with the State of New York and Orange County, New York, in securing the construction of Route 3 of the New York State highway system along the Hudson River through the United States Reservation at West Point and around Storm King Mountain. The park roads, when built, are to connect with the main State highways of New York and New Jersey. There is a "Henry Hudson Drive" under the Palisades and a road from Bear Mountain on the Hudson River to Southfields, both of which are on park properties. The commission is advancing the Englewood approach to the Henry Hudson Drive. The drive, when completed, will be located under the Palisades in the State of New Jersey, with a number of approaches or spurs connecting the drive with the roads on top of the cliff.

A camp has been established at Blauvelt for the use of working girls, which is used by girls of all nationalities and religious denominations. A large number of people in 1915 used the portion of Palisades Park at Bear Mountain, which is located on the west shore of the Hudson River about forty-five miles from New York. This property was originally bought by the State of New York for a prison site and abandoned as such in 1910, and was then transferred to the Palisades Park Commission for park purposes. The commission arranged for a day-boat service to Bear Mountain in the Summer of 1914 and 1915. A large number of excursions visited Bear Mountain and also the picnic groves under the Palisades. The camp privileges granted by the commission in 1914 proved very popular, a large number of people camping near Bear Mountain and at Car Pond in the Harriman lands. At Bear Mountain a playground has been completed, having an area of more than ten acres. There have been placed at Bear Mounty fifty picnic tables, 300 park benches, and 300 chairs. In 1913 the New York College of Forestry at Syracuse University offered to co-operate with the Palisades Interstate Park Commission in making a preliminary study and plan of management for the forest land within the park. This offer was accepted and the work has since been in progress.

By steamboat from New York City, 114,691 persons visited Bear Mountain from June 14 to September 7, 1914. In addition to the regular boat service many excursions were run to Bear Mountain, one company alone transporting 15,445 excursionists during the season. There were also excursions by Sunday-schools, civic associations and societies. A large proportion of the excursions came from New York City. In addition the Palisades Park Commissioners were able to arrange with the West Shore Railroad Company that four north-bound and three south-bound accommodation trains should stop at the park.

The Boy Scouts in 1915 camped on one of the lakes of the park to the number of 5,000, camping in troops of from 300 to 500 every fortnight. In the park about Bear Mountain hundreds of white tents afforded shelter to campers from New York City.

Blauvelt, in 1914, was further used as a Summer camp for working girls, regardless of nationality or religious denomination. A military organization was created of four companies. The Captains were chosen from among the counsellors—college girls who gave their services. A trained nurse was in attendance throughout the season. There were 1,130 girls in the camp, divided as follows: Store girls and saleswomen, 54; factory workers, 198; seamstresses, 65; domestic workers, 44; children's nurses, 21; school girls, 182; teachers, 37; stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, and office workers, 334; Y. W. C. A. secretaries, 10; no occupation given, 185.

The Palisades Park Commission now owns 18,000 acres and have under condemnation 4,390 acres.

Eleven miles of the Palisades are within a few miles of the largest cities of New York and New Jersey.

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THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813, she d. 1867; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 1816; m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1824; m. Emma Eldert, d. 1902.		
	2. Ethelinda Cross, m. Burton Wilson Horton.		
	3. Norman Cross, b. 1842, d. 1907.		
2. Ethelinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818, m. Daniel B. Allen, 1834; d. 1899.	1. William Barton Allen, b. 1835; m. Mary Sutton, 1860, d. 1898.	1. W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1860.	
		2. Ethelinda V. Allen, b. 1862; m. James H. Ward, 1884.	1. Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1885. 2. Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
	2. Franklin Allen, d. 1909.		
	3. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1840, m. 1st, Helena Monat, 1866, 2d, Edith De Silver, 1873, 3d, Edith Mott, 1890; d. 1896.	1. Marie Fatimah Allen, b. 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892; div. 1907; he d. 1911.	
		2. Ethel Gladys De Silver Allen, b. 1875.	
	4. Harry Allen, m. Annie Odell; div. 1894; he d. 1899.	1. Margaret E. Allen; m. Arthur C. Ketcham.	
		2. Annie May Allen, b. 1873.	
		3. Edith Bruce Allen.	
	5. D. Dexter Allen, b. 1850; d. 1881.		
	6. Annie Allen, b. 1853, m. 1875, John Wallace; d. (killed) 1896.	1. Allen Wallace, b. 1879.	
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. 1821; m. Maria Louisa Kissam, 1840; d. 1885.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1843; m. Alice Gwynne, 1867; d. 1899.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1870; d. 1892.	
		2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b. 1899.
		3. Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1875; m. Harry Payne Whitney, 1896.	1. Flora P. V. Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899. 3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1902.
		4. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Elsie French, Jan. 14, 1901; div. 1908; 2d, Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, Dec., 1911; he d. 1915.	1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. Nov. 24, 1901. 2. Alfred Vanderbilt, b. 1912. 3. George W., b. 1914.
		5. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880; m. Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903.	1. Cathleen, b. 1904.
		6. Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, b. 1886; m. Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Jan. 27, 1908.	1. Cornelia, b. Oct. 27, 1908. 2. Alice, b. Aug., 1911. 3. Gladys, b. 1913.
	2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt; m. Elliot F. Shepard, 1868.	1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b. 1870; m. William Jay Schieffelin, 1891.	1. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Margaret L., b. 1893; m. F. H. Osborn, 1914. 3. Mary J., b. 1896. 4. John J., b. 1898. 5. Louisa V., b. 1901. 6. Bayard, b. 1902. 7. Elliot F., b. 1904. 8. Barbara, b. 1906. 9. Henry, b. 1909.
		2. Edith Shepard, b. 1872; m. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896.	1. Teresa Fabbri, b. 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900; d. 1910.
		3. Alice Shepard, b. 1874; m. Dave Hennen Morris, 1895.	1. Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise, b. 1901. 3. Marion, b. 1903. 4. Noel, b. 1904. 5. Emily, b. 1907. 6. Alice, b. 1911.
		4. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877; m. Mrs. Esther Potter, 1897.	
		5. Marguerite Shepard, b. 1880; d. 1895.	
	3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849; m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman (Sands) Rutherfurd.	1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895.	1. John, Marquis of Blandford, b. 1897. 2. Lord Ivor Charles Spencer-Churchill, b. 1898.
		2. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., b. 1878, m. Virginia Fair, 1899.	1. Muriel Vanderbilt, b. 1900. 2. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1903. 3. William K. Vanderbilt 3d, b. 1907.
		3. Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	
	4. Emily T. Vanderbilt; m. William D. Sloane, 1874; he d. 1915.	1. Florence A. Sloane, b. 1875; m. James A. Burden, Jr., 1895.	1. Emily Burden, b. 1896, d. 2. James A., b. 1897. 3. Douglas. 4. Florence A.
		2. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1877; m. J. H. Hammond, 1898.	1. Emily Hammond. 2. Adile. 3. Alice. 4. Rachel. 5. John, Jr.
		3. Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1879; m. Wm. B. Osgood Field, 1903.	1. Wm. B. O. Field, Jr., 2. Fred. V. 3. Marjorie L. 4. Mary.

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THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
2. William Henry Vanderbilt (Continued).		4. Malcolm D. Sloane, b. 1881; m. Elinor Lee, 1915.	
	5. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, b. 1856; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.		
	6. Florence Adile Vanderbilt; m. H. McKown Twombly, 1879; he d. 1910.	1. Alice Twombly, b. 1880, d. [illegible]	
		2. Florence Twombly, b. 1881; m. Wm. A. M. Burden, 1904.	1. Alice T. Burden, b. 1905, d. 1906. 2. Wm. A., Jr., b. 1906. 3. Shirley C., b. 1908.
		3. Ruth Twombly, b. 1886; d.	
		4. H. McKown Twombly, b. 1888; d. 1906.	
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt; m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. Frederica V. Webb, b. 1883; m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905.	1. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr., b. 1906. 2. Seward Webb Pulitzer, b. 1911.
		2. James Watson Webb, b. 1884; m. Electra Havemeyer, 1910.	1. Electra Webb, b. 1910. 2. Samuel B. Webb, b. 1912. 3. Lilia Webb, b. 1913.
		3. William Seward Webb, Jr. b. 1887; m. Gertrude Emily Gaynor, 1911.	1. Wm. Seward Webb 3d, b. 1912. 2. Gertrude Webb, b. 1913.
		4. Vanderbilt Webb, b. 1891; m. Aileen Osborn, 1912.	1. A son, b. 1913.
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1898; d. 1914.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1822; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1894.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851; d. 1911.		
	2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1873.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring.	
		2. Helen Parrish, m. Archibald Brown, 1908.	Two daughters.
		3. James C. Parrish, Jr.; m. Charlotte K. Palmer, 1910.	
	3. Lena Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav E. Kissel, 1881; he d. 1911.	1. Dorothy Kissel.	
		2. Jeannette Kissel.	
		3. Thorn Kissel.	
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1823; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia J. Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849; she d. 1912.	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Louise H. Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married Frederick W. Vanderbilt.		
	2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Hadden, Jr., 1872.	1. John Hadden, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831; m. Nicholas La Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne.		
	2. Edith L. Bau; m. Tiffany Dyer.		
	3. Lillian La Bau; m. 1st, Eugene Blois; 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861; d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1851; d. 1896.		
	2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857.		
	3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1862.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt, b. 1835; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1851; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; she d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville; she d. 1895.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechil Bey), 1897; div. 1904; m. 2d, Marquis de Maleissye, 1911.	
	2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.		
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1864.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1866			

THE GOULDS.

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD—Born May 27, 1836; married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887.		
	2. Jay Gould, b. 1888; m. Annie Douglas Graham, 1911.	1. Eleanor Gould, b. 1912. 2. Anne Douglas, b. 1913.	
	3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890; m. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., 1910.	1. Edith Kingdon Drexel, b. 1911.	
		2. Anthony J. Drexel, 3d, b. 1912.	

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THE GOULDS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould (Continued).	4. Helen Vivien Gould, b. 1892; m. Lord Decies, 1911.	1. Eileen Vivien de la Poer Beresford, b. 1912.	
		2. Catherine Moya, b. 1913.	
		3. Arthur George Marcus de la Poer, b. April 24, 1915.	
	5. George Jay Gould, b. 1896.		
	6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901.		
	7. Gloria, b. 1906.		
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m. Sarah Shrady, 1892.	1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.		
	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868; m. Finley J. Shepard, 1913.	Adopted a son, 1915.		
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871, m. Katherine Clemmons, 1899; separated 1909.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906; m. 2d, Duke de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, 1908.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897.		
	2. George de Castellane, b. 1899.		
	3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902.		
	4. Chas. Maurice Jason Howard, Duke de Sagan, b. 1909.		
	5. A daughter b. 1915.		
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Mar't Kelly, 1901; div. 1909; m. 2d, Edith Kelly, 1909.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902.		
	2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786, m. 1st, Gov. Adrien B. Bentzon, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d, Rev. John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; he d. January 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880.	
		2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Symphorosa Bristed. 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1834.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Rumpff, 1823; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Alida Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1864; d. 1878.	1. John Armstrong Chanler, b. 1862; m. Amelie Rives, 1888; div. 1893. 2. Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1863; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Laura Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler; 6. a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b. 1902. 3. Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler; m. John J. Chapman, 1895, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1902; issue 1904, Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr. 5. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Alida Chanler, b. 1894; 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895; 4. a daughter, b. 1903. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906; issue, a son, b. 1909. 7. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1895, and had issue: Julia Chanler, b. 1896; Dorothy Chanler, b. 1904; m. 2d Lina Cavallieri, 1910; div. 8. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. Margaret Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr.
	2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1822; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nancie Longhorne Shaw, 1906; issue: son, 1907; dau., 1909; Francis D., b. 1912.

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THE ASTORS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).			2. Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904; issue 1905, a daughter; 1910, a daughter; d. 1912. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	2. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1902.		
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826; m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1896.
		2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron M. de Steura; 2d, Count Wm. Elliot Zborowsky. He was killed April 1, 1903; she d. 1911.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steura. 2. John Herbert Eugene Francois de Steura. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steura. 4. A son, —— Zborowski, b. 1895.
	5. William Astor, b. 1830; d. 1892; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1908.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b. 1876; m. Griswold A. Thompson, 1913. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had issue: James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902; Louise Astor Van Alen, b. 1910. 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1876; d. 1893.	1. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, b. 1881.
		3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858; m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d, George Ogilvy Haig, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880; m. William Phillips, 1910, issue, a daughter, 1912. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, Jan. 21, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888; m. Helen Fargo Squiers, 1912. 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1896.
		4. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885; m. Alice Borland, 1910. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
		5. John Jacob Astor, b. 1864; m. Ava Lowle Willing, 1891; div. 1909; 2d, Madeleine Talmage Force, Sept. 9, 1911. He d. 1912.	1. Wm. Vincent Astor, b. 1891; m. Helen Dinsmore Huntington, 1914. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1912.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dinehart, 1852.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794; d. 1866.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1863.	1. Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Borel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Borel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Milbank; d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Borel, m. Miss Ives.
		2. Eliza Borel; m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Borel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Borel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groenice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1889.	
		2. Alice Wilks; m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keefer. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingsmill, 1891.	
		4. Matthew Astor Wilks, b. 1844; m. Sylvia Green, 1909.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	

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THE ASTORS.—*Continued.*

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
C. Emerson Astor (Continued).	4. Lorna Langdon, b. 1869; m. Delancey Kane, 1892.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1897; m. Mary Hunter, 1927; s. 1896.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1928; m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1948, and had issue: 1. Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1951; 2. Henry Delafield Phelps, b. 1952. 2. Helen Dewey Kane.
		2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1894; m. Eleanor Inglis, 1922; d. 1944.	1. Delancey Inglis Kane.
		3. John James Kane, b. 1894; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1922; he d. 1912.	
		4. Lorna Langdon Kane.	
		5. Henry Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1916.	1. Delancey Kane Jay. 2. Peter Augustus.
		6. Sybil Kent Kane.	
		7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargrave Elliott, 1946; he d. 1946; she m. Capt. Douglas Gi[illegible].	
		8. Samuel Nicholson Ka[illegible]; d. 1906.	
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1871; m. Catherine Livingston, 1867; d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	
	6. Woodbury Langdon, b. 1874; m. Helen Clifford Jones, 1867; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gansdorf Langdon, b. 1896; m. Sophie E. Montgomery, 1892.	1. Sophie E. Langdon, b. 1896; m. Barrett P. Tyler, 1911. 2. Woodbury G. Langdon, Jr. 3. 4. 5. Three younger children.
	7. Cecilia Langdon, b. 1877; m. Jean de Notbeck, 1849.	1. Eugene de Notbeck, b. 1852.	
		2. Cecilia de Notbeck, b. 1856.	
		3. A daughter.	
		4. A son.	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b. 1852; m. Harriet Lowndes, 1850; d. 1886.	1. Marion Langdon, b. 1864; m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891.	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll.
		2. Anne L. Langdon, b. 1866; m. Howard Townsend, 1894.	1. Sophie W. Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend. 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend. 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER.*

Born 1810: married Eliza Davison.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D. Rockefeller, b. 1839; m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864; she d. 1915.	1. Elizabeth Rockefeller, b. 1866; m. Prof. Charles A. Strong, 1889; d. 1906.	1. Margaret Strong, b. 1897.	
	2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871; m. 1901, E. Parmalee Prentice.	1. John R. Prentice, b. 1902.	
		2. Mary Alexandrine Prentice, b. Nov. 29, 1907.	
		3. Spelman Prentice, b. 1911.	
	3. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1872; m. Harold F. McCormick, 1896.	1. John Rockefeller McCormick, b. 1897; d. 1901.	
		2. Harold Fowler McCormick, b. 1898.	
		3. Edith McCormick, b. 1902; d.	
		4. Muriel McCormick, b. 1903.	
		5. Mathilda McCormick, b. 1905.	
	4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. b. 1874, m. Abby Greene Aldrich, 1901.	1. Abby Rockefeller, b. 1903.	
		2. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, b. 1906.	
		3. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, b. 1908.	
		4. Laurance S. Rockefeller, b. 1910.	
		5. Winthrop Rockefeller, b. 1912.	
		6. A son, b. 1918.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m. Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G. Rockefeller, b. 1870; m. Elsie Stillman, 1896.		
	2. Emma Rockefeller, b. 1868; m. Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896.		
	3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878; m. Isabel G. Stillman, 1901.	1. Isabel Rockefeller, b. 1902.	
		2. Avery Rockefeller, b. 1904.	
		3. Winifred Rockefeller, b. 1908.	
		4. Faith Rockefeller, b. 1909.	
		5. Gladys Rockefeller, b. 1910.	
	4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1869; m. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, 1907.		

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THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont; died 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges; 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy; he d. 1913.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866; m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee.	
		2. Eleanor Morgan Satterlee.	
	2. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., b. 1867; m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1899; m. Louise Converse, 1915.	
		2. Jane Norton Morgan.	
		3. Frances Tracy Morgan.	
		4. Henry Sturgis Morgan.	
	3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870; m. 1891, William Pierson Hamilton.	1. Helen Morgan Hamilton.	
		2. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton.	
		3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton.	
		4. Alexander Hamilton.	
		5. Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton	
	4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873.		
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; she d. 1896; he d. 1911.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan	
		2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
	2. Caroline Lucy Morgan		
	3. George D. Morgan; m. Yuki Kato, Jan. 21, 1904; he d. 1915.		
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant.		
	2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns; m. Evelyn Cavendish Bentinck, Feb. 9, 1907.	1. Cynthia Burns, b. 1908.	
		2. George Burns, b. 1911.	
	3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Doris Vernon Harcourt.	
		2. Olivia Harcourt	
		3. Barbara Harcourt.	
		4. William Harcourt	
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846, d. 1858.			
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John H. Morgan; he d. 1912.	1. Ursula Junius Morgan; m. 1906; Rev. Wm. Fitz Simon.		
	2. John Junius Morgan		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford-Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1885, Prince de Galatro Colonna (afterward Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galatro-Colonna.		
	2. Bianca Galatro-Colonna.		
	3. Marco Galatro-Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr., b. Aug. 19, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1898 Katherine Duer; div. 1914; she m. Dr. Joseph Blake.	1. Katherine Mackay, b. 1900.		
	2. Ellin Mackay, b. 1903.		
	3. John Wm. Mackay, b. 1907.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856; d. 1915.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herrman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833, m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer.		
	2. John Francis Havemeyer, m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1909.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer.	
		2. John Francis Havemeyer, Jr.	
	3. Alice Louise Havemeyer, m. Thos. L. Moore, 1910.		
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. ——; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1896.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900.		
	2. William F. Havemeyer, 2d, d. 1904.		
	3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell	4 children.	

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THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. Henry Havemeyer (Continued).	4. Edytha Havemeyer.		
	5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. —— Burnham; d. 1893.		
	6. Harry Havemeyer. d. ——		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1899.			
6. James Havemeyer, b. 1842; m. Delia Comstock, 1870; she d. Nov. 5, 1911; he d. Aug. 24, 1912.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant; div. 1910; he m. 2d. Mrs. Thorburn Barton.		
	2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. Fenelon C. Carton. She d. 1911.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay; he died 1900; she d. Nov., 1912.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall.	1. Charles W. Hall.	
		2. Archibald Maclay Hall.	
		3. Hector Craig Hall.	
	2. Agnes Craig Maclay.		
	3. Wm. F. Havemeyer Maclay. m. May Yourtee.		
	4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay. d.		
	5. Archibald Maclay.		
	6. Laura Grace Maclay.		
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874. d. 1893.	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer.		
	2. Loomis Havemeyer.		
9. William Frederick Havemeyer, b. March 31, 1850; m. Josephine Harmon, 1877; she d. 1896; he d. Sept. 1912.	1. Hector H. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. Ray M. Russell, 1902.	1. Dorothy Havemeyer.	
	2. Martha J. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. William R. Willcox, 1905.	1. Josephine Havemeyer Willcox.	
		2. Wm. Frederick Willcox.	
	3. Arthur Havemeyer, b. 1882; m. Clara Herrick, 1906.	1. Martha Havemeyer.	
	4. Raymond Havemeyer, b. 1884.		

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah L. Henderson, 1831; died July 28, 1891.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Frederick Christian Havemeyer; b. 1832; m. 1862, Josephine Hewlett; d. 1910.			
2. Mary O. Havemeyer; b. 1834; m. 1858, J. L. Elder; d. 1865.	1. Frederick H. Elder, b. 1859; died unmarried, 1884.		
	2. Minnie H. Elder, b. 1861; m. McCoskry Butt, 1884.	1. Robert McCoskry Butt; b. 1884.	
		2. Laurence H. Butt; b. 1886.	
3. Charles B. Havemeyer; died in infancy.			
4. George W. Havemeyer; b. 1837; d. 1861; unmarried.			
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m. October 12, 1863, Emily De Lossey; d. April 28, 1897. She d. 1914.	1. Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b. New York, 1864; m. John Mayer, August 1884; d. Mahwah, N. J., 1906. He d. 1912.	1. Emily A. Mayer, b. 1885; m. J. G. Willis, 1906.	1. Jos. G. Willis, Jr., b. 1907.
		2. John Ed. Mayer, b. 1887; m. 1907, Natalie Foote.	1. John Mayer, 3d, b. 1908.
		3. Rowland Mayer, b. 1892; m.	
		4. Joseph Mayer, b. Rome, Italy, 1900.	
	2. Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b. Westchester, N. Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1886.	1. Ed. C. Potter, Jr., b. December, 1886; m. Lina B. Marshall, 1906.	1. Catharine Potter, b. May 17, 1906. 2. Edward C. Potter, 3d, 1909.
		2. Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b. 1887; m. Wm. G. Coogan, 1907.	1. Wm. G. Coogan, b. 1908. 2. Theo. H. Coogan, b. 1909. 3. Emily Coogan, b. 1911. 4. J. J. Coogan, b. 1913. 5. A son, b. 1914.
		3. Emily De Lossey Potter, b. 1889; m. C. H. Jackson, 1911.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912. 2. Chas. H. Jackson, Jr., b. 1913; d. 1914. 3. F. W. Jackson, b. 1915.
		4. Thomas Wyndest Potter, b. 1891.	
		5. Marie Blanche Potter, b. 1893; m. Eugene Cronin, 1913.	1. Marie B. Cronin, b. 1914.
		6. Theodore Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893.	
		7. Charles Robert Potter, b. 1895.	
		8. Julia Blatchford Potter, b. 1896.	

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THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer (Continued).		9. Lillian F. Potter, b. 1899.	
		10. Richard M. B. Potter, b. 1900.	
		11. Eleanor May Potter, b. 1902	
	2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. New York, 1867; m. Camilla Moss, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 2d, b. 1892; m. Jeanette A. MacLean, 1918.	
		2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. 1898.	
	4. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1868; m. Katherine Aymar Sands, 1893.		
	5. Blanche Maximilian Havemeyer, b. Vienna, 1871; m. William Butler Duncan, Jr., 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892; m. Louis Noel, 1912.	
		2. David Duncan, b. 1893.	
		3. Dorothy Duncan, b. 1901.	
		4. Wm. B. Duncan, 2d, b. 1903.	
	6. Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b. 1872; m. Perry Tiffany, 1894; 2d, H. F. Godfrey, 1906.	1. Marion Tiffany, b. 1895.	
		2. Theo. Perry Tiffany, b. 1897.	
		3. H. F. Godfrey, Jr., b. 1906.	
	7. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m. Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1. Carlotta Havemeyer, b. 1901.	
		2. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1903.	
		3. Florence Havemeyer, b. 1906.	
		4. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 4th; b. 1909.	
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut-Com. Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie E. Winslow, b. 1900.	
		2. Henry Cameron McRae Winslow, b. 1901.	
		3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1903.	
		4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904.	
		5. John Winslow, b. 1908.	
		6. Arthur Winslow, b. 1913.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1879; m. Lillie Harriman Travers, 1906.		
6. Kate B. Havemeyer; b. 1843; m. Louis J. Belloni, Jr., 1863.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni; b. 1864; d. 1905.		
	2. Kate H. Belloni; m. Laurence Griffith.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith.	
		2. Catherine H. Griffith.	
	3. Sadie H. Belloni.		
	4. George (Miss) H. Belloni; m. Dr. George E. McLaughlin.	1. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	
7. Thos. J. Havemeyer, b. 1845; d. 1899.			
8. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. 1908; m. Mary L. Elder, 1870; 2d, Louisine Waldron Elder, 1883, d. Dec. 4, 1907.	1. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1884; m. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 1907.	1. Fredericka L. Frelinghuysen, b. 1909.	
		2. George Frelinghuysen, b. 1911.	
	2. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1886; m. Doris Anna Dick, Feb. 28, 1911.	1. Doris Havemeyer, b. 1912.	
		2 Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1913	
		3. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1914.	
	3. Electra Havemeyer, b. 1888; m. James Watson Webb, 1910.	1. Electra Webb, b. 1910.	
		2. S. B. Webb, b. 1912.	
		3. Lelia Webb, b. 1913.	
9. Sarah Louise Havemeyer; b. 1849; m. Frederick Wendell Jackson, 1884.	1. Charles H. Jackson, b. 1885; m. Emily De Loosey Potter, 1911.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912.	
		2. Chas. H. Jackson, Jr., b. 1913.	
	2. Louise A. Jackson, b. 1887; m. J. B. Cornell, 1912.	1. J. B. Cornell, b. 1914.	
10. Warren H. Havemeyer, b. 1849; d. 1851.			

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Nannie D. Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868; m. 1890, Albertine Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905; she m. M. Drummond; she d. 1915.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893; m. Evelyn Marshall, 1915.		
	2. Henry Field, b. 1895.		
	3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1901.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897.		
	2. David Field Beatty, b. 1905.		
	3. Peter Beatty, b. 1910.		

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THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.

Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1856; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Kent, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882.	
		2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 22, 1884.	
		3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 3, 1887.	
		4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881; she died March 23, 1909.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3d, b. March 10, 1882.	
		2. Griswold L., b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffern Taller, 1892; 2d, Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 5, 1907.	1. Lorillard Taller, b. Dec 25, 1897.	
		2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904.	
		3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman; d. 1910.	1. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Edith Norman Hunter, 1914.		
	2. George L. Lorillard.		
	3. Beekman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle. She d. 1912.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhorn.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands.	1. Harold A. Sands.	
		2. Anita L. Sands.	
	2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven.	1. Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
	3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.		
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 186[illegible].	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 189[illegible].		
	2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870.		
	3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery; div. 1904; m. 2d, Henry T. Coventry, 1907.	1. Lawrence McCreery, 1896.	
		2. Victor H. Coventry, 1909.	
		3. A son, b. 1911.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey.		
	2. Mary L. Barbey; m. Alfred Seton, Jr.	1. Marie Seton.	
		2. Helen Seton.	
		3. Henry Seton.	
	3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, Ambrose Lanfear Norrie. He d. 1912.	1. Lanfear Norrie.	
		2. Emily Rita Norrie.	
		3. Valerie Norrie.	
	4. Helene Barbey; m. Count Hermann de Pourtales.	1. Irene Pourtales.	
		2. Alex. Pourtales.	
		3. Jacquelin Pourtales.	
	5. Eva Barbey; m. Baron Andre de Neuflize.	1. Marie Madeline de Neuflize.	
	6. Rita Barbey.		
	7. Pierre L. Barbey.		
7. Catherine Lorillard; m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Stevenson; d. 1903.		
	2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.	
		2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1887, Louise Whitfield.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie, b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including the family of his late brother Thomas at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

THE ARMOURS.

DESCENDANTS OF PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

Born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married, 1862, Malvina Belle Ogden; died Jan. 6, 1901.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Jonathan Ogden Armour, b. 1863; m. Lolita Sheldon.	1. Lolita, b. 1896.		
2. Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., b. 1869; m. 1890; d. 1900.	1. Philip Danforth Armour, 2d, b. 1894.		
	2. Lester Armour, b. 1896.		

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THE HARRIMANS.

DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

Born February 25, 1848, son of Rev. Orlando Harriman; married Mary Williamson Averell; died 1909.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Edw. N. Harriman, d. in infancy.			
2. Mary Harriman, b. 1881; m. Chas. Cary Rumsey, 1910.	1. Chas. Cary Rumsey, Jr., b. 1911. 2. Mary A. H. Rumsey, b. 1913.		
3. Cornelia Harriman, b. 1885; m. Robt. Livingston Gerry, 1908.	1. Elbridge T. Gerry, Jr., b. 1909. 2. Robt. L. Gerry, Jr., b. 1911. 3. Edw. H. Gerry and Henry A. Gerry, b. 1914.		
4. Carol Averell Harriman, b. 1889.			
5. Wm. Averell Harriman, b. 1891; m. Kitty Lanier Lawrance, 1915.			
6. Edward Roland Noel Harriman, b. 1895.			

THE DU PONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT.

Born 1739; married, 1766, Marie Louise Le Dee; died 1817.

First Generation—Victor Marie, b. 1767; m. 1794, Gabrielle Josephine de la Fitte de Pelleport; d. 1827.
Eleuthere Irenee, b. 1772; m. 1791, Sophie Madeleine Dalmas; d. 1834.

Second Generation.	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation.†
Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1796, m. 1817, Nathaniel Clifford; d. 1869.	Mary Van Dyke, b. 1828; d. 1909.	Victor, Jr., b. 1852; m. 1880, Josephine Anderson; d. 1911.	Victor, 3d, b. 1882; m. 1906, Eliza T. Everett.
	Victor, b. 1829; m. 1851, Alice Hounsfield, d. 1888.	Mary Lammot, b. 1854, m. 1st, 1878, William du Pont; 2d, 1893; Willard Saulsbury.	
Charles Irenee, b. 1797; m. 1st, 1824, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke; 2d, 1841, Ann Ridgeley; he died 1869.	Charles Irenee, Jr., b. 1830; m. 1862, Mary S. du Pont; d. 1873.	Ethel, b. 1857; m. 1890, H. M. Barksdale.	
	Amelia Josephine, b. 1832; d. 1833.	Charles Irenee, b. 1859, d. 1903.	
Samuel Francis, b. 1799; d. 1799.	Nicholas Van Dyke, b. 1833; d. 1834.	Samuel Francis, b. 1861; d. 1862.	
Samuel Francis, b. 1803; m. 1833, Sophie Madeline du Pont; d. 1865.	Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1842; m. 1868, Eugene du Pont.	Alice, b. 1863; m. 1889, Thomas Coleman du Pont.	
Julia Sophie, b. 1806; m. 1824, Irvine Shubrick; d. 1855.	Henry Ridgeley, b. 1848; d. 1893.	Samuel Francis, b. 1865; d. 1893.	
		Greta, b. 1868; d. 1878.	
		Sophie, b. 1871; m. 1904, Bruce Ford.	
		Renee de Pelleport, b. 1874; m. 1904, Leroy Harvey.	
		Victorine Antoinette, b. 1865; d. 1876.	
		Charles F. Phillip, b. 1868; d. 1888.	
		Anne Cazenove, b. 1860; m. 1886, Abel m Waller; d. 1899.	Madeleine, b. 1887; m. 1st, 1907, John Bancroft, Jr.; 2d, 1913, Max Heibler.
Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1792; m. 1813, Ferdinand Bauduy; d. 1891.	Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1825; m. 1849, Peter Kemble; d. 1887.	Marguerite Lammot, b. 1862; m. 1881, Cazenove G. Lee.	Bessie, b. 1889.
Lucille, b. 1791; d. 1795.	Emma Paulina, b. 1827; d. 1914.	Alfred Irenee, b. 1864; m. 1st, 1887, Bessie Gardner; 2d, 1907, Alicia H. Bradford.	Alfred Victor, b. 1900.
Evelina Gabrielle, b. 1796; m. 1816, James Antoine Bidermann; d. 1863.	Eleuthere Irenee, b. 1829; m. 1858, Charlotte S. Henderson, d. 1877.		Victorine Elsie, b. 1903.
	Lammot, b. 1831; m. 1865, Mary Belin; d. 1884.	Maurice, b. 1866; m. 1889, Margaret FitzGerald.	Samuel, b. 1910; d. 1910.
Alfred Victor, b. 1798; m. 1824, Margaretta Elizabeth Lammot; d. 1856.	Alfred Victor, b. 1833; d. 1893.	Louis Cazenove, b. 1868; d. 1899.	Eleuthera Paulina, b. 1912; d. 1912.
Eleuthera, b. 1806; m. 1834, Thomas M. Smith; d. 1876.	Mary Sophie, b. 1834; m. 1862, Charles I. du Pont, Jr.; d. 1869.	Isabella, d'Andelot, b. 1866; d. 1871.	Charlotte Louise, b. 1893.
			Gerald FitzGerald, b. 1895.
Sophia Madeleine, b. 1810, m. 1833, Samuel Francis du Pont; d. 1888.	Bidermann, b. 1837; m. 1861, Ellen S. Coleman.	Louise d'Andelot, b. 1868; m. 1904, Charles Copeland.	Nesta Pamela, b. 1903.
		Pierre Samuel, b. 1870; m. 1915, Alice Belin.	Henry Belin, b. 1896.
Henry, b. 1812; m. 1837, Louisa Gerhard; d. 1889.	Henry Algernon, b. 1838; m. 1874, Mary P. Foster.	Sophia Madeleine, b. 1871; d. 1894.	Edward Bradford, b. 1899; d. 1900.
	Evelina, b. 1840.		Lisa, b. 1900; d. 1900.
Alexis Irenee, b. 1816; m. 1836, Joanna M. Smith; d. 1857.	Ellen Eugenia, b. 1843; m. 1872, Alexander D. Irving; d. 1907.	Henry Belin, b. 1873; m. 1897, Eleuthera Bradford; d. 1909.	Samuel Hallock, b. 1901.
			Paulina, b. 1903.
	Louisa Gerhard, b. 1845; d. 1862.	William Kemble, b. 1875; m. 1899, Ethel P. Hallock; d. 1907.	Wilhelmina Haedrick, b. 1906.
	Sam, b. 1847; m. 1871, John Dyer; d. 1878.	Irenee, b. 1876, m. 1900, Irene S. du Pont.	Irene Sophie, b. 1900.
	Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1849; m. 1877, A. L. Foster.	Mary A. Belin, b. 1878; m. 1904, William W. Laird.	Margaretta Lammot, b. 1902.
	Sophia Madeleine, b. 1851; m. 1873, T. P. Chandler.	Lammot, b. 1884, m. 1908, Natalie D. Wilson.	Constance Simons, b. 1904.
			David, b. 1906; d. 1908.
			Eleanor, b. 1907.
	Mary Constance, b. 1854; d. 1854.	Isabella Mathieu, b. 1882; m. 1906, Hugh R. Sharp.	Doris, b. 1909.

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THE DU PONTS—Continued.

[illegible]	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation.
[illegible]	[illegible] b. 1835; m. 1st, 1859, [illegible] du Pont; 2d, 1897, [illegible] Bergen.	Margaretta Lammot, b. [illegible]; m. E. B. M. Carpenter.	[illegible]
	[illegible] Elizabeth, b. 1838; m. [illegible], Benjamin Coleman; d. [illegible].	Margaretta Elizabeth, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Eleuer D. [illegible].	[illegible]
	[illegible] b. 1840; m. 1866, Amelia [illegible] du Pont; d. 1909.	Thomas Coleman, b. [illegible], m. 1899, Alice du Pont.	[illegible]
	[illegible] Irenee, b. 1843; m. 1st, [illegible], Margaretta E. Gilpin; m. 1879, Elizabeth C. Bradford; he died 1904.	Lammot Bidermann, b. [illegible]; m. 1st, [illegible]; m. 1912, Elizabeth [illegible].	[illegible]
	Irene Sophie, b. 1846; m. [illegible], Edward C. Dommick; d. [illegible].	[illegible] b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Henry F. [illegible].	[illegible]
	Kwetuera Paulina, b. 1847; m. 1879, Edward G. Bradford; d. 1906.	[illegible] Irene Sophie, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Henry A. [illegible].	[illegible]
	Francis Gurney, b. 1849; m. 1871, Elise W. [illegible]; d. 1906.	[illegible] Paulina, b. [illegible] d. [illegible].	[illegible]
	Thomas Mackie, b. 1851; d. [illegible].	[illegible] Francis I. du Pont, [illegible].	[illegible]
	Joanna Maria, b. 1856; m. 1881, Edward C. Dommick; d. [illegible].	[illegible] Francis G. du Pont, b. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Henry Francis, b. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Irenee, b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Paul Irenee, b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] F. Sophie, b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Marion, b. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] William, Jr., b. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Ann Gregory, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], William C. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Alexis Irenee, b. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Mary Van Dyke, b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Eugenia, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Edwin Pyle.	[illegible]
		[illegible] Ann du Elizabeth, b. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Julia Sophie, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], James V. Andrews.	[illegible]
		[illegible] Alice Eugenia, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Julian [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Phillip Francis, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Ellsworth B. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Elizabeth Bradford, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Don Thomas F. Bayard.	[illegible]
		[illegible] Eugene Eleuthere, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Kwetuera [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Francis Irenee, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Marianna [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Eleanor Bell, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Alfred I. Pyle.	[illegible]
		[illegible] Irene Sophie, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Irenee du Pont.	[illegible]
		[illegible] Annie Felix, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Mary [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Ernest, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Josephine L. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Lottie, b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Theodore Irenee, b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Reginald [illegible], b. [illegible]; d. [illegible].	[illegible]
		[illegible] Eleuthere Pierre, b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Jane L. Pardee, Jr.	[illegible]
		[illegible] Archibald M. L., b. [illegible]; m. [illegible], Francis [illegible].	[illegible]

[illegible]

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THE BELMONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Born at Alzey, Germany, Dec. 8, 1816; married, 1849, Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1851; m. 1899, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. 1st, 1881, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1896; m. 2d, Eleanor Robson, 1910.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882, m. Alice W. deGoicouria, 1906.	1. Bessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
		2. August Belmont, 3d., b. 1909.	
		3. Alice de G. Belmont, b. 1910.	
		4. Cecilia Belmont, b. 1913.	
		5. Barbara Caroline Belmont, b. 1915.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888, m. Ethel Lorraine, 1912; sep. 1914.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892; m. Margaret Frances Andrews, 1915.		
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1883; 2d, Alva M. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudfit Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jane P. Belmont; b. 1856; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899.		
	3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Olive Cecilia Paget.		
	2. Dorothy Windham Paget.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Joan Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1905.		
	2. John Hay Whitney, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney; m. Willard Straight, 1911.	1. Whitney Willard Straight, b. Nov. 6, 1912.		
	2. Girl, b. Aug. 2, 1914.		
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904; she died 1913.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868, m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909.		
	2. Son, b. July 1, 1910.		
	3. Son, born Feb. 25, 1912.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
	2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908.		
	3. John Campbell, b. 1909; d. 1911.		
	4. Nancy A. Campbell, b. 1913.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk.	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906.		
	2. Cecil, b. 1908.		
	3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

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THE DU PONTS—*Continued.*

Second Generation.‡	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation.†
The du Ponts—Continued.	William, b. 1855; m. 1st, 1878, Mary L. du Pont; 2d, 1892, Annie Rodgers.	Margaretta Lammot, b. 1884; m. R. R. M. Carpenter.	Marianna, b. 1911.
			Octavia, b. 1913.
			Lucille, b. 1915.
	Frances Elizabeth, b. 1838; m. 1861, Leighton Coleman; d. 190[illegible].	Margaretta Elizabeth, b. 1862; m. 1888, Michael B. Coleman.	Natalie Wilson, b. 1904.
			Mary Belin, b. 1907.
			Esther Wilson, b. 1908.
			Lammot, b. 1909.
			Pierre Samuel, b. 1911.
			Edith, b. 1913.
			Alexandrine de Montchanin, b. 1915.
	Eugene, b. 1840; m. 1866, Amelia E. du Pont; d. 1902.	Thomas Coleman, b. 1863, m. 1889, Alice du Pont.	Ellen, b. 1888.
			Alice, b. 1891; m. 1912, Paul E. Wilson.
			Francis Victor, b. 1894.
			Renee de Pelleport, b. 1897.
			Eleuthere Irenee, b. 1903.
			Aileen Madeleine, b. 1893.
			Ethel Bidermann, b. 1896.
			Victorine, b. 1900.
			James Quinn, b. 1902.
			Bidermann Thomas, b. 1904.
			Rosina, b. 1907.
			Ellen Coleman, b. 1909.
			Dora Prichard, b. 1911.
			William Bayard, b. 1915.
			Dulcinea Ophelia, b. 1909.
			Phyllis Moxham, b. 1915.
			Emile Francis, b. 189[illegible].
			Hubert Irenee, b. 1900.
			Elise, b. 19[illegible]2.
			Francis, b. 1903.
			Edmond, b. 1906.
			Alfred Rhett, b. 190[illegible].
			Alexis Irenee, b. 1908.
			Alexis Felix, Jr., b. 1906.
			Lydia Chichester, b. 1907.
			Richard Chichester, b. 1911.
			Alice Frances, b. 1912.
			Eugene, 3d, b. 1914.
			Ernest, Jr., b. 1903.
			Alberta Brinton, b. 1907.
			Josephine, b. 1915.
			Eleuthere Paul, Jr., b. 1911.
			Francis G., b. 1912.
			Stephen, b. 1915.
			Elizabeth Frances, b. 1906.
			Mary Jane, b. 1914.
	Frances Elizabeth, b. 1838; m. 1861, Leighton Coleman; d. 190[illegible].	Antoine Bidermann, b. 1865; m. 1st, 1892, Ethel Clark; 2d, 1913, Elizabeth Hibbs.	
	Eugene, b. 1840; m. 1866, Amelia E. du Pont; d. 1902.	Dora, b. 1867; m. 1886, Harry R. Phillips; d. 1891.	
		Zara, b. 1869.	
		Pauline, b. 1871; m. 1895, Henry F. Baldwin.	
		Evan Morgan, b. 1872; m. 1901, Helen A. Quinn.	
		Catherine Barthelimie Pauline, b. 1875; d. 1876.	
		Louisa Evelina, b. 1877; m. 1900, Francis B. Crowninshield.	
		Antoine Irenee, b. 1879; d. 1879.	
		Henry Francis, b. 1880.	
		Pierre Irenee, b. 188[illegible]2; d. 1889.	
		Paul Louis, b. 188[illegible]; d. 1883.	
		Anne V. Sophie, b. 1885; d. 1886.	
		Marion, b. 1894.	
		William, Jr., b. 1896.	
	Alexis Felix, b. 1843; m. 1st, 1867, Margaretta E. Gilpin; 2d, 1875, Elizabeth C. Bradford; he died 1904.	Ann Ridgeley, b. 1867; m. 1894, William C. Peyton.	
		Alexis Irenee, b. 1869.	
		Mary Van Dyke, b. 1871; d. 1871.	
		Eugene, b. 1873; m. 1913, Ethel Pyle.	
		Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1876.	
		Julia Sophie, b. 1877; m. 1903, James N. Andrews.	
		Alice Eugenie, b. 1878; m. 1907, Julian Ortis.	
		Phillip Francis, b. 1878; m. 1905, Elizabeth B. Horner.	
		Elizabeth Bradford, b. 1880; m. 1908, Thomas F. Bayard.	
		Eugene Eleuthere, b. 1882; m. 1908, Katedulwee Moxham.	
		Francis Irenee, b. 1873; m. 1897, Marianna Rhett.	
		Eleanor Ball, b. 1875; m. 1897, Robeson L. Perot.	
		Irene Sophie, b. 1877; m. 1900, Irenee du Pont.	
		Alexis Felix, b. 1879; m. 1902, Mary Chichester.	
		Ernest, b. 1880; m. 1903, Josephine L. Brinton.	
		Lionel, b. 1882; d. 1882.	
		Theodore Hume, b. 1884; d. 1911.	
		Reginald Ashby, b. 1885; d. 1885.	
		Eleuthere Paul, b. 1887; m. 1910, Jean K. Foulke, Jr.	
		Archibald M. L., b. 1889; m. 1911, Elizabeth Heyward.	

*A daughter, Mrs. W. C. Rudd, had a daughter, Laura Rudd, born 1862, died 1907. Another son, Frank R. Rockefeller, born 1849, had five children, three of whom are living. They are Mrs. John Porter Brock, Mrs. Walter Scott Bowler and Mrs. M. A. G. Bolivar. Previous ancestors:—John Rockefeller born in Germany in 1634. Johann Peter, his son, born in Germany in 1662. This man emigrated to America with his cousin Diell, and from these two all the Rockefellers in the country are descended. Peter Rockefeller, his son, born in Segendorf, Germany, in 1711. He married Mary Bellis. William, their son, born in Amwell, N. J., in 1756. He married Christina Rockefeller, who was a daughter of Simeon, who was a granddaughter of Diell, the other emigrant.

†Sixth Generation—Victor, 4th, b. 1911. Emily Tyson, b. 1913. ‡For first generation see preceding page.

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1. Perry Belmont, b. 1851; m. 1899, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. 1st, 1881, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898; m. 2d, Eleanor Robson, 1910.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882, m. Alice W. deGoicouria, 1906.	1. Bessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
		2. August Belmont, 3d., b. 1909.	
		3. Alice de G. Belmont, b. 1910.	
		4. Cecilia Belmont, b. 1913.	
		5. Barbara Caroline Belmont, b. 1915.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888, m. Ethel Lorraine, 1912; sep. 1914.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892; m. Margaret Frances Andrews, 1915.		
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1883; 2d, Alva M. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudfit Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1867.			
6. Jane P. Belmont; b. 1856; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899.		
	3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Olive Cecilia Paget.		
	2. Dorothy Windham Paget.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Joan Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1905.		
	2. John Hay Whitney, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney; m. Willard Straight, 1911.	1. Whitney Willard Straight, b. Nov. 6, 1912.		
	2. Girl, b. Aug. 2, 1914.		
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904; she died 1913.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868, m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909.		
	2. Son, b. July 1, 1910.		
	3. Son, born Feb. 25, 1912.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
	2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908.		
	3. John Campbell, b. 1909; d. 1911.		
	4. Nancy A. Campbell, b. 1913.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk.	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906.		
	2. Cecil, b. 1908.		
	3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

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THE AMERICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRES—*Continued.*

THE GOELETS.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1809; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1869; d. April 27, 1899. She d. 1912.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880.		
	2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846, m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904; div. 1914.	1. Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907	
		2. Peter Gerry Goelet, b. 1911.	
	2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.	1. A son, b. 1913.	

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

This association is a purely patriotic and in no sense a partisan society. It has been formed in the conviction that the opposition recently manifested in so many ways to the institutions of representative government established by the Constitution of the United States is the result in part of ignorance of the significance and value of the constitutional guarantees, and in the equally firm conviction that unlimited experiment in social legislation is a menace not only to these institutions and these guarantees, but to the permanent existence of real self-government. The primary aim of the association is to preserve these institutions and these guarantees, first, by explaining their meaning, and, second, by demanding a sufficiently deliberate consideration of proposals of change in the National Constitution to warrant a reasoned acceptance of them before their adoption. *Chairman*—David Jayne Hill. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson. *Secretary*—Charles Ray Dean. Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE FORTY IMMORTALS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.*

	Year Elected.	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1886	Othénin P. de Cléron, Comte d'Haussonville	Gurcy, 1843	Caro.
2	1890	Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
3	1891	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	Octave Feuillet.
4	1892	Ernest Lavisse	Nouvion, 1842	Jurien de la Gravière.
5	1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852	Maxime Du Camp.
6	1896	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France)	Paris, 1844	Comte de Lesseps.
7	1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853	Challemel-Lacour.
8	1899	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859	Henri Meilhac.
9	1899	Paul Deschanel	Brussels, 1856	Hervé.
10	1900	Auguste Emile Faguet	La Roche, 1847	Cherbuliez.
11	1901	Edmond Rostand	Marseilles, 1868	Bornier.
12	1903	Frédéric Masson	Paris, 1847	Gaston Paris.
13	1903	René Bazin	Angers, 1853	Legouve.
14	1905	Etienne Lamy	Cize, 1845	Gerárd.
15	1906	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot	St. Omer, 1842	D'Andiffret Pasquier.
16	1906	Maurice Barrés	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
17	1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1860	Sorel.
18	1907	Marquis de Ségur	Paris, 1853	Rousse.
19	1908	Francis Charmes	Aurillac, 1848	Berthelot.
20	1908	Jean Richepin	Medea, Algeria, 1848	Theuriet.
21	1909	Raymond Poincaré	Bar-le-Duc, 1860	Gebhardt.
22	1909	Eugène Brieux	Paris, 1858	Halévy.
23	1909	Jean Aicard	Toulon, 1848	Coppée.
24	1909	René Doumic	Paris, 1860	Boissier.
25	1909	Marcel Prévost	Paris, 1862	Sardou.
26	1910	Monsigneur Duchesne	Saint-Servan, 1843	Mathieu.
27	1911	Henri de Régnier	Honfleur, 1864	Melchior de Vogüe.
28	1911	Denys Cochin	Paris, 1851	Comte Vandal.
29	1912	Hubert Lyautey	Nancy, 1854	Count H'ry Houssaye
30	1912	Emile Boutroux	Mon'uge (Seine) 1845	Hippolyte Langlois.
31	1914	Alfred Capus	Ais-en-Prov., 1857	Henri Poincaré.
32	1914	de La Gorce	Vannes, 1846	Thureau-Dangin.
33	1914	Bergson	Paris, 1859	Emile Ollivier.
34	....	Vacant	.....	
35	....	Vacant	.....	
36	....	Vacant	.....	
37	....	Vacant	.....	
38	....	Vacant	.....	
39	....	Vacant	.....	
40	....	Vacant	.....	

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the Secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The office is at present vacant. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

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Painting and Sculpture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.
1899. Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
1914. Aitken, Robert, 147 Columbus Avenue.
1899. Barse, George R., Jr., 7 West 43d Street.
1914. Beal, Gifford R., 27 West 67th Street.
1902. Beaux, Cecilia, 132 E. 19th Street.
1894. Beckwith, J. Carroll, 57 West 45th Street.
1913. Bellows, Geo. W., 146 East 19th Street.
..... Betts, Louis, 119 East 19th Street.
1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
1888. Blashfield, Edwin H., Carnegie Hall.
1863. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris, France.
1908. Brush, George De Forest, Dublin, N. H.
1907. Bunce, William Gedney, Hartford, Ct.
1899. Butler, Howard Russell, 107 Library Place, Princeton.
1913. Calder, Alex Stirling, 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
1890. Chase, William M., 333 Fourth Avenue.
1914. Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
1909. Clark, Walter, Bronxville, N. Y.
1898. Clinedinst, B. West, 7 West 43d Street.
1912. Coffin, William A., 58 West 57th Street.
1908. Cole, Timothy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 320 Central Park West.
1912. Cook, Walter, 3 West 29th Street.
1912. Cooper, Colin C., 222 Central Park South.
1911. Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 130 East 67th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, Bronxville, N. Y.
1904. Curran, C. C., 39 West 67th Street.
1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 222 Central Park South.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., London, England.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville, 222 West 23d Street.
1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 12 West 8th Street.
1883. Dielman, Frederick, Ridgefield, Ct.
1907. Dougherty, Paul, 30 East 57th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Duveneck, Frank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1902. Eakins, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
1912. Emmett, Lydia F., 535 Park Avenue.
1910. Flagg, Montague, 222 Central Park South.
1904. Foster, Ben, 119 East 19th Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
1914. Frieseke, Frederick K., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1913. Garber, Daniel, 1819 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1908. Gilbert, Cass, 11 East 24th Street.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
..... Granville-Smith, M., 96 Fifth Avenue.
1867. Griswold, C. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1910. Groll, Albert L., 222 Central Park South.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Norwalk, Ct.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, abroad.
1910. Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
1906. Hassam, Childe, 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Hastings, Thomas, 225 Fifth Avenue.
1911. Hawthorne, Chas. W., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1863. Hennessy, W. J., abroad.
1906. Henri, Robert, 10 Gramercy Park.
1869. Henry, E. L., 222 West 23d Street.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1899. Inness, George, Jr., Cragsmoor, N. Y.
..... Johansen, John C., 5 East 9th Street.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.

Elected.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 58 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Ct.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1909. Konti, Isidore, Yonkers, N. Y.
1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.
1897. Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.
1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W., France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A., College Point, L. I.
1876. Magrath, William, England.
1885. Maynard, George W., 3321 Giles Place.
1910. Mead, William R., 101 Park Avenue.
1906. Meichers, Gari, 222 West 59th Street.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
..... Miller, Richard E., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1894. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, 57 West 45th Street.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, Washington, Ct.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Niehaus, Charles H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Coscob, Ct.
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1909. Pennell, Joseph, London, England.
1869. Perry, E. Wood, 317 West 29th Street.
1911. Platt, Chas. A., 11 East 24th Street.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 222 Central Park South.
1912. Prellwitz, Henry, Peconic, N. Y.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 168 East 51st Street.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Reid, Robert, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1914. Ritschel, William, 253 West 42d Street.
1911. Robinson, Wm. S., 202 West 74th Street.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., Englewood, N. J.
1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, National Arts Club.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1905. Smedley, Wm. T., 58 West 57th Street.
1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 253 West 42d Street.
1911. Symons, Gardner, 119 East 19th Street.
1911. Taft, Lorado, Chicago, Ill.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott H., Monadnock, N. H.
1913. Thorne, William, Carnegie Hall.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 347 Madison Avenue.
1891. Tyron, D. W., Harperly Hall, Central Park W.
1886. Turner, C. Y., 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
1909. Van Laer, A. T., Litchfield, Ct.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1899. Volk, Douglas, Center Lovell, Me.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 12 West 8th Street.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 550 Fifth Avenue.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1911. Waugh, Fred. J., Montclair, N. J.
1911. Weinman, Adolph A., 441 West 21st Street.
1886. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., Providence, R. I.
1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Wiggins, Carleton, Carnegie Hall.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street.
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1908. Wolf, Henry, 146 East 81st Street.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Anderson, Karl, Saugatuck, Ct.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Square South.
Bacon, Henry, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Baer, Wm. J., 226 Central Park West.
Ballin, Hugo, Saugatuck, Ct.
Beach, Chester, 207 East 17th Street.
Beal, Reynolds, Newburgh, N. Y.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Bicknell, Frank A., 58 West 57th Street.
Bittinger, Chas., 33 West 67th Street.
Blakelock, Ralph Albert, 403 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blumenschein, Ernest L., 58 West 57th Street.
Blumenschein, Mary Greene, 58 West 57th Street.
Bogert, George H. 204 West 55th Street.
Borglum, Solon H., Norwalk, Ct.
Boring, Wm. A., 32 Broadway.
Boston, Joseph H., Carnegie Hall.

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Boyle, John J., 221 West 64th Street.
Brandegee, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
Breckenridge, Hugh H., 10 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Brown, Chas. F., Chicago, Ill.
Brunner, Arnold W., 101 Park Avenue.
Burroughs, Bryson, 50 East 86th Street.
Burroughs, Edith W., Hillside Avenue, Flushing
Carlson, John F., Woodstock, N. Y.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Clarkson, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Coman, Mrs. Charlotte B., 939 Eighth Avenue.
Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
Cox, Louise, 130 East 67th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Cram, Ralph Adams, 33 West 42d Street.
Crowninshield, Frederick, abroad.
Cushing, Howard Gardner, 80 West 40th Street.
Dallin, Cyrus E., Arlington Heights, Mass.
Day, Francis, West Stockbridge, Mass.
Day, Frank Miles, Philadelphia, Pa.
De Haven, F., 257 West 86th Street.
Drake, W. H., 30 East 63d Street.
Dufner, Edward, 318 West 57th Street.
Earle, L. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.
Flanagan, John, 1931 Broadway.
Foote, Will Howe, Old Lyme, Ct.
Franzen, August, 222 Central Park South.
Frazer, James E., 3 MacDougal Alley.
Frazier, Kenneth, 80 West 40th Street.
Freedlander, J. H., 244 Fifth Avenue.
Fry, Sherry Edmundson, 147 Columbus Avenue.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, 40 Washington Square.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Gauley, Robert David, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Genth, Lillian M., 27 West 67th Street.
Glackens, Wm. J., 29 Washington Square.
Green, Frank Russell, 14 West 12th Street.
Griffin, Walter, Paris, France.
Grover, Oliver D., Chicago, Ill.
Haggin, Ben Ali, 121 Madison Avenue.
Hardenbergh, H. J., 47 West 31th Street.
Hays, William J., Millbrook, N. Y.
Herter, Albert, 130 East 67th Street.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Howard, John Galen, San Francisco, Cal.
Hubbell, Henry S., 1 Lexington Avenue.
Hyde, William H., 66 East 91st Street.
Ipsen, Ernest L., 257 West 86th Street.
Jongers, Alphonse, 40 West 59th Street.
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
La Farge, C. Grant, 25 Madison Square North.
Lawson, Ernest, 23 MacDougal Alley.
Lie, Jonas, 154 West 55th Street.
Longman, Evelyn, 11 East 14th Street.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Low, Mrs. Mary Fairchild, Bronxville, N. Y.
Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
MacEwen, Walter, abroad.
Manship, Paul, 27 Lexington Avenue.
Marsh, Fred Dana, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Martiny, Philip, 400 West 23d Street.
McLane, M. Gean, 5 East 9th Street.
Meakin, L. H., Art Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mielatz, C. F. W., 422 West 160th Street.
Moschowitz, Paul, 31 Barclay Street
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
Nichols, Hobart, Bronxville, N. Y.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
O'Donovan, W. R., 590 Eagle Avenue.
Olinsky, Ivan G., 27 West 67th Street.
Olmsted, Frederick L., Brookline, Mass.
Parshall, De Witt, Carnegie Hall.
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, Mass.
Pearson, Joseph T., Jr., 5139 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
Peixotto, Ernest, 58 West 57th Street.
Piccirilli, Attilio, 463 East 142d Street.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Post, W. Merritt, West Morris, Ct.
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, Peconic, N. Y.
Rice, William M. J., 15 West 67th Street.
Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
Rosen, Chas., New Hope, Pa.
Rungius, Carl, 253 West 42d Street.
Ryder, Chauncey F., 24 West 59th Street.
Sartain, William, 130 West 57th Street.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sewell, R. V. V., Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Shrady, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
Speicher, Eugene, 253 West 42d Street.
Spencer, Robert, Lambertville, N. J.
Steele, T. C., Belmont, Ind.
Sterner, Albert, 24 Gramercy Park.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tanner, Henry O., abroad.
Trowbridge, S. B. P., 527 Fifth Avenue.
Turner, Helen M., 207 East 17th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Walker, C. Howard, Boston, Mass.
Warner, Everett L., 146 West 55th Street.
Webb, J. Louis, 32 East 42d Street.
Wendt, Wm., Los Angeles, Cal.
Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Young, Chas. Morris, Washington.
Young, Mahonri, 1931 Broadway.

COUNCIL.

President—J. Alden Weir. *Vice-President*—Howard Russell Butler. *Corresponding Secretary*—Harry W. Watrous. *Recording Secretary*—Charles C. Curran. *Treasurer*—Francis C. Jones. Adolph A. Weinman, Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, William A. Coffin, Robert I. Aitken, Frederick W. Kost.

The addresses given in the list refer to the city of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the academy, corner Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

President—Herbert Adams. *Vice-Presidents*—Lloyd Warren, A. A. Weinman. *Secretary*—Robert I. Aitken. *Treasurer*—I. Wyman Drummond. Class expiring May, 1916: William A. Boring, Charles Grafly, John Flanagan, Janet Scudder, John De Witt Warner, Mahonri Young. Class expiring May, 1917: Robert I. Aitken, Albert Jaegers, H. Augustus Lukeman, H. A. MacNeil, Evarts Tracy, and Albert Weinert. Class expiring May, 1918: Herbert Adams, I. Wyman Drummond, A. A. Weinman, Lloyd Warren, Edward McCartan, and Edmond T. Quinn. Headquarters, 212 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart., K. C. V. O. *Keeper and Librarian*—A. C. Gow. *Treasurer*—Sir Aston Webb. *Secretary*—W. R. M. Lamb. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.

Honorary Retired Academicians: 1869, Sant, James, C. V. O.; 1878, Yeamos, Wm. Frederick.

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ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1914 Blomfield, Reginald.
1891 Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
1908 Clausen, George.
1910 Cope, Arthur Stockdale.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1913 Drury, E. A. B.
1915 Farquharson, Joseph.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1902 Frampton, Sir George J.
1891 Gow, Andrew C.
1881 Graham, Peter.
1910 Hacker, Arthur.
1910 Hemy, Charles N.
1896 Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart.
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1912 La Thangue, Henry H.
1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1905 Murray, David.
1881 Ouless, Walter William.
1911 Parsons, Alfred.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John, Bart., K. C. V. O.
1895 Richmond, Sir William Blake, K.C.B.
1881 Rivière, Briton.
1897 Sargent, John Singer.
1909 Shannon, James J.
1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1911 Smythe, Lionel P.
1906 Solomon, Solomon J.
1887 Stone, Marcus.
1914 Story, George Adolphus.
1888 Thornycroft, Wm. Hamo.
1914 Tuke, Henry S.
1895 Waterhouse, John William.
1903 Waterlow, Sir Ernest A.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., [C.B.
1893 Woods, Henry.
1907 Wyllie, William Lionel.

ASSOCIATES.

Honorary Retired Associate: North, John W.

Bell, R. Anning.
Brangwyn, Frank.
Bundy, Edgar.
Cameron, D. Y.
Colton, William Robert.
Cowper, F. Cadogan.
Fisher, Mark.
George, Sir Ernest.
Hartwell, Charles L.
Henry, George.
Hughes, Stanton H.
Jack, Richard.
Lavery, John.
Llewellyn, William.
Lutyens, Edwin L.
MacKennal, Bertram.
Newton, Ernest.
Olsson, Julius.
Orpen, William.
Pegram, Henry A.
Philpot, Glyn W.
Pomeroy, F. W.
Prior, Edward S.
Shannon, Charles.
Sims, Charles.
Stokes, Adrian.
Stott, Edward.
Strang, William.
Wood, F. Derwent.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

PAINTERS.

Abbott, Elenore P.
Adams, Charles P.
Adolphe, Albert J.
Ahrens, Ellen W.
Bailey, Henry T.
Baker, Martha S.
Barnes, Gertrude J.
Bartlett, Fred E.
Baxter, Martha W.
Beatty, John.
Beaumont, Lilian A.
Bisbing, H. S.
Bogert, George H.
Boggs, Frank M.
Bohm, Max.
Breckenridge, Hugo.
Browne, Charles F.
Burgess, Ida J.
Carter, Charles M.
Cooper, Emma L.
Dabo, Leon.
Davies, Arthur B.
Dawson, Arthur.
Dow, Arthur W.
Eaton, Charles W.
Ertz, Edward F.
Funk, Wilhelm H.
Gay, Walter.
Goldbeck, Walter Dean.
Hale, Philip Leslie.
Harrison, Thomas A.
Haskell, Ernest.
Ives, Halsey C.
Johansen, M. J. M.
Johnston, John H.
Knight, Louis A.
Lamb, Frederick S.
Lawson, E.
Lever, Hayley.
Marr, Carl.
McChesney, Clara T.
McKinstry, Grace E.
Merritt, Mrs. Anna L.
Metcalf, Willard L.
Moran, Edward.
Mosler, Henry.
Needham, Charles A.
Nicolls, Mrs. Rhoda H.
Norton, William E.
Parker, Lawton S.
Perrine, Van Dearing.
Redfield, Edward W.
Robinson, Florence V.
Rolshoven, Julius.
Roseland, Harry.
Rosseau, Percival L.
Sartain, Emily.
Sears, Taber.
Shannon, James J.
Sloan, John.
Sparhawk-Jones, Elix.
Stewart, Julius L.
Thum, Patty Prather.
Vail, Eugene.
Walter, Martha
Webster, Herman A.
Wentworth, Mrs. Cecile D.
Wheeler, Janet D.
Whittaker, John B.
Yeto, Genjire.

SCULPTORS.

Alfano, Vincenzo.
Barnard, George G.
Barnhorn, Clement J.
Bartlett, Paul W.
Berge, Edward.
Bissell, George E.
Borglum, John G. M.
Bracken, Clio H. H.
Brenner, Victor D.
Bringhurst, Robert P.
Brooks, Richard E.
Clews, Henry, Jr.
Donato, Giuseppe.
Elwell, Frank E.
Ezekiel, Moses.
Flanagan, John.
Fraser, James E.
Harley, Charles R.
Harvey, Eli.
Mercer, Henry C.
Miller, Joseph Maxwell.
Partridge, William O.
Perry, Rowland H.
Pietro, C.
Rhind, J. Massey.
Schonhardt, Henri.
Yandell, Enid.
Young, Mahonri M.

ILLUSTRATORS.

Betts, Anna Whelan.
Christy, Howard C.
Corbett, Bertha L.
Fischer, A. O.
Fisher, Harrison.
Flagg, Jas. Montgomery.
Gibson, Charles Dana.
Green, Ella. Shippen.
Gruger, F. G.
Guerin, Jules
Keller, Arthur.
Leyendecker, Frank X.
Leyendecker, Joseph C.
Lowell, Orson.
Morgan, Wallace.
Newell, Peter.
Penfield, Edward.
Preston, May W
Raleigh, Henry.
Reuterdahl, Henry.
Smith, Dan.
Smith, Jessie W.
Stephens, Alice B.
Wenzell, Albert B.
Wilson, Rosa C. O'N.
Wyeth, N. C.
Yohn, Frederick C.
Zogbaum, Rufus F.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the Constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members, and the officers are William Dean Howells, President; William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor and Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, Permanent Secretary.

The following are the present members of the academy:

William Dean Howells
Henry James
Henry Adams
Theodore Roosevelt
John Singer Sargent
Daniel Chester French
John Burroughs
James Ford Rhodes
Horatio William Parker
William Milligan Sloane
Robert Underwood Johnson
George Washington Cable
Andrew Dickson White
Henry van Dyke
William Crary Brownell
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve
Woodrow Wilson
Arthur Twining Hadley
Henry Cabot Lodge
Edwin Howland Blashfield
William Merritt Chase
Thomas Hastings
Hamilton Wright Mabie
Brander Matthews
Thomas Nelson Page
Elihu Vedder
George Edward Woodberry
Kenyon Cox
George Whitefield Chadwick
Abbott Handerson Thayer
Henry Mills Alden
George De Forest Brush
William Rutherford Mead
Bliss Perry
Abbott Lawrence Lowell
James Whitcomb Riley
Nicholas Murray Butler
Paul Wayland Bartlett
Owen Wister
Herbert Adams
Augustus Thomas
Timothy Cole
Cass Gilbert
William Roscoe Thayer
Robert Grant
Frederick Macmonnies
Julian Alden Weir
William Gillette
Paul Elmer More
George Lockhart Rives

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ART PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY HENRY TYRRELL.

THE past year's development and progress of art in America, in some respects of marked significance, relate principally to three diverse influences: (1) The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, with its corollary at San Diego: (2) the European war, and (3) the growing resources and broadening educational scope of the country's art museums.

The World's Fair takes first place, because of its magnitude and the comprehensiveness of its various representative offerings. Its overshadowing importance is in line with the traditional fact that such commemorations—the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, the Columbian Exposition of Chicago, 1892, and the Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis, 1904—have taken their places as historic milestones in the National awakening of art appreciation. They have become more and more a manifestation of beauty, a welding together of practical and ideal, achieved by the co-operation of business men with artists. It is in this sense that the San Francisco fair has achieved its greatest triumph—supplemented by San Diego's special presentation of Spanish Colonial architecture in a way to leave its impress for future time. First and foremost, the whole vast exposition was a pageant of American art—an actual demonstration, in the midst of an international assemblage, of the fact that American architecture, painting, sculpture, and the kindred handicrafts possess the vital urge of original creative energy. The Palace of Fine Arts, the most striking and picturesque of all the buildings on the extensive grounds by the harbor of the Golden Gate, gave up to United States exhibits fully two-thirds of its 120 "galleries," or more or less spacious rooms. Japan came next, with 10 rooms, Sweden had 8, France 7, Italy 4, Holland 4, China and Portugal 3 each, while Argentina, Uruguay, Cuba and the Philippines had separate accommodations for their respective exhibits. The United States' exhibit was so large as to seem in places indiscriminate, while those of France and Italy were disappointingly meagre, on account of the stress of the times, yet the net result was an all-American Salon, with a sufficient foil of foreign representation. Following the award of prizes and honors by an international jury, the inevitable storm of protest and discussion arose, which even now has not wholly subsided. The main features of the awards were as follows: Grand prizes to Frederick Carl Frieseke for painting, and Henry Wolf for wood engraving. Medals of honor, likewise in the American section, to John W. Alexander (deceased), Cecilia Beaux, Emil Carlsen, Willard Metcalf, Violet Oakley, Richard E. Miller, W. Elmer Schofield, Walter Griffin, and Lawton Parker, for oil paintings; to Lillian Prescott Hale, Laura Coombs Hills, Charles H. Woodbury, F. Walter Taylor, Frank Mura, and Henry Muhrmann, for water colors and drawings; to Herbert Adams, Karl Bitter (deceased), and Daniel C. French, for sculpture; and to D. A. Wehrschmidt and C. Harry White, for etching and engraving. Then follows a long and notable list of gold, silver, and bronze medals, special mentions, and the like. Analysis of these awards from any academic or political viewpoint is futile. The great essential fact is that the National art exposition at the fair successfully vied with the triumphs of skill and industry as an expression of creative impulse and energy.

War and art being in their respective natures entirely unrelated to one another, the observable effects of the European armed conflict are not so much upon art itself as upon the business of art. In that relation it is immensely to our benefit. Patronage turns to native artists, and these stay at home to produce their works, as well as to devote attention to the students who in former years went abroad. Foreign artists who would sell to rich Americans must come here, too. And at the same time the historic masterpieces which gave to European art schools their crowning advantage over those of the newer Western world, are more than ever gravitating toward the country of boundless wealth, as one by one the hitherto inviolate private collections are sold and dispersed. The scene of many important art sales hitherto the exclusive prerogative of Paris and London now shifts to New York. A significant move foreshadowing this is seen in the leasing for commercial purposes by a prominent firm of international art dealers of the fine and spacious gallery erected by the late Benjamin Altman at the rear of his former residence (originally one of the Vanderbilt mansions), at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. And this is by no means the only palatial private residence in the same neighborhood now undergoing transformation into art exhibition and sales galleries. This is in response to the imperative demands of the art trade interests and markets shifting simultaneously with the transfer of financial centres from England and the Continent of Europe to busy, "booming" America. Of course this migration of art interests began long before the war actually broke out, but the calamity is accelerating it in an unprecedented degree.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, while not having this year any special accession to show comparable to the Altman collection and the Riggs arms and armor which signalized 1914, is appreciably impressing its influence through the numerous activities organized in its various departments for the extension of its educational work. The Metropolitan just now supremely exemplifies the principle that an art museum today, no matter how well fortified with patronage and endowments, must work for its living. It must co-operate with the public schools, reach out and help designers in the industrial arts, and through lectures, publications, and special exhibitions keep its members as well as the general public in touch with all movements of the modern art world. This is what the Metropolitan is doing, and at the same time setting a practical example to the now nearly 800 lesser art museums and fine arts societies throughout the country. The schools, on their part, have not been slow to realize that there is something vital in the idea for them. The School Art League, under the direction of Miss Florence N. Levy and Dr. J. P. Haney, has organized in practice an association with the museum that already shows advantageous results to members of the league and pupils of the high school classes; and other departments of the city schools, hitherto unrelated to art teaching, have embraced their opportunities. Manufacturers, shut off by the war from the European sources upon which they formerly depended for new ideas and patterns, now look to home designers, and encourage the latter in the school and museum studies making for original, native creative work. The Metropolitan's new Department of the Art of the Far East has for curator Mr. S. C. Bosch Reitz, a Hollander, who, after receiving his education as a painter in Munich and Paris, became interested in Eastern art, in his devotion to which he has won a distinguished reputation.

John W. Alexander, distinguished American artist and public-spirited citizen, long President of the National Academy of Design, of the School Art League, and of the MacDowell Club, an active director of the Metropolitan Museum and of the American Federation of Arts, died at his home in New York City on May 31, 1915. In the month of March preceding he had retired from the Presidency of the academy, which elected as his successor J. Alden Weir. Mr. Weir was born in 1852 at West Point, N. Y., where his father, Robert W. Weir, was art instructor at the United States Military Academy. He was a pupil of Gerôme in Paris, and won an honorable mention at the Salon in 1882. Since then he has won many prizes and honors and he has been an active member of the National Academy of Design for 35 years. Always a liberal in art, Mr. Weir was one of the originators of the Society of American Artists, and with John Twachtman he helped to form The Ten. He was the first choice for President of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, followed by Arthur B. Davies, who is now succeeded by Henry Fitch Taylor. He is in full sympathy with the modern movement in art, being admired and looked up to by the artists of all the various groups. As an academician, he is counted upon to carry along the work of Mr. Alexander in securing for the organization a comprehensive exhibition building of its own.

The Art Alliance of America, recently formed by a group of influential New York men and women interested in art and in industrial development, sets forth as its objects: To promote co-operation between artists, art students, artisans, publishers, manufacturers, advertisers, and all others engaged in artistic activities; to aid, direct, and advise art students, artisans and artists in their studies and pursuits; to provide a general registry for the aforesaid, and for employers; and to hold exhibitions.

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THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six and the other prize awarders three each. These deputies elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute), Stockholm, Sweden.

1914—Chemistry was awarded to Prof. Theodore William Richards, of Harvard University; physics to Prof. Max von Labe of Frankfort-on-Main.

1915—Physics, Prof. William Henry Bragg of Leeds and his son, Prof. W. L. Bragg of Cambridge; literature, Romain Rolland, French; Hendrik Pontoppidan and Troels Lund, Danes, and Verner von Heidenstam, Swede; chemistry, Dr. Richard Willstätter, of University of Berlin.

For list of awards prior to 1914 see 1914 ALMANAC.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding ten thousand dollars a year is hereby authorized. Approved, May 17, 1910. This act has been supplemented by a number of executive orders by the President, broadening the scope of the commission's functions.

Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-Chairman*—Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Thomas Hastings, New York City; Cass Gilbert, New York City; Edwin H. Blashfield, New York City; Pierce Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; Herbert Adams, New York City. *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Col. Wm. W. Harts, U. S. A.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The State of New York granted a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913. Principal funds $100,048,000. The incorporators are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt. The officers are: *President*—John D. Rockefeller, Jr. *Secretary*—Jerome D. Greene. *Treasurer*—L. G. Myers. *Assistant Treasurer*—S. M. Dashiell. Members of the Executive Committee are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jerome D. Greene, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Wickliffe Rose. Headquarters, 61 Broadway, New York City.

EDUCATIONAL DRAMATIC LEAGUE.

The Educational Dramatic League was organized in 1913 to give assistance to amateur clubs in churches, settlements, schools, and other organizations and to unrelated groups of young people, in order to bring the work of such clubs to a higher standard of literary and entertainment value, to combine education and self-expression with recreation.

The league is doing this by giving the clubs special advice and aid to meet their individual needs in the selection of good plays, prompt-books, costume-plates, and costumes, and by instructing teachers in the best educational method of producing plays or supplying clubs with competent directors. For the younger children classes have been formed in story-telling and story-playing.

A reference library of plays and general dramatic literature is at the disposal of members.

The league considers the public performance of a play but the smallest part of the work, and that the study of plays furnishes an interesting means of teaching literature, English, diction, bearing, and the correct management of a production.

The league's object is national, and every dramatic club of any kind, whether in New York or elsewhere, is eligible to become a member. Annual dues, $2 and $5.

President—Mrs. August Belmont. *Vice-President*—Miss Kate Oglebay. *Secretary*—Miss Rachel Crothers. *Treasurer*—Mr. James S. Cushman. *Executive Secretary*—Miss Marion A. Turner. Headquarters, the Tilden Building, 105 West Fortieth Street New York City.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION.

The Actors' Equity Association has for its object equitable arrangement of all business matters pertaining to those who follow the art of acting, and especially pertaining to those who are members of the association. It is a voluntary association, formed to advance, promote, and foster the profession of acting and those engaged therein; to protect and secure the rights of actors; to inform them as to their legal rights and remedies; to procure appropriate legislation in matters affecting their profession; to do such things as shall appear advantageous or refrain from doing such things as shall appear disadvantageous to the profession of acting or to the members of the association.

President—Francis Wilson. *Vice-President*—Bruce McRae. *Corresponding Secretary*—Howard Kyle. *Treasurer*—Richard A. Purdy. Headquarters, 608 Longacre Building, New York City.

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[illegible] the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Ernest Ashby, Professor of Botany in the University of Liverpool, Professor Bayliss, Professor of Physiology in University College, London, Professor Biffen, Professor of Agricultural Botany in the University of Cambridge, Professor Bonnier, Professor of Botany in the Sorbonne, Professor Brown, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Leeds, Professor Chodat, Professor of Botany in the University of Geneva, Professor Dastre, Professor of Physiology in the Sorbonne, Professor Dixon, Professor of Botany in Trinity College, Dublin, Professor Fischer, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, Professor Gallaudat, Professor of Botany in the University of Lyon, Professor Gallie, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto, Professor Gallie, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto, Professor Gallie, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto

his sympathy by a tale of her service in the armies of France as a vivandiere. Neipperg enters at this time on his way to the apartments of the Empress. Napoleon has him seized. In the last act the Count is condemned to death. Caterina plans his rescue. She tells the Empress that Neipperg is awaiting at the door. Marie-Louise hands out a package of letters which Napoleon takes and finds that they contain an appeal to his wife's father to keep the Count in Vienna and thereby prevent his annoying her. Napoleon, satisfied of Marie-Louise's fidelity, releases the Count and thanks Caterina for her share in the happy outcome of the whole affair.

The music is oftentimes tuneful, the "Carmagnole" and "Ca ira"-ing being especially so.

Geraldine Farrar as the heroine has rarely sung more beautifully, and she did full justice, by her able acting, to the role of Mme. Sans-Gene. Mr. Martinelli did the best work since his arrival in New York, as Lefebre. His voice gains in quality and his acting is expressive. Amato was excellent as Napoleon, both in singing the music and in his characterization of the Emperor. De Segurola was Fouche and Paul Althouse was Neipperg. The entire performance was artistically staged, and Toscanini conducted.

The "Ring" cycle of the season was begun on January 28. Of the new singers who had not been heard before in "Das Rheingold," Mr. Sembach stood out for his admirable interpretation of the difficult part of Loge. Arthur Middleton and Paul Althouse were new in the roles of Donner and Froh respectively, and came up to all expectation. Carl Braun's Wotan and Albert Reiss's Mime were both excellent performances. "Die Walkuere" was heard February 4. Interest centred in the new Brunnhilde of the German soprano, Mme. Kurt. She rendered the Valkyries' cry with perfect ease. "Die Goetterdaemmerung" on February 18 brought the "Nibelungen Ring" cycle to a close. Special mention should be made of the splendid Waltraute of Margarete Ober.

For the first time in two years Emmy Destinn had the role of Elsa in "Lohengrin," January 7. She was in good voice and sang excellently. Basil Ruysdael was the King and Jacques Urlus had the title part.

The management brought out an admirable revival of Beethoven's "Fidelio" on January 30. It first came to New York in English away back in 1839. Several years ago Gustav Mahler, who had previously revived it in Vienna, produced it at the Metropolitan. At that time Berta Morena was Leonora. On the present occasion Mme. Matzenauer was the Leonora. Her singing and acting were beautifully done. In the scene with Florestan she was especially sincere and handled the music exceptionally well. Mr. Urlus was Florestan, Mr. Braun was Rocco, and Mme. Schumann was Marcelline. All were in excellent voice.

The first production in this country of the one-act opera "L'Oracolo," by Franco Leoni, libretto by Camillo Zanoni, took place on February 4. The work is founded on Chester B. Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub," a story of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco before the fire. The story opens at 5 A. M. on the Chinese New Year's Day and concerns Chim-Fen, proprietor of an opium den in "Hatchet Row," who tries to win Ah-Yoe, niece of his neighbor, Hoo-Tsin, a rich merchant, for his wife. Ah-Yoe loves Win-San Luy, son of the sage, Win-Shee. Chim-Fen kidnaps Hoo-Tsin's baby son, Hop-Chee, and hides him in a cellar. Win-San Luy, who finds out where the child is concealed, tries to rescue it, but Chim-Fen kills him with a hatchet. Win-Shee suspects Chim-Fen of being the kidnapper, and hearing a child's cry dashes into the opium den and succeeds in carrying off the infant to Hoo-Tsin's house. On returning, Win-Shee goes up to the den proprietor and in vengeance kills him with the plunge of a knife into his back and supplements it by strangling him with his queue. As a policeman passes by, Win-Shee, who has propped the dead man up in sitting posture, pretends to be in earnest conversation. When the custodian of the law has passed, Win-Shee departs, followed by the falling of the corpse's body heavily to the ground. The music, though lacking in originality, is melodious and well constructed and contains much Oriental color. The author, Leoni, who is an Italian living in England, also wrote "La Tsigane" and "Francesca da Rimini." Antonio Scotti gave a skilful characterization of the keeper of the opium den, a part in which he appeared ten years ago in London. Win-Shee was splendidly sung by Adamo Didur. Miss Bori charmingly rendered the music allotted to her as Ah-Yoe, particularly her song from the balcony. Luca Botta displayed effective singing as Win-San Luy. Mr. Polacco tastefully read the score. He also conducted "Pagliacci," which followed, and which, in addition to having Caruso, had a new Tonio in Adamo Didur. This was the first time that this artist gave the "Pagliacci" prologue. Destinn was Nedda and Tegani was Sylvio.

Mme. Melanie Kurt made her American debut February 1 at the Metropolitan as Isolde in the great music drama "Tristan und Isolde." The star made an instantaneous success and received a warm welcome. Her voice, while not the most brilliant, has freshness and purity. This singer received much praise a couple of years ago when she made her first appearance in London as Kundry in "Parsifal." In this role she distinguished herself at the Metropolitan on February 22 by giving a fine performance. Johannes Sembach was Parsifal and Clarence Whitehill was Amfortas.

"Il Trovatore" had its first presentation in three years on the afternoon of February 20. Special interest attached to the production, as it had been announced as "restudied" under Arturo Toscanini, who conducted it for the first time here. Verdi's work was given in New York at the Academy of Music in 1855, just two years after it had been heard in Rome, and one year before it made its appearance in London. When the construction of the Metropolitan was finished in 1883 it was placed in the company's repertoire. In this season's performance Emmy Destinn was Leonora. Her "Miserere" was very effective. Mme. Ober was an excellent Azucena. Amato was splendid as the Count di Luna. His singing, especially in the second act, was finely done. An impressive characterization of the troubadour, Manrico, was given by Martinelli, and he effectively rendered the famous "Di quella pira" aria in the third act. In the evening "Tosca" was the bill, with a new Cavaradossi in the person of Luca Botta, who acquitted himself admirably.

For the last of the new productions of the season Mascagni's "Iris" was revived. This work was first heard at the Metropolitan, October 16, 1902, under the composer's direction, which was about five years after its first production at the Castanzi Theatre in Rome. In 1899 it was heard at La Scala under the conductorship of Toscanini. Mr. Conried brought it forward again on December 6, 1907, with Mme. Eames as Iris, Caruso as Osaka and Scotti as Kyoto. The libretto is by Luigi Illica, who wrote "Germania" for Franchetti. The score of the opera opens at the first break of the sun in a Japanese garden, with Iris singing a beautiful choral hymn to the sun. Her father, who is blind, hears the childlike chatter as she plays with her doll. Osaka, who is wealthy, sees Iris and desires her. He arranges, with the aid of Kyoto, a wretch of the Joshiwara, a puppet show to attract the child from a crowd of girls so that he can abduct her. The trick is successful. Kyoto takes her away, leaving a purse "to make the abduction legal." Her father, Il Cieco, believes that his little girl willingly disgraced him, and he is led to the forbidden part of the city of Tokio to curse her. Iris is in the house of Kyoto in Act II. He demands of Osaka a princely ransom, which the latter agrees to give. Iris, who awakes, finds herself surrounded by gifts, and pays reverence to Osaka as a "Son of Light." But she soon cries for her home. This bores Osaka, and he bids the keeper frighten her. Kyoto shows her a secret vault leading to a sewer basin, and tells her it is

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for those who disobey. Osaka, remorseful, sings that she shall have her wish. His voice attracts Il Cieco, who curses Kyoto. The latter shrieks back, "He sold her!" and before Osaka can intervene Iris leaps from a window into the deep abyss. The last act shows a waste space outside the city. Ragpickers at night are searching with hooks for things that may have some value. They see a shining object, which, on further investigation, proves to be the glinting on the dress of Iris. Pulling the body ashore, they strip the ornaments from the gown and, seeing that there is life in the body, become frightened and flee. Iris revives a little. As the morning dawns she stretches out her arms toward the sun. Here again the chorus of the sun is heard. Flowers are brought forth under the power of the sun's rays and form themselves around the body of the dying Iris. The music is mostly made up of short snatches of melodious phrases. It has at times Japanese color. The most effective passages are the orchestra introduction accompanying the "Hymn to the Sun" and Il Cieco's outbreak of despair at the end of the first act. The performance enlisted some of the finest powers that the Metropolitan could summon. Lucrezia Bori gave a touching impersonation of the tragic little Japanese girl, and her singing was charming. As the dissolute young nobleman, Osaka, Luca Botta shows his voice off to best advantage. Scotti gave a remarkable and skilful characterization of Kyoto. The entire production was well staged. Toscanini conducted.

Boston Opera Company.—The first visit of the Boston Grand Opera Company to New York, under the direction of Max Rabinoff, occupied the two weeks beginning October 25 at the Manhattan Opera House, the former home of the Hammerstein operatic ventures. They brought several novelties, both in operas and in ballets, in conjunction with Anna Pavlowa and her Russian dances. The engagement opened with Auber's "La Muta di Portici" ("The Dumb Girl of Portici"), which has not been heard in this country in a quarter of a century and is eighty-seven years old. The story is of the son of the Viceroy of Naples, who, in the absence of a fisherman brother of the dumb girl, had won her love; she discloses, in pantomime, to his aristocratic bride on the eve of their wedding his perfidy. When the fisherman, who is popular with the masses, ripe for insurrection, returns, there is a revolution. The dumb girl saves the lives of both her lover and his wife, and, incidentally, brings about the death of her brother and of herself. The music of this old work contains several attractive airs and duets and two barcarolles. The ballet music made an effective vehicle for the graphic pantomiming and artistic dancing of Mlle. Pavlowa. Mr. Zenatello, the former Hammerstein tenor, as Masaniello, brother of the dumb girl, sang splendidly and received much applause. Felice Lynn, who will be remembered as appearing in "Hans the Flute Player" here and in Hammerstein's London Opera House, was Elvira, the bride. Thomas Chalmers, as Pietro, and Paolo Ananian, as Borella, gave admirable performances. Agide Jacchia, the conductor, tastefully read the score. For their second presentation the company chose "The Love of Three Kings," which brought out a completely different cast. Ferrari-Fontana had not been heard here before in this work. Luisa Villani, who sang the tragic role of Montemezzi's heroine at the world's premiere of the opera at La Scala, in Milan, April 11, 1915, sang the music of that role on this occasion, and displayed a voice fresh and powerful. Edvardo Ferrari-Fontana's singing of Avito was a triumph histrionically and vocally. George Baklanoff, the baritone, and Mardones, the bass, admirably sang the roles of Manfredo and Archibaldo, respectively. Roberto Moranzoni conducted. After the opera the "Elysian Fields" scene from "Orfeo" was given, with Maria Gay singing Orfeo and Mlle. Pavlowa appearing with her ballet and the chorus. Adolph Schmid conducted.

The rendering of "Otello," October 29, aroused much enthusiasm. The presentation as a whole was a meritorious one, and Maranzoni, the conductor, as well as the chorus and singers gave satisfactory performances. George Baklanoff, as Iago, sang brilliantly, especially the "Credo" in the second act. Others in the cast were Zenatello as Otello, Luisa Villani as Desdemona, Elvira Leveroni as Emilia, Ernesto Giaccone as Cassio and Alfred Kaufman as Ludovico.

Principal interest centred, October 28, in the appearance for the first time in this city of the Japanese soprano, Tamaki Miura, in the title role of "Madama Butterfly." Mme. Miura's advent was heralded with previous records of success gained in London with the Beecham company and with the Boston company in Chicago. Being the first Japanese prima donna to appear in opera in America and Europe, and in addition interpreting a Japanese character, naturally aroused much curiosity as to her performance. Mme. Miura, however, showed herself to be an actress of ability, and to possess besides a charming personality a voice European trained, though not strong. It is of good texture, except in the lower ranges, where it lacks warmth. The remainder of the singers in the cast did well. Riccardo Martin was Pinkerton, Thomas Chalmers was Sharpless, and Elvira Leveroni, Suzuki.

The second and final week was conspicuous for the portrayal by Mme. Olive Fremstad of Tosca for the first time in this city since 1913, and for the initial appearance of Zenatello as Cavaradossi, October 31. Mme. Fremstad was warmly received. Zenatello moved his hearers to enthusiastic demonstrations by his artistic and beautiful work in his denunciation of Scarpia after the torture scene. Baklanoff was a splendid Scarpia. On the closing day of the company's engagement, November 6, "Pagliacci," with Maggie Teyte as Nedda, was heard.

HAVANA, CUBA—The new National Opera House, one of the largest in the world, opened April 22 with "Aida," with J. Cappella in the title role, Maria Gay as Amneris, Jose Palet as Rhadames, and Titta Ruffo as Amonasro. The project failed.

CHICAGO—Scriabine's "Prometheus" received its American premiere on March 5 at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

LOS ANGELES—The National Grand Opera Company, at the Auditorium in January, revived Verdi's "I Lombardi," a rarely sung work, which was first performed February 11, 1843, at Milan. "Fairyland," the $10,000 prize opera by Horatio Parker and Brian Hooker, was heard for the first time at the Temple Auditorium, July 1.

BERLIN—On May 24, at the Royal Opera, Weber's "Freischuetz" was heard. On the 31st Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was the attraction. Felix von Weingartner's music drama, "Cain and Abel," was heard at the Municipal Opera in Chemnitz. In October, Max von Schilling's "Mona Lisa," libretto by Beatrice Dovsky, was given its first hearing at the Royal Opera.

ROME—Mascagni's "Amico Fritz" opened the Teatre Quirino for a season of opera in April.

BOSTON—Horatio Parker's oratorio, "Morven and the Grail," text by Brian Hooker, was sung for the first time at the centenary of the Handel and Haydn Society, April 13.

PHILADELPHIA — "L'Amore dei Tre Re" opened the Boston Opera Company's season here at the Metropolitan, November 8.

MILAN—During the four months of opera at the Scala, seventy-five performances were given. They included "Das Rheingold," 14; Rigoletto," 21; "Notte di Leggenda," 7; "Loreley," 16; "La Gioconda," 12; "Fedra," 4, and the ballet "La Korrigane." The novelty of the season was the premiere of Franchetti's new work, "Notte di Leggenda," melodrama by G. Forzano. Cecilia Gagliardi was the heroine and de Luca sang the baritone part. On February 5 Catalini's "Loreley," which had not been heard in Milan in ten years, was given, with Eugenia Burzio in the title role. Marenuxzi conducted.

NAPLES—During a four months' season at the San Carlo, ninety-two works were heard. The two novelties were Wolf-Ferrari's "Le Donne Curiose," which had ten performances, and Leoncavallo's "Il Miracolo," given five times.

TURIN—The first production in Italy of Giordano's "Madame Sans-Gene" was given at the Teatro Regio late in February.

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MUSIC—*Continued.*

DRESDEN—In May a revival of Marschner's opera, "Hans Heiling," under the direction of Fritz Remer, was given, with Friedrich Plaschke in the title role. Presentations were also made of Richard Strauss's "Ariadne," "Rosenkavallier," "Elektra" and "Salome." Frau Gutheil-Schoder had the principal part in "Elektra" and Strauss himself conducted.

MONTE CARLO—On March 11 the special opera season, organized by Raoul Gunsbourg, opened with "Aida." Caruso appeared as Rhadames and Felia Litvinne had the title role.

The Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company began an engagement of several weeks, presenting alternately grand and comic opera, at the Standard. On May 10 they gave "Il Trovatore" in English. Alan Turner, in the role of the Count, displayed a pleasing baritone voice, and Bettina Freeman, formerly of the Century company, sang Leonora. Marie Cressie was Azucena. Oscar Strauss's "Chocolate Soldier" was the offering for the week of June 7. Dorothy Maynard, a young American, sang the soprano role of Nadina delightfully, and Carrie Reynolds sang and acted the role of Mascha with spirit. Planquette's old comic opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," delighted the patrons, May 25. A very good tenor voice was displayed by Paul Hyde Davis in his singing of Jean. Arthur Cunningham, who years ago appeared with the Gilbert and Sullivan organization, sang the charming waltz song of the Marquis tastefully, and Carrie Reynolds, in addition to making an attractive Serpolette, sang the music delightfully. The entire production was well staged.

Mr. Louis Zuro began his fifth Spring season of grand opera at the People's Theatre, April 26, with "Aida." Miss Eversman, who was soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, admirably sang the title role. Mme. Matja Niessen Stone, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was an excellent Amneris. Guido Cecotti was satisfactory as Rhadames. Per Bettin, of the Royal Opera of Berlin, did well as Amonasro.

The following evening "Rigoletto" was sung. It served to introduce Theodore Kittay, the young tenor, as the Duke. He disclosed a voice of agreeable tone, though he showed a lack of dramatic technique.

An impressive impersonation of Azucena in "Il Trovatore" was given by Matja von Niessen Stone on April 30. Hortense Dourvalle sang the role of Leonora. "Faust" opened the second week of the Zuro season on May 3. Salvatore Giordano had the name part.

The Zuro company completed their season with an ambitious production of "Un Ballo in Maschera" for the first time, May 14. Cecotti handled the role of Riccardo very well. Hortense Dourvalle was Amelia, George Everett sang Silvano, and Ilda Rossi was Ulrica. Special mention should be made of the good work done by Modesti as Renato, his singing of "Eri tu" being especially well done. Miss Hoffman easily delivered the coloratura passages of the music of Edgar.

Mr. Zuro began another season of opera on November 6 at the Thalia with "Carmen." Maude Santley, former member of the Century company, sang the title role, and Luigi Samolli, a dramatic tenor, was Don Jose. "Aida" was given the second week. Miss Lida Errera, an Italian dramatic soprano, made her bow as Aida, and Giocomo Mazuroff, a Russian, was Rhadames. On November 23 Mr. Zuro revived Verdi's "Ernani."

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The purpose of the organization is self-evident—to work for the abolition of capital punishment in every State, and also to work for the commutation of sentences of those who are condemned to death by the State. The national officers are: *President*—Gov. George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona. *Vice-Presidents*—McKenzie Cleland, Louis K. Phillips, Robert McMurdy, and Charles H. Ingersol. *Secretary*—Maurice B. Kovnat. *Treasurer*—Fay Lewis. National office, 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY.

The objects of this society are to create, awaken and crystallize public sentiment in opposition to capital punishment, and to work for the abolishment of capital punishment in the State of New York. *President*—George Foster Peabody. *General Manager and Treasurer*—Leo L. Redding. *Secretary*——— ———. *Headquarters*—440 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

President—Clifford Thorne, Des Moines, Iowa. *First Vice-President*—Robert R. Prentis, Richmond, Va. *Second Vice-President*—Max Thelen, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary*—William H. Connolly, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—James B. Walker, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President—Charles Clifton. *Vice-President*—Wilfred C. Leland. *Secretary*—R. D. Chapin. *Treasurer*—George Pope. Headquarters, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

The object of the society shall be to promote intellectual and social intercourse among its members, to bring together and assist women who were born and brought up in New England or are descended from New Englanders.

Every member admitted by the National Board of Directors shall be a member of the national society.

Eligibility—a. Any woman of American parentage over 18 years of age who was born in New England and both of whose parents were born in New England is eligible for membership in this society.

b. If not of New England birth, she must represent through both parents at least two generations of New England ancestry, or she must represent through one parent at least three generations of New England ancestry.

c. New England birth on the part of an applicant shall count as one generation.

d. An applicant descended from a pioneer, who became a permanent settler in New England prior to 1645, shall have the privilege of counting said pioneer as representing one generation.

President General—Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary General*—Mrs. Charles Van Winkle, Rutherford, N. J. *Treasurer General*—Dr. J. McNutt, Albany, N. Y.

THE CHINA SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The object of this society is to promote, foster and perpetuate the friendly relations between the United States and China and to disseminate among the American and Chinese people, each to the other, a correct knowledge of the ideals, culture and progress of the two nations.

The officers are: *Honorary President*—Andrew D. White. *President*—Louis L. Seaman, 247 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Vice-President*—Henry Clews. *Secretary*——— ———. *Treasurer*—Walter B. Tufts, 94 John Street, New York City. *Chairman*—Andrew B. Humphrey, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. The Board of Directors are: Andrew B. Humphrey, Walter B. Tufts, William C. Demorest, Robert C. Morris, Louis L. Seaman, John A. Stewart.

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CONCERTS.

Over eighty concerts were given by the Philharmonic Society, under the leadership of Josef Stransky, during 1914-15, which was the seventy-third year of its existence. About 200,000 people attended the performances. The personnel of the orchestra was efficient and the programmes furnished were of the highest artistic standard. The society presented for the first time in New York Henry Hadley's tone poem "Lucifer;" Arthur Hinton's suite "Endymion;" Erich Korngold's "Sinfonietta," op. 5; J. Guy Ropartz's Fourth Symphony; Sigismond Stojowski's suite, op. 9; Henry Burck's "Meditation," for strings, and Nicola Laucella's "Prelude and Temple Dance."

Antonin Dvorak's Fourth Symphony, which is seldom presented here, was offered as the principal work on the evening of March 4, with commendable results. Harold Bauer was the soloist and gave an excellent interpretation of Schumann's A minor concerto. Alma Gluck appeared with the society January 14. She rendered the last aria of Donna Anna's from "Don Giovanni" in addition to numbers in Russian by Rachmaninoff and Rimsky-Korsakoff. The orchestra especially distinguished itself in its exhibit of Liszt's symphonic poem "Tasso." Beethoven's music made up the programme January 21. Fritz Kreisler, as the soloist, came in for marked appreciation for his interpretation of the D major concerto. There were two soloists at the concert January 24—Florence Hinkle, soprano, and the Russian violinist, Wasserly Besekirsky. The former sang the aria from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and the "Ave Maria," from Max Bruch's "Cross of Fire." The conductor began with the first symphony of Schumann in B flat major, followed by four character pieces, based on the Rubaiyat, by Foote, and ended with Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody. Mr. Besekirsky rendered Mendelssohn's E minor concerto. His musicianship, while creditable, left much to be desired. The first half of the programme January 28 was devoted to French music. Opening with the overture to Mehul's "La Chasse du jeune Henri," the orchestra gave "L'Apprenti Sorcier," which pleased the audience so much that it was repeated. Miss Lucrezia Bori sang with beauty of tone "Depuis le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise," and "Naissantes Fleurs," from Gretry's "Cephale et Procris." For the first time in this country a suite by Sigismond Stojowski, the Polish composer and pianist, was played February 5. On February 11 Wagner numbers made up the programme. The Austrian violinist, Fritz Kreisler, again appeared with the society on February 21. He was at his best in his interpretation of the Bruch G minor concerto, which he played with strength and expressiveness.

On February 25 Pasquale Amato was soloist. Beethoven's Third Symphony, the "Eroica," was beautifully rendered. For the first time during the season, Mr. Stransky gave Reger's "Ballet Suite," which was dedicated to him. It proved a popular number.

The German soprano of the Dresden and Berlin Opera Houses, Mme. Elizabeth van Eudert, who has a well trained voice of fine texture, appeared February 28 and sang the famous aria from Weber's "Der Freischuetz," "Wie Nahte mir der Schlummer," and three songs which have only recently been orchestrated by their composers and were sung for the first time here with orchestral accompaniment—Reger's "Waldeinsamkeit" and "Maria Wiegenlied," and Richard Strauss's "Staendchen." The Russian pianist, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, played Chopin's E minor concerto at the concert of March 6. He gave a stirring interpretation which delighted his listeners. The musicians of the orchestra deserved the highest praise for the excellent manner in which they supported the pianist. In honor of the memory of Carl Goldmark, who had died over a month previous to this concert, his work, "Rural Wedding" symphony, was among the offerings. For the first time in twenty years Dvorak's Fourth Symphony in G was heard March 4.

The Philharmonic Society opened its seventy-fourth season with a superb presentation of Edward MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Lancelot and Elaine," under the baton of Josef Stransky. The novelty of the evening was Max Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart," op. 132. This work, which was first heard in Germany last Winter, was excellently played and warmly received. On November 28 Mme. Melanie Kurt sang two numbers by Richard Strauss and a group of five songs by Brahms and Wolf. The initial hearing in this country of Arnold Schoenberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Melisande," was given. Emmy Destinn, soprano, was the soloist. A fine performance was given on the afternoon of November 26, when Delius's concerto in C minor for piano and orchestra was given for the first time in America with Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist, as soloist. It is the work of an Englishman of German ancestry, and it was written in Florida about ten years ago.

The Catholic Oratorio Society at its tenth annual production sang Coleridge Taylor's oratorio, "The Atonement," at Carnegie Hall, March 26.

John McCormack gave ten recitals in Greater New York. One of them was given before an enormous audience at the Century Opera House, March 21. Beginning with Beethoven's "Adelaide," in an English translation, his selections included three groups of English, Irish and Scottish ballads.

At the first concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, March 20, in Carnegie Hall, Modest Altschuler for the first time anywhere caused colored lights to be used in conjunction with the rendering of an orchestral descriptive work. The composition on this occasion was the "Poem of Fire, Prometheus," by Alexander Scriabine. It was performed in darkness, while powerful colored lights were relayed on a curtained background.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Muck as conductor, during its series of concerts brought out the work of an American composer for its first New York public hearing, "Ormazd," by Frederick S. Converse. It was first given by Max Zach, of the St. Louis Symphony, in January, 1912. Their other new performances were Percy Grainger's British folk dances, Josef Suk's "Scherzo Fantastique," Roger-Ducasse's "Le Joli Jeu de Furet," Albert Roussel's "Le Festin d'Araignee," Florent Schmitt's waltzes, "Reflets d'Alemagne," David Stanley Smith's "Prince Hal," and two movements from a symphony by Frederick A. Stock. The two latter were American works.

Vernon d'Arnalle, a baritone with a voice of much beauty and of great compass, which he uses to advantage, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall, October 26, accompanied by Maurice Eisner. His programme was tastefully selected. It consisted of compositions by Schubert, Franz, Schumann and Brahms, besides two Irish ballads, "The Weaver's Daughter" and "A Ballynure Ballad"; Carpenter's "To One Unknown," and Hadley's "How Do I Love Thee." In addition, Mr. d'Arnalle added some songs to his own accompaniment which were warmly received.

Carl Schuetz, the harpist of the Philharmonic Society, gave a recital at the Princess, January 24, assisted by Miss Hattie Deumm, soprano. Mr. Schuetz gave a finished performance and he was warmly received by the audience. His programme contained several numbers written by harpists who have been heard by the New York public. Among them were Chesires and Holy. Other selections rendered were Oberthier's "Clouds of Sunshine" and two pieces of his own composition, entitled "In the Garden" and "A Spring Thought."

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THE DRAMA.

The year was especially notable for the number of independent ventures launched forth by several producers interested in the furthering of the artistic rather than the commercial standard of the stage. These projects began when the Bandbox Theatre opened with "Poor Little Thing," which the New York Play Actors intended to be the beginning of a series of plays to be given by them. This play, however, ended abruptly after eleven performances. Then the Washington Square Players took over the theatre, February 18, and furnished short plays. There next appeared on the theatrical horizon Granville Barker with his English company. He has been identified with the stage in Europe and has two theatres in London, the Savoy and the Kingsway. His venture began at Wallack's, on January 27, with "Androcles and the Lion," a fable play, by George Bernard Shaw, and "The Man who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France. Both works were new to New York, the latter never having been heard before on the English-speaking stage. "Androcles and the Lion" was first given at the St. James's Theatre, London, in 1913, and created quite a little interest. It requires a cast of seventeen, besides those in the ensemble. Eighty-five times. Mr. Barker's second offering was Shakespeare's "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," which was treated in a novel manner. He made a departure from the usual by using British folk music and dances, arranged by Cecil Sharp, instead of the Mendelssohn music setting used for the play. Miss Lillah McCarthy pleasingly portrayed Helena; Horace Braham was admirable as Oberon, and O. P. Heggie was Quince. Seventeen times.

Another name was added to the list of producers on February 23, when Emanuel Reicher, founder of the Modern Stage, gave Hauptmann's "Elga," a dream play, at the Garrick. This new organization purposed to give a series of plays by the foremost Continental dramatists as well as native authors. "Elga" was first published in Berlin in 1905, and shortly after appeared an English translation by Mary Harned. 2 times. This actor-manager inaugurated a second season on November 16 with the first production in the United States of Bjornstjerne Bjornson's social comedy, "When the Young Vine Blooms," translated by Arvid Paulson, at the Garden Theatre. In this play Mr. Reicher assumed his first comedy role in English. With him was associated his daughter, Hedwig Reicher. After a month's run Gerhart Hauptmann's "The Weavers" was given.*

The Bramwell Players began a second season, November 7, with a double bill consisting of a satire entitled "The Courtship of Then, Now and To-Morrow," by Anna Wynne, and a playlet in three scenes by Butler Davenport called "Depths of Purity."

Notable among the year's revivals was Paul M. Potter's dramatization of Du Maurier's novel "Trilby," by Joseph Brooks and the Messrs. Shubert, at the Shubert Theatre, April 3. The event marked the twentieth anniversary of the original production, which had its initial hearing at the Garden Theatre in 1895. The eight principal parts were acted by players of distinction. They included Phyllis Neilson-Terry, whose impersonation of Trilby was a triumph for her. Besides her fine acting, she showed ability to sing when she rendered "Ben Bolt" before the audience. Wilton Lackaye received a hearty welcome in his old role Svengali. Others in the cast were Leo Ditrichstein as Zou-Zou, Burr McIntosh as Taffy, Brandon Tynan as Little Billee, George Macfarlane as The Laird, Taylor Holmes as Gecko, and Rose Coghlan as Mme. Vinard. Seventy-three times. George Bernard Shaw's plays were revived by Arnold Daly. He commenced at the Garrick, April 5, with "You Never Can Tell," with George Giddens in the part of Walter. Thirty-four times. Mr. Daly then went to the Park Theatre, where he gave a performance of the satirical comedy, "Candida," May 20. In this he appeared in his old role of Eugene Marjoribanks, one of the most amusing of Shaw's characters. Hilda Spong had the title role, 11 times. A revival of "A Celebrated Case," a new version of Ennery and Cormon's old play, was given on April 7 by David Belasco and Charles Frohman, with Frederic de Belleville, Otis Skinner, Robert Warwick, N. C. Goodwin, Walter F. Scott, George Allison, John Warneck, Helen Ware, Mimi Yvonne, Beverly Sitgreaves, Ruth Farnum, Herbert Ayling, Ann Murdock, Florence Reid and Elita Proctor Otis.

The $10,000 offered by Winthrop Ames for the best play submitted to him was won by Miss Alice Brown's "The Children of Earth." It was chosen from over 1,600 manuscripts. This play was acted for the first time at the Booth, January 12, and is a study of a New England conscience. It tells of the middle-aged romance of a New England woman of unusual strength of character. While Mr. Ames supplied an excellent cast to tell the story, it nevertheless remained unconvincing and was withdrawn after forty-one performances. Effie Shannon gave a skilled portrayal of Mary Ellen. Others in the cast were Herbert Kelcey, Cecil Yapp, Olive Wyndham, Gilda Varesi and A. E. Anson.

"Marie-Odile" was brought to the Belasco, January 26. It was in three acts, by Edward Knoblauch, the author of "Kismet" and "My Lady's Dress." "Marie-Odile" sets forth the story of a young novice who, when a baby, was found one morning on the steps of the convent. Reared within the solemn old walls of the Alsatian convent by the nuns and with but scant thought of what her station would be in the world outside, she becomes a nun. The play opens at the time of the ending of her novitiate, 1870, and a notable year in the history of the Franco-Prussian War. No news of the war reached Marie-Odile, and the only men whom she had ever seen were the old gardener, Peter, and the visiting priest. One afternoon a group of Prussian soldiers made their way into the convent. The sisters took flight, leaving the little novice, who was hiding in the loft with her pigeons, alone to meet the soldiers. At the departure of the Prussians a young Corporal remains behind, and the novice's romance closes the second act. The next scene is a year later. The nuns, returning to the convent, learn of Marie-Odile's romance and denounce her. One nun pleads for her that innocence has been her only sin. Miss Frances Starr as Marie-Odile has a role very different from any which she has been acting during the past few years. In her interpretation of the nun she displayed work of the highest quality. 121 times.

The doors of the Belasco Theatre were thrown wide for the present season August 10. "The Boomerang," a new American comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, was the attraction. This comedy of jealousy tells about the vicissitudes of two couples who are in love and who become jealous. A young physician undertakes to cure the jealousy, and pretends to administer modern remedies, while in reality he gives the old-fashioned method of affected indifference. But the wrong person takes the advice, and the result is that the young doctor is wounded by his own boomerang. Wallace Eddinger, as the lovelorn youth, displayed his best acting, being always natural and effective. Arthur Byron gave an excellent performance of the physician. Martha Hedman, as the nurse, acted delightfully, and Ruth Shepley, as Grace, gave a skilful portrayal of the one who had been wooed so ardently.*

Another production to have a long run was the melodrama "Sinners," by Owen Davis, at the Playhouse, January 7. The cast included Alice Brady, who made a charming and girlish Mary; Emma Dunn, Florence Nash, Robert Edeson as Bob Merrick, and Charles Richman. (W. A. Brady.)

E. H. Sothern, after a year's retirement from the stage, appeared in Alfred Sutro's modern comedy, "The Two Virtues," at the Booth Theatre, October 4. This play was produced by

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Sir George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre, London, in March, 1914. It satirized woman's attitude toward woman. Mr. Sothern played the role of Jeffery Planton, a rich, eccentric, middle-aged bachelor who through an unfortunate love affair, in which his fiancee, Isabel, marries another man, seeks retirement in his study and devotes himself to the writing of a history of the world. Charlotte Walker was chosen as Mr. Sothern's leading woman. (Lee Shubert and Winthrop Ames.) Sixty-six times. On November 29 "Lord Dundreary" was revived. Mr. Sothern's last appearance in this comedy was in 1914 and his first revival was made in New York in 1908. His father played this part prior to 1858, when Joseph Jefferson had the part of Asa Trenchard and Laura Keene was Florence Trenchard. In the present revival Elizabeth Valentine took the latter part. (Shubert.)

One of the events in the theatrical world was the return to the stage of Miss Julia Arthur after an absence of over ten years. Her last appearance was as Josephine in "More Than Queen." Miss Arthur came to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre in a new play, "The Eternal Magdalene," by Robert McLoughlin, on November 1. It is a stirring morality play, dealing with certain social conditions. It is written in a straightforward, unusually frank manner, and has an abundance of keen satire. Julia Arthur gave a striking performance of the Magdalene. She fitted into the role perfectly, and her well-modulated voice, simplicity and beauty made the portrayal stand out impressively. Emmett Corrigan acted the narrow-minded, public-spirited citizen who brought an evangelist to clean up his town and who falls asleep to dream of the Magdalene gliding through his house as a maid servant; of his son, who has stolen money; of his daughter, who elopes with a scoundrel and is deserted, and finally of his own mistakes, only to awaken to find himself with the family intact and himself a much wiser and better man. In this role Mr. Corrigan did some excellent acting. Lowell Sherman was capital in the part of the newspaper reporter. (Selwyn & Co.*)

Cohan & Harris brought out an American farce, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," written by George M. Cohan from an idea suggested by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, at the Astor on September 13. The story is about Billy Holliday, a Broadway bartender, who is brought to a small town in New England for a hotel to be opened by the richest man in town, Granger. Mrs. Temple, a widow, arranged for a temperance meeting in the town hall. Granger declared that the hall should not be used for the purpose, as he owns two breweries. Holliday offers his services as a speaker and wakes up the following morning to find himself a famous temperance lecturer. He ends up by closing the breweries, making a fortune in "nearly beer" for the hotel keeper and falling in love with the rector's daughter. Fred Niblo was the barkeeper-revivalist. Another successful production of these managers was "Young America" at the Gaiety, August 28. It was by Fred Ballard and dealt with the Children's Court.

Another amusing farce was presented at the Eltinge, November 6. It was entitled "Fair and Warmer," and was by Avery Hopwood, author of "Seven Days" and "Nobody's Widow." This play concerned four young people of assorted temperaments who Mr. Hopwood endows with time and money enough to take themselves seriously and then proceeds to entangle them in a series of laugh-provoking situations from which they are extricated. John Cumberland and Madge Kennedy were effective in their roles of husband and wife, respectively. Others in the cast were Ralph Morgan, Janet Beecher, Hamilton Revelle, Olive May, Robert Fisher and Pete Mealy. (Selwyn & Co.*)

The initial stellar engagement of Leo Ditrichstein under the management of Cohan & Harris commenced at the Longacre, where he opened November 10 in "The Great Lover," a romantic comedy in three acts by Mr. Ditrichstein and Fanny and Frederick Hatton. The story is about people of the stage world. Jean Paurel, a baritone, has enjoyed popularity, and insists on deciding who shall and who shall not sing with him in the cast. Later the petted idol suddenly loses his voice, and he must stand aside and watch a newcomer, who has been waiting an opportunity, greeted with acclaim by the public. Mr. Ditrichstein gave a brilliant performance.

"Rolling Stones" was the title of a melodramatic comedy by Edgar Selwyn, author of "Nearly Married," "The Arab" and "The Country Boy," at the Harris, August 17. It told the story of a couple of young men who rise spectacularly from poverty to a position of wealth. They go forth to get the living which they claimed the world owed them. The difficulties which they encounter furnished the amusing incidents of the comedy. It is a play full of spirit and humor. Among those chosen to interpret the piece were Charles Ruggles, who was a capital Dave Fulton; Harrison Ford, who was splendid as the other deceiver; Arthur Aylesworth and Mary Carroll.*

The inaugural performance at the New York Hippodrome under the direction of Charles Dillingham took place on September 30. "Hip, Hip, Hooray" was the attraction. It was a brilliant spectacle. Lyrics were by John L. Golden and music by Raymond Hubbell. One of the prominent features of the show was a Winter scene and ice ballet which ended the entertainment. The players included Arthur Deagan, Nat Wills, Orville Harrold, Belle Storey and Sousa and his band.*

Ethel Barrymore appeared at the Lyceum on October 19 in "Our Mrs. McChesney," a new American comedy made out of the Edna Ferber McChesney stories by George V. Hobart and Edna Ferber. The play is in three acts, which subdivide into five scenes. Miss Barrymore portrays a travelling saleswoman. The action of the play included the many incidents in a crowded life, extending from Sandusky, Ohio, to an apartment on Riverside Drive, New York. The role of Emma McChesney affords Miss Barrymore an opportunity for light comedy work, and she is altogether delightful in it.*

Even funnier than "Potash and Perlmutter" was its sequel, under the title of "Abe and Mawruss," which A. H. Woods presented at the Lyric, October 21. It is from Montague Glass's comic stories, built by Roi Cooper Megrue. The scene of the new play is the home of Perlmutter. It is in three acts, and reveals the two partners in an altogether different social and business environment than before. The play is acted by all the old favorites, including Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Mathilde Cottrelly and Louise Dresser.*

"Hobson's Choice," a four-act comedy, by Harold Brighouse, had its New York opening at the Princess, November 2. The play is a quaint story of English provincial life in Lancashire. The leading feminine character was played by Molly Pearson, who was the original Bunty in the American production of "Bunty Pulls the Strings." Mr. Brighouse has chosen for the title of his comedy the old English expression, "Hobson's Choice." This expression originated in the seventeenth century in connection with a livery keeper, who made it a rule that all his patrons take the horse nearest the stable door, whether it be good or bad. Mr. Brighouse has applied this old adage to his comedy, in which the central character, that of a Lancashire shopkeeper, is also named Hobson, only he has four daughters to dispose of instead of horses. He determines that each shall marry the man of his choice, irrespective of their wishes. The eldest, Maggie, however, proposes to the young man she picks out of her father's shop, and weds him in spite of her sire's objections, thereby relegating the proverb to the misfit class. Molly Pearson was a charming Maggie. She brought to the character all the charm in her acting which she displayed as Bunty. A. G. Andrews, as her father, Hobson, was excellent. He gave just the right sympathetic touch to the part in the last act. (Shubert.*)

Oliver Morosco presented at the Gaiety, November 29, the three-act romantic farce "Sadie Love," by Avery Hopwood. The story tells of the wedding of a fascinating American widow and an Italian prince. Immediately after the ceremony

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there comes a French lady with whom the prince has had a flirtation, and trouble begins. A proposal is made that the bride divorce her husband; then the matter of a wedding journey is discussed, with the French lady to go along to see that her interests are not jeopardized. In the cast were Marjorie Rambeau, as the bride, and Pedro de Cordoba, as the Italian prince.*

Among the new authors of successful plays is Cleaves Kinkead, whose Harvard prize play, "Common Clay," a melodrama in three acts and an epilogue, was staged at the Republic, August 26. This play, which ran for twenty-two weeks in Chicago, is interesting. It tells its story in a straightforward manner, dealing with urgly truths in an effective manner. The action takes place in a Western city. John Mason and Jane Cowl acted in their best manner.*

"The House of Glass," another play by a new author, Max Marcin, came to light at the Candler, September 1. It is a well-constructed play in three acts, telling about Margaret Case, a stenographer in New York, who is about to marry James Burke, crook, thinking he is an honest man. He is arrested in her boarding-house for stealing and, on circumstantial evidence, she is convicted with him. After a year and a half in jail she is let out on parole, which she breaks and goes to Kansas City. There she marries Harvey Lake, railroad man, who is offered the management of an Eastern railroad, which he accepts. He goes to New York. Carroll, a detective, there meets Mrs. Lake and recognizes her. She confesses to her husband her past, but tells of her innocence. He takes it bitterly. However, he secures Edward McClellan, the railroad's lawyer, to thwart the detective. The latter produces Burke, but the ex-crook does not recognize Mrs. Lake, who, worn out with suspense, confesses, and promises the detective she will report to the police. The Governor of New York calls on Lake to prevent his prosecuting a youth of good family who has stolen from the railroad. In return for the favor, Lake obtains a pardon for the woman who broke her parole without divulging her identity. Mary Ryan appeared to advantage in the role of Margaret Case. (Cohan & Harris.*)

The Selwyns brought to the Hudson the new melodrama "Under Fire," by Rol Cooper Megrue, August 12. The play is a vivid war play which takes for its theme the invasion of France in the Battle of the Marne. It is in three acts, with scenes in London, Belgium, a field hospital "somewhere in Northern France" and a trench in the open country.*

Grace George began a season under her own management, with herself as the star, at the Playhouse, September 28. She chose Langdon Mitchell's brilliant comedy, "The New York Idea," for revival. Miss George had the leading role, originally played by Mrs. Fiske. Supporting Miss George were Mary Nash, Lumsden Hare, Conway Tearle and Ernest Lawford.

"The Chief" was the title of Mr. John Drew's new play, in which he came to the Empire, November 26. It was written by Horace Annesley Vachell, and is a light comedy of modern manners in which the comedian has the role of the Earl of Yester. The action of the play takes place in England in Summer. Ten years previous to the time the play opens Yester had fallen in love with Cynthia Vansittart, but through the deception of a Mrs. Bargus he is convinced that she loves another, and so he marries her daughter, Alicia. When she dies Mrs. Bargus is confident that she will secure Yester for her second daughter. But the Earl's ward, fresh from a school in France, arrives on the scene and the plan is spoiled. Consuelo Bailey played the ward, and Laura Hope Crews was seen as Cynthia. The same author's play, "Quinney's," a comedy in four acts, from the Haymarket Theatre, London, was given October 18, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. It had been running for thirty weeks with much success in London.

"The Cinderella Man," a new play by Edward Childs Carpenter, was announced for presentation about January 1 by Oliver Morosco. It is a comedy-drama of the "Peg o' My Heart" sort.

MUSICAL PIECES.

Following the annual Summer revue, the Winter Garden produced, October 9, "A World of Pleasure," a musical show, book and lyrics by Harold Atteridge, music by Sigmund Romberg. Among those in the cast are Clifton Crawford, Jack Wilson, Stella Mayhew, Kitty Gordon, Frances Pritchard, William Banfield Taylor and Ada Meade. The latter sings "The Melting Pot," a patriotic song, which closes the first act. (Shubert.*)

The Messrs. Shubert also brought out, October 11, at the Shubert Theatre, a new Viennese operetta, one of the latest from the pen of Franz Lehar, entitled "Alone at Last." This piece had met with success in Vienna, Berlin and Budapest. The English version of the book of A. M. Willner and Robert Bodanzky was made by Edgar Smith and Joseph Herbert and the lyrics were furnished by Matthew Woodward. The operetta is in three acts, the scenes being laid at Interlaken, Switzerland. The second act is divided into three scenes, showing the base, the slopes and the summit of the Jungfrau. The story of the piece is concerned with a romantic episode in the life of a young Bavarian baron, who is an enthusiastic mountain climber, and, as such, disguises himself as a guide, laying aside his title and assuming another name. Among a large cast of principals are the names of Marguerite Namara, formerly of the Boston Opera Company, who made her first appearance in light opera; Jose Collins, John Charles Thomas, Barbara Schaefer, Roy Atwell and Harry Conor.*

Klaw & Erlanger brought out another C. M. S. McLellan product, "Around the Map," on September 1, at the New Amsterdam. It was a musical play in three acts, with a score by Herman Finck. Else Alder, from the Johann Strauss Theatre, Vienna, made her first New York appearance in the principal part. The title suggests the plot. The characters spin around the map, and Berlin, Port Arthur, San Francisco and New York are among the widely separated cities visited. The party embark on their journey as the result of a wager of a half million francs.*

"Princess Pat," a dainty and refreshing musical comedy with a melodious score, was introduced at the Cort, September 20. It was the work of Victor Herbert, book and lyrics by Henry Blossom. Eleanor Painter, remembered from "The Purple Domino," in the prima donna role, sang delightfully. Especially attractive was the duet, "All for You," by Miss Painter and Joseph R. Letara. (John Cort.*)

The plays that were mentioned in the 1915 Almanac, and that were still running when the book went to press, with the number of their performances, are as follows:

"Mary Goes First," 33; "At the Barn," 16; "Marriage of Kitty," 16; "The Dumb and the Blind," 16; "The Hawk," 149; "The Law of the Land," 220; "Life," 164; "Kick In," 214; "So Much for So Much," 28; "Daddy Long-Legs," 275; "The Phantom Rival," 103; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," 221; "Experience," 270; "Outcast," 173; "The High Cost of Loving," 114; "The Denial," "The Fog," "Nettie," "Across the Border," 41; "Polygamy," 163; "Driven," 25; "Lady Luxury," 16; "The Girl From Utah," 124; "The Only Girl," 256; "Watch Your Step," 171; "The Debutante," 50; "Suzi," 56; "The Lie," 176; "The Silent Voice," 67; "Wars of the World," 201; "Song of Songs," 188; "To-Night's the Night," 112; "Hello, Broadway," 126; "A Mix-Up," 92; "Secret Strings," 17; "The Show Shop," 160; "The Lilac Domino," 113.

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A RECORD OF DRAMATIC EVENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PRECEDING REVIEW.

Dec. 31—Hudson: "The Show Shop," a comedy in four acts by James Forbes, with Douglas Fairbanks, 303 times.

Jan. 6—Princess: Richard Bennett in "Maternity," in three acts, by Brieux, 30 times.

Jan. 12—Empire: "Rosemary," a comedy in four acts by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, with John Drew, 15 times.

Jan. 23—Comedy: "The Fallen Idol," a comedy by Guy Bolton, 9 times.

Jan. 25—Knickerbocker: Marie Cahill and Richard Carle in "90 in the Shade" a musical comedy, book by Guy Bolton, music by Jerome Kern, 40 times.

Jan. 25—Princess: "The Critic; or a Tragedy Rehearsed," a comedy in three acts by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 16 times.

Jan. 25—Empire: Ethel Barrymore in "The Shadow," in three acts, by Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton, 75 times.

Feb. 4—Comedy: "The White Feather," an English war play by Lechmere Worrall and J. E. Harold Terry (W. A. Brady), 131 times.

Feb. 12—Longacre: "Inside the Lines," a melodrama by Earl Derr Biggers, 100 times.

Feb. 15—Theatre Francais: "Les Eclaireuses," by Maures Donnay.

Feb. 16—Wallack's: "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Shakespeare (Granville Barker), 17 times.

Feb. 18—Winter Garden: "Maid in America," a musical production in two acts and eleven scenes. Songs and lyrics by Harold Atteridge, 123 times.

Feb. 19—Booth: "The Trap," a melodrama by Richard Harding Davis and Jules Eckert Goodman (Arthur Hammerstein), 28 times.

Feb. 22—Grand Opera House: Fiske O'Hara, Irish singer and actor, in "Jack's Romance," a comedy, 33 times.

Mar. 1—Maxine Elliott's: Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry in a revival of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," by Anthony Hope, 33 times.

Mar. 2—44th Street: "The Peasant Girl" a Viennese operetta adapted by Edgar Smith from the German of Leo Stein, lyrics by Harold Atteridge and Herbert Reynolds, music by Oskar Nedbal (Shuberts and Comstock & Gest), 103 times.

Mar. 8—Knickerbocker: "Fads and Fancies," a musical comedy, book and lyrics by Glen MacDonough and music by Raymond Hubbell (Klaw & Erlanger), 48 times.

Mar. 8—Theatre Francais: "Le Monde Ou l'On S'Ennuie," by E. Pailleron. Mar. 12—"Les Vivacites du Capitain Tic," by Labiche.

Mar. 15—Manhattan Opera House: A revival of "The Blue Bird" by Maeterlinck, 26 times.

Mar. 15—Theatre Francais: "L'Engrenage," a drama by Eugene Brieux in French (French Drama Society).

Mar. 17—39th Street: "Taking Chances," a comedy adapted by Benrimo and Morgan from the original German of Paul Frank and Siegfried Geyer, with Lou-Tellegen as the star (Shuberts), 96 times.

Mar. 22—Wallack's: "The Doctor's Dilemma," a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, 15 times

Mar. 23—Booth: "Alice in Wonderland," dramatized by Alice Gerstenberg from Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," with music by Eric Delamater, 32 times.

April 2—Bramhall Playhouse: "The Importance of Coming and Going," by the Bramhall Players.

April 3—Maxine Elliott's: "The Revolt," a melodrama by Edward Locke, with Vincent Serrano as the philandering husband and Alma Belwin as his wife and Edwin Mordaunt as the physician, 64 times.

April 3—Republic: "The Natural Law," a drama by Charles Sumner (John Cort), 79 times.

April 5—Booth: "The Bubble," a three-act comedy by Edward Locke, with Louis Mann. Others in the cast were Mathilde Cottrelly, Laura Walker, Harrison Form, and Henry Mortimer, 81 times.

April 7—Bandbox: Washington Square Players in "A Miracle of Saint Antony," by Maurice Maeterlinck, translated by Ralph Roeder; "Forbidden Fruit," by Octave Feuillet, adapted by George J. Smith; "In April," by Rose Pastor Stokes, and "Saviors," by Edward Goodman.

April 12—Lyceum: "Beverly's Balance," a modern comedy in three acts by Paul Kester, with Margaret Anglin, 40 times.

April 12—Century Lyceum: "Le Ruisseau."

April 13—Longacre: Ibsen's "Ghosts."

April 19—Manhattan Opera House: A revival of "The Auctioneer," with David Warfield, 16 times.

April 19—48th Street: A revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, "The Yeomen of the Guard."

April 19—Knickerbocker: "The Hyphen," a melodrama in three acts by Justus Miles Forman, 16 times.

May 2—Irving Place: "Blood Is Thicker Than Water," by W. Warm.

May 3—Casino: "A Modern Eve," music by Jean Gilbert and Victor Hollender.

May 17—Gaiety: "She's In Again," a three-act farcical comedy taken from the French and adapted by Sidney Blow and Douglass Hoare and Americanized by Thomas J. Gray (Ned Wayburn).

May 24—Bandbox: "A Bear," a playlet by Anton Tchekhov (Washington Sq. Players), 4 times.

May 29—Winter Garden: "The Passing Show of 1915," lyrics by Harold Atteridge.

May 29—Municipal Stadium, College of the City of New York: "The Trojan Women of Euripides," English version by Professor Gilbert Murray (Granville Barker), 2 times.

June 3—39th Street: "Three of Hearts" by Martha Morton.

June 21—"Ziegfeld Follies," staged by Julian Mitchell and Leon Errol. Lines and lyrics by Channing Pollock, Rennold Wolf, and Gene Buck, music by Louis Hirsch and David Stamper.

July 22—Forty-fourth Street: "Hands Up," a review (Shuberts), 52 times.

Aug. 5—Casino: "The Blue Paradise," a Viennese operetta, score by Edmund Eysler, story by Lee Stein and Bela Zensbasch (Shuberts).

Aug. 9—Lyric: "The Girl Who Smiles," a light opera by Paul Herve and Jean Briquet, English version by Adolf Philipp and Edward A. Paulton, 24 times; moved to Longacre.

Aug. 11—Gaiety: "Search Me," by Augustin MacHugh (Moffat & Pennell), 13 times.

Aug. 16—Fulton: "Some Baby," a farce in three acts by Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson, revised by Percival Knight (H. B. Harris).

Aug. 16—Comedy: "Mr. Myd's Mystery," by Mrs. Lillian Trimble Bradley (Joseph Brooks).

Aug. 23—Park: May Irwin in "No. 13 Washington Square (Kurt Eisfeldt), 48 times.

Aug. 27—Cohan: Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy," a comedy with music in three acts by Charles Klein, music by Jerome Kern (A. H. Woods).

Aug. 30—Shubert: "The Road to Happiness," a comedy of optimism by Laurence Whitman, with William Hodge (Shuberts).

Aug. 31—Gaiety: "Just Outside the Door," a drama in three acts by Jules Eckert Goodman (Henry Miller), 8 times.

Sept. 2—Eltinge: "See My Lawyer," a farce in three acts by Max Marcin, 13 times.

Sept. 6—Lyceum: Marie Tempest in a revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie," by Robert Marshall, and a playlet, "Rosalind," by James M. Barrie.

Sept. 10—Maxine Elliott's: "Our Children," by Louis K. Anspacher, with Emmett Corrigan, 18 times.

Sept. 14—Comedy: "Just Boys" (William Elliott).

Sept. 21—Forty-eighth Street: "Husband and Wife," an American play by Charles Kenyon (W. A. Brady), 16 times.

Sept. 21—New Amsterdam: "Moloch," a war drama by Beulah M. Dix, with Holbrook Blinn, 24 times.

Sept. 22—Lyric: "Two Is Company," a musical comedy in three acts from the French of Paul Herve; music by Jean Briquet, adapted by Edward A. Paulton and Adolf Philipp, 30 times.

Sept. 23—Century: Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics," music by Harold Orlob, words by Harry B. Smith, Thomas J. Gray and Robert B. Smith, 56 times.

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THE DRAMA—*Continued.*

Sept. 24—Manhattan Opera House: "Stolen Orders," a drama with 50 speaking parts, by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.

Oct. 2—Bandbox: The Washington Square Players in four one-act plays—"Fire and Water," a comedy of war by Henry White; "Night of Snow," by Robert Bracco, translated from the Italian by Ralph Roeder; "Helena's Husband," a comedy by Philip Moeller, and "The Antick," a Yankee fantasy by Percy Mackaye, with Lydia Lopokova in the leading part, 42 times.

Oct. 5—Cohan: Elsie Janis in "Miss Information," a comedy in three acts by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard (Charles Dillingham).

Oct. 6—Comedy: "The Bargain," a drama by Herman Scheffauer (Shuberts).

Oct. 10—Thirty-ninth Street: "The Unchastened Woman," in 4 acts, by Louis K. Anspacher.*

Oct 20—Princess: "The Mark of the Beast," by Georgia Earle and Fanny Cannon, with George Nash (Shuberts).

Oct. 23—Comedy: "Mrs. Boltay's Daughters," a Hungarian play by Eugen Heltai, English adaptation by Marion Fairfax, with Rita Jolivet (Harrison Grey Fiske and George Mooser).

Oct. 26—Fulton: "Sherman Was Right," a farce by Frank Mandel. In the cast were Dorothy Dorr, Hale Hamilton, Dodson Mitchell, Jean Shelby (H. H. Frazee).

Nov. 1—New Amsterdam: "Around the Map," a musical play in three acts by C. M. S. McLellan, with score by Herman Finck.

Nov. 8—Fulton: Arnold Daly in "The Angel in the House," a comedy in three acts by Eden Phillpotts and Basil Macdonald Hastings.

Nov. 15—Cohan: "Back Home," a comedy by Bayard Veiller, written from the "Judge Priest" stories of Irvin Cobb (Selwyn & Co.), 8 times.

In the following summary the season is reckoned from the opening of the theatres in the Autumn of 1914 to their closing in the Spring of 1915. It does not include performances at the Irving Place Theatre and stock company houses.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN PRODUCING THEATRES.

Number of New Plays	113
Number of New Musical Comedies	22
Number of Revived Plays	22
Number of Revived Musical Comedies	6
Shakespearian Revivals	11

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PLAYS.

Serious, Sentimental or Problem	23
Melodramas	28
Romantic Comedies	28
Light Comedies	7
Farces	32
One-act	23

SOURCES OF NEW PLAYS.

Original Plays	94
Adapted from Foreign Plays	9
Dramatized from Novels or Stories	10

NATIONALITY OF AUTHORS.

By Native Authors	72
By Foreign Authors	41

NATIONALITY OF MUSICAL COMEDY COMPOSERS.

By Native Composers	15
By Foreign Composers	7

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SEASON.

Total weeks of New Plays	841
Total weeks of New Musical Comedies	260½
Total weeks of Revived Plays	91
Total weeks of Revived Musical Comedies	21

MOVING PICTURES IN 1915.

Motion pictures during the past year made immense progress both as a means of entertainment and instruction. It is probable that the industry has made greater strides during 1915 than in any two years previous.

They are being gradually introduced in schools and in November Dr. Jose M. de Lasarte, a professor in the School of Industrial Engineering in Barcelona, Spain, came to New York to arrange with American film manufacturers for the introduction of films in the schools of Barcelona.

There were great increases in the number of prominent actors and actresses from the legitimate stage who have been engaged to act before the camera, notable accessions of the year being Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Dustin Farnum, Raymond Hitchcock, Geraldine Farrar, Theda Bara, Billie Burke, Robert Edeson and scores of others. Among the elaborate productions of the year "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Battle Cry of Peace" vied for the premiership, but the greatest advance was made in the production of plays which had already succeeded on the legitimate stage and in the production of new plays of from three to six reels. Many of these productions were of rare beauty and attained immense popularity. With the improvement in the class of actors appearing in the film productions and the greatly increased expense attaching to the productions, the admission prices have generally advanced, and the $2 picture show has not only arrived but seems to have come to stay.

The motion picture business this past year has been divided into two camps. In one camp we find the long pictures, consisting of from five to ten reels, and in the other camp pictures of from one thousand to three thousand feet in length were used.

For long films some of the most celebrated motion picture actors and actresses have been employed, and a small fortune has been expended in each production—notably Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen." Miss Farrar is said to have received $25,000 for her work in this single picture.

The short or thousand-foot reel made the motion picture business. Many people patronized the small picture show originally because they could drop in for fifteen or twenty minutes and see a complete show, as a thousand-foot story is run in about fifteen minutes.

The year 1915 has seen the production of many films depicting scientific subjects, such as the action of chemicals, the story of flowers and birds, and intimate views of wild animals, made both in South America and Africa.

Kalem Company has made a special feature of the production of railroad stories. This line of work entails heavy expense and a great amount of ingenuity.

The scenarios were prepared by a train despatcher employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh, and in the making of the pictures the entire branch of a large Western railroad was rented in its entirety for each production. In renting the railroad, its stations, freight and passenger crews and all equipment were used. Remarkable scenes were made utilizing an immense cantilever bridge.

The heroine of all these stories was a girl about twenty years of age, and in order to fit herself for the work she had to become, to all intents and purposes, a practical engineer and a skilled telegrapher. Kalem has also developed a special field in the production of a series of stories by prominent authors featuring one central character, but making each story complete in itself—notably E. W. Hornung's Australian stories of "Stingaree." Hornung will be remembered as the author of "Raffles."

The company now has in preparation a series that will run into about twenty episodes, being written by George Bronson-Howard, a very successful playwright, who is well known through popular Broadway successes written by him.

The European war was, directly or indirectly, the inspiration of the two greatest scenic pictures of the year, "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Battle Cry of Peace."

"The Birth of a Nation," produced by David W. Griffith, covers that epoch in American history between 1860 and 1872, and 18,000 men were employed in a march of over fifty miles of rough country, representing the Battle of Petersburg, and in the raid of the Ku-Klux Clansmen. In the battle scene actual shells costing $80 each were fired from real cannon and 3,000

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horses were utilized in making up the gigantic production. It took eight months to complete the preparation of the 12,000 feet of film on which the 5,000 scenes were pictured, at a cost of a half million dollars. The first part of the story had to do with the Civil War and the last half is a picturization of Thomas Dixon's novel, "The Clansman," and covers the operations of the Ku-Klux Clan, which finally put an end to negro domination and carpet-bag rule in the South. Striking features of the production show the assassination of President Lincoln while a performance of "Our American Cousin" is going on on the stage of the pictured theatre, the burning of Atlanta during Sherman's march to the sea, and Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" is a direct consequence of the European war and is based on Hudson Maxim's book; "Defenceless America." It is designed to show how easy it would be for an alien enemy to conquer New York and to depict the horrors that would follow the capture of the city. It was produced by the Vitagraph Company from a scenario written by J. Stuart Blackton, who supervised its creation. In the making of the picture 16,000 National Guardsmen, 800 G. A. R. veterans, 5,000 horses, 17 aeroplanes, seaplanes and dirigible balloons, together with submarines, dreadnoughts, torpedo boats and armored motor cars, were used to make the picture as true a reproduction of the manner in which modern war is waged as was possible. Spectacular features are the shooting of her two daughters by a mother to prevent their falling into the hands of the invading soldiers, the killing of a long line of citizens who had defended their homes, including the hero, by machine gun fire and the sinking of two battleships. The most thrilling incident, however, is the bombardment of New York, in which skyscrapers are shown shattered by shell fire and tumbling into the streets, which are crowded with people rushing around in wild panic.

NEW YORK CITY.

Paramount pictures are the feature of the Strand Theatre's programme each week. Lou-Tellegen, former leading man for Sarah Bernhardt, made his photo-dramatic debut in a film version of William Somerset Maugham's book, "The Explorer," September 17. The scenes in this picture carry the audience from the centre of fashionable London to the heart of the African jungle. Marie Doro was the star of the film shown October 10, entitled "The White Pearl," by Edith Barrard Delano. "The Prince and the Pauper," Mark Twain's story of the kidnapped heir to the British throne, who was nearly cheated out of his heritage, was shown on November 28, with Marguerite Clark in the dual title role.

The Knickerbocker Theatre was added to Broadway's list of motion picture houses September 23 with the first public showing of the Triangle films. These feature photo-plays, produced under the direction of Griffith, Ince and Sennett, started with Dustin Farnum in "The Ivory Stain," Douglas Fairbanks in "The Lamb" and Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Helen Ware, the emotional actress, made her debut as a Triangle star in a play called "Cross Currents" November 26. One of the most interesting of the pictures was unquestionably the "Martyrs of the Alamo," a drama of the days when Texas fought for freedom. It was the first in a series of educational film plays that Triangle purposes to show. "Matrimony," for which Julia Dean posed, was seen at this house October 24. Harold Hickman was the neglectful husband in this picture.

One of the most important photo-dramatic productions ever presented at the Strand Theatre was "Carmen," on October 29, with Geraldine Farrar in the title role. The bull fight scenes for the play were specially staged by a company of toreadors brought from Spain and with bulls brought from Mexico. More than 20,000 persons took part in the scenes of the arena. Miss Farrar was supported by Wallace Reid, Pedro de Cordoba, Anita King and H. B. Carpenter. During the same week Theda Bara of the Fox Films gave her impersonation of the title role in a sumptuous "Carmen" at the Academy and at the Riverside Theatre. A reproduced bull ring with a real Spanish bull inside were some of the equipments.

"The Juggernaut," a big railroad wreck photo-play, at the Vitagraph Theatre May 7, proved to be worth all the $25,000 it cost. The great scene in which a speeding express crashes down through a weak trestle, engine and cars diving headlong into the water, made a hair-raising effect on the screen. Other pictures at this house included: "The Turn of the Road," "Heights of Hazard," "The Cave Man," "A Price for Folly," "What Happened to Father" and "The Lady of the Lighthouse." The latter was by Mrs. Lewis Woodruff.

(See following page for French war films in New York City.)

MOTION PICTURES IN OTHER LANDS.

The success and steady development of the motion-picture theatre in Canada have been, comparatively speaking, as phenomenal as in the United States. The methods of the business, both in the operation of the houses and in the distribution of films, have been placed on a highly efficient basis.

Generally speaking, the picture house has withstood the shock of war much better than the vaudeville and regular playhouses. In many of the smaller and to some extent in the larger cities vaudeville and drama have definitely given way to motion pictures.

In Middle and Western Canada particularly, the great distances between important cities have always constituted a serious obstacle to the successful operation of "legitimate" and vaudeville houses. Principally for this reason, but also because of the picture theatre's appeal to the person of small means, the cinematograph business in Western Canada has developed to a wonderful degree, as is amply demonstrated by the elaborate houses constructed and the high order of films shown. It has been estimated that during normal times there were approximately 2,200 motion-picture theatres in active operation in Canada, these having a daily attendance of about 500,000 people.

Theatres are open in the large cities from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M., the shows consisting of four reels and the admission being 10 cents. In the smaller cities the hours are from 2 to 11 P. M., four to six reels being shown for 10 cents. Reels are changed daily, on alternate days, or semi-weekly, according to the location and character of the theatre. Picture houses are invariably closed on Sundays.

There are three motion-picture shows in Barranquilla, Spain, two in Santa Marta, two in Cartagena and several in Bogota and Medellin. Bacaramanga, Cali, Manizales, and other small centres all have them. One mining company has put in "movies" to keep its employees contented.

The motion-picture theatre has not reached in Lisbon as yet the popularity that it enjoys in most large cities of Europe and America. This is due partly to the high admission prices made necessary by the taxes which these places are compelled to pay.

The price of admission ranges between 9 and 21 cents. On working days there are three sections lasting about an hour and a half each, and on Sundays and holidays five. The theatres are quite small as compared with the large halls in other cities, and rents are exceedingly high.

The number of motion-picture theatres and performances in the Azores is extremely limited, but this in a measure can be accounted for by the high price of admission. The earning capacity of the people is low, but the large Portuguese-American element in the islands adds no little interest to the possibilities of the market.

Of the nine islands of this archipelago three have motion-picture theatres. Ponta Delgada, the largest city on the island of St. Michaels, has

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MOVING PICTURES IN 1915—*Continued.*

three theatres, and there are small ones in four other towns of this island. There is one theatre at Angea and one at Harta. The shows in the Azores are much longer than those in the United States. The larger theatres usually present three sessions of four reels each, the last two sessions being made up of series films and the first of reviews, comics, fashions and the like. The smaller theatres present six to eight reels at a performance. Most of the photo-plays shown here in the last year were heavy dramatic or tragic ones, though an attempt was made at each performance to present one or two comics and a lighter photo-play.

The official French war films were placed on exhibition in this country under the auspices of The World at the Fulton Theatre, New York City. They were guaranteed by the French Government to take the spectators onto the battle fields, not as tourists will go, long after the struggle is over, but at the actual moment of battle, and makes them observers in the midst of infantry drives and artillery actions. They show every given aspect of the great struggle on the western fighting front.

Every phase of soldier life is shown in these pictures just as it is being lived by the men in the trenches. The films were taken by order of the French General Staff and are to be preserved in the National Archives of France, that future generations may be able to see how Frenchmen fought for their country.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

THE Referendum has been defined as "the referring of legislation to the people for final rejection or acceptance;" the Initiative as "the giving to the people the right of proposing legislation to be acted upon." It has been further said that the Referendum as it is now generally advocated requires that no law save a strictly defined class of urgent measures for the public peace, health and safety, which usually must have a two-thirds or three-fourths majority to pass, shall go into effect without waiting a fixed time, say ninety days. If, during this time, a part of the voters, say ten per cent., sign a petition for the Referendum on that law, it would not go into effect till the next regular election, when the people would vote on it, and if a majority voted "no" it would not be a law. The Initiative gives the people the power to originate laws. If a certain percentage of the voters, say ten per cent., sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official it must come before the Legislature and perhaps be referred to the people. Sometimes the law requires that legislation be referred to the people, whether they petition it or not. This is called the "Compulsory Referendum." Where the Referendum is taken only when a certain number petition for it, it is called the "Optional Referendum." The Referendum and the Initiative provide for direct legislation, that is, legislation directly by the people.

For adoption by States from 1897 to 1908, see 1913 ALMANAC; from 1909 to 1913 inclusive, see 1914 ALMANAC.

1914—Arizona gave a majority for a State-wide Prohibition law; a majority in favor of a proposition to strike out of the Constitution the right and power of the Governor or Legislature to veto measures that have received the approval of a majority of the electors; a majority in favor of a Penal Code, a majority fixing a maximum passenger intrastate railroad rate, a majority prohibiting blacklisting, a majority in favor of old age and mothers' pensions; a majority requiring that 80 per cent. of employés must be American citizens; a majority in favor of the regulation of the erection of electric poles, wires, etc.; a majority establishing a contract system, a State banking system, and a printing plant.

Arkansas—A majority in favor of a Child Labor law; a majority in favor of using newspaper publicity for public measures or acts; a majority authorizing municipal bonds; a majority providing for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor.

California—A majority in favor of an "abatement of nuisances;" a majority for the Investment Companies act; a majority for the Water Commission act; a majority exempting vessels from taxation; a majority abolishing the poll tax; a majority in favor of the University of California Building Bond act; a majority in favor of an exposition contribution by Alameda County; a majority in regard to the consolidation of cities and counties and limiting the annexation of contiguous territory; a majority prohibiting prize fights; a majority in favor of a Land Title law; a majority in regard to the adoption and amendment of municipal charters; a majority concerning legislative control of irrigation, reclamation, and drainage districts; a majority concerning county charters; a majority regarding the regulation of public utilities; a majority in relation to the incorporation of municipalities; a majority in relation to irrigation districts controlling international water systems; a majority regarding the valuation of condemned public utilities by railroad commissions; a majority in relation to the election of United States Senators; a majority in relation to the taxation of public property; a majority concerning the Sacramento State building bonds; a majority for the San Francisco State Building act; a majority in relation to the suspension of the Prohibition amendment; a majority in regard to "a miscarriage of justice;" a majority concerning "the payment of bonds and interest;" a majority exempting educational institutions from taxation; a majority in relation to the minimum wage; a majority for the San Francisco Improvement act of 1913.

Colorado—A majority on State-wide Prohibition; a majority for better roads; a majority "relieving workmen of industrial risks;" a majority creating boards to equalize taxation.

Kansas—Amendment to the Constitution adopted, providing for the recall of public officers.

Louisiana—An amendment to the Constitution adopted, providing for the recall of all elective State officers except Judges.

Massachusetts—A majority in favor of making Saturday a half-holiday for laborers employed by the State; a majority to abolish the enrolment of members of political parties.

Minnesota—A majority in favor of authorizing the use of certain State lands for State forests.

Michigan—A majority relative to the right of students and others away from home to vote.

Missouri—A referendum on the Full Crew law rejected the law by a vote of 159,872 to 324,384.

Montana— A majority to loan State funds on farm land security; a majority in favor of woman suffrage.

Nebraska—A majority in regard to employers' liability; a majority eliminating the rule of uniformity in taxation; a majority regarding "jury verdicts;" a majority regarding salaries of State officials.

Nevada— A woman suffrage amendment adopted.

Oregon—A majority requiring voters to be citizens; a majority in regard to the merger of cities; a majority in regard to State-wide Prohibition; a majority abolishing the death penalty.

South Dakota—A majority "relating to the sale of school lands."

Washington—A majority for State-wide Prohibition; a majority in regard to the abolition of employment agencies.

Wyoming—A majority for the Workmen's Compensation act.

1915—California—This State, for several years, has had non-partisan election laws In 1911 and 1913 an extension of the laws was made, leaving excluded nine State officers. The Legislature of 1915 passed laws including these State officers with in their scope. The voters of California at the Fall election this year, 1915, rejected this proposal. Candidates for the judiciary, however, in California cannot now be placed under party designations.

Massachusetts—Woman suffrage was defeated.

New York—A referendum on a short ballot Constitution was defeated, as was also a referendum on a proposed amendment to the Constitution granting woman suffrage.

Ohio—State-wide Prohibition was defeated.

Pennsylvania—Woman suffrage was defeated.

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THE STAGE.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbanell, Lena	Berlin	1880
Abott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Ade, George	Kentland, Ind	1866
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Aldrich, Mariska	Boston, Mass	1881
Alexander, George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Alten, Bella	Cologne	1881
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	Texas	1867
Arden, Edwin	St. Louis, Mo	1864
Arliss, George	London, England	1868
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ont	1869
Ashley, Minnie	Fall River, Mass	1875
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1876
Bancroft, Sir Squire B	England	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, Frank C	Alexandria, Va	1836
Bangs, John Kendrick	Yonkers, N. Y	1862
Bardsley, John	Manchester, England	1853
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H	1832
Barrie, Sir James M	Kirriemuir, Scotland	1860
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
Bateman, Isabel	Cincinnati, O	1854
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore, Md	1843
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore	1873
Bavagnoli, Gaetano	Parma, Italy	1881
Beban, George	San Francisco, Cal	1873
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Norfolk	1856
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1862
Bell, Digby	Milwaukee, Wis	1851
Bennett, Richard	Cass Co., Ind	1872
Bergman, Gustav	Stockholm, Sweden	...
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, Eng	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1844
Bingham, Amelia	Hickville, O	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia, Pa	1857
Blake, Robert	New York City	1872
Bliss, Holbrook	San Francisco, Cal	....
Bodansky, Arthur	Vienna, Austria	1877
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Bourchier, Arthur	England	1863
Brady, William A	San Francisco	1865
Breese, Edmund	Brooklyn, N. Y	1871
Brian, Donald	St. John's, Newfoundl'd	1880
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati, O	1846
Burke, Billie	Washington	1886
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore, Md	1847
Caine, Hall	Isle of Man	1853
Calve, Emma	Aveyron, France	1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1864
Carasa, Federico	San Sebastian, Spain	1887
Carew, James	Indiana	1879
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass	1871
Carr, Alexander	Russia	1880
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1872
Caruso, Enrico	Naples, Italy	1871
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome, Italy	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chalmers, Thomas	New York City	1884
Chase, Pauline	Washington	1885
Cherry, Charles	Kent, England	1872
Clarke, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Claxton, Kate	New York City	1848
Coghlan, Gertrude Evelyn	England	1876
Coghlan, Rose	Peterboro, England	1850
Cohan, George M	Providence, R. I	1878
Collier, Constance	Windsor, England	1882
Collier, William	New York City	1869
Compton, Edward	London	1854
Conquest, Ida	Boston	1870
Courtenay, Wm. Leonard	Worcester, Mass	1875
Courtleigh, William	Guelph, Ont	1867
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crabtree, Lotta	New York City	1847
Crane, William H	Leicester, Mass	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va	1865
Daly, Arnold	New York	1875
Damrosch, Walter J	Breslau, Prussia	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston, Mass	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston, Mass	1872
Davis, Richard Harding	Philadelphia	1864
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis, Mo	1864
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1857
De Koven, H. L. Reginald	Middletown, Ct	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
De Reszke, Edouard	Warsaw, Poland	1853
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York City	1865
Ditrichstein, Leo	Temesbar, Hungary	1861
Dixey, Henry E	Boston, Mass	1859
Dodson, John E	London	1851
Donnelly, Dorothy Agnes	New York	1890
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston, Mass	1867
Dressler, Marie	Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa	1853
Duse, Eleanora	Vigevano, Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai, China	1849
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Eddson, Robert	Baltimore, Md	1864
Edlis, Connie	Brighton, Eng	1875
Edwardes, George	Dublin	1852
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me	1871
Elsler, Effie	Philadelphia, Pa	1886
Elzinge, Julian	Boston, Mass	1863
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis, Mo	1879
Ewell, Lois	Tennessee	....
Eytinge, Rose	Philadelphia, Pa	1837
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver, Col	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass	1882
Faversham, William	England	1866
Ferguson, Elsie L	New York	1885
Fields, Lewis	New York	1867
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1876
Fiske, Harrison Grey	Harrison, N. Y	1861
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Forbes-Robertson, Sir J	London	1853
Fornia, Rita	San Francisco, Cal	1873
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Freeman, Bettina	Boston, Mass	1889
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, O	1860
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1878
Genee, Mme	Aarhuus, Jutland, Den	1883
George, Grace	New York City	1880
Gerster, Etelka	Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct	1856
Gilman, Mabelle	New York City	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny, Pa	1874
Gluck, Alma	Rumania	1884
Goodwin, Nat C	Boston, Mass	1857
Granville, Lillian	Canada	1887
Grippon, Eva	Paris, France	1884
Hackett, James K	Canada	1869
Harding, Jane	Marseilles, France	1859
Haines, Robert T	Muncie, Ind	1879
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati, O	1885
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin, Germany	1847
Hannah, Jane Osborn	Cincinnati, O	1879
Hare, John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston, Mass	1888
Harrison, Maud	England	1880
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Austria	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Herbert, Victor	Dublin, Ireland	1859
Herne, Chrystal	Boston, Mass	1882
Heron, Bijou	New York City	1862
Hilliard, Robert S	Brooklyn	1860
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y	1870
Holland, Joseph Jefferson	New York City	1860
Homer, Louise	Pittsburgh, Pa	...
Hopper, De Wolf	New York City	1869
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1872
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1882
Irving, H. B	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct	1870
Irwin, May	Toronto, Canada	1862
Jacchia, Agide	Lugo, Italy	1875
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1880
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandborough, England	1851
Jordan, Mary	Scranton, Pa	....
Jorn, Carl	Riga, Russia	1872
Kelm, Adelaide	New York	1885
Kelcey, Herbert H. L	London, England	1856
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Sumpterville, S. C	1842
Kendal, William H	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Lincolnshire, England	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1880
Kingston, Morgan	Staffordshire, England	1862

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BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Klein, Charles	London	1867
Kolker, Henry	Berlin, Germany	1874
Kreidler, Louis	Bethlehem, Pa.	....
Labia, Mlle	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Virginia	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Jersey (E.)	1852
La Palma, Beatrice	Montreal, Can.	1884
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Long, John Luther	Philadelphia, Pa.	1861
Mack, Andrew	Boston, Mass.	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann, Louis	New York City	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B.	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Mapleson, Helen	New York City	1874
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1865
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky	1870
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y.	1857
Mason, John	Orange, N. J.	1857
Matthison, Edith Wynne	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1877
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1879
McRae, Bruce	London, England	1864
Meade, Ada	Lexington, Ky.	....
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Miller, Henry	London	1859
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York City	1832
Mordaunt, Frank	Burlington, Vt.	1841
Morence, Bertha	Munich	1876
Morris, Clara	Toronto, Canada	1846
Mounet-Sully, Jean	Bergerac, France	1841
Murphy, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1839
Nazimova, Mme.	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Nethersole, Olga	London	1863
Nielsen, Alice	Nashville, Tenn.	1876
Nilsson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Noria, Jane	St. Louis, Mo.	1885
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I.	1862
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1849
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal.	1875
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Otto, Wilhelm	Leipzig, Germany	1875
Otero, Caroline	Spain	1868
Paderewski, Ignace J.	Poland	1860
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Phillips, Frank	Russia	1868
Pinero, Arthur Wing	London	1855
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle, Wash.	1875
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	....
Powers, James T.	New York City	1862
Priest, Janet	East Lowell, Me.	1881
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Rasch, Albertina	Vienna, Austria	1894
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Rehan, Ada	Limerick, Ireland	1860
Reiger, Wm. H.	New York	1862
Rejane, Gabrielle	Paris, France	1857
Renaud, Maurice	Bordeaux, France	1862
Richman, Charles	Chicago, Ill.	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass.	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia, Pa.	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York City	1871
Roberts, Theodore	San Francisco, Cal.	1861
Robson, Eleanor	England	1880
Robson, May	Ontario	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis, Mo.	1880
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1860
Salvini, Tommaso	Milan, Italy	1830
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1879
Schumann-Heink, Mme.	Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scott, Henri	Coatesville, Pa.	1876
Scotti, Antonio	Naples, Italy	1866
Selwyn, Edgar	Cincinnati, O.	1875
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass.	1867
Shaw, Geo. Bernard	Dublin, Ireland	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H.	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridgeport, Mass.	1857
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Smith, Mrs. Sol	....	1830
Sothern, Edward H.	New Orleans, La.	1864
Sousa, John Philip	Washington	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris, France	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886
Stevenson, Charles A.	Dublin, Ireland	1850
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	....
Swinnburne, Ann	Eugene, Ore.	1890
Szendrei, Alfred	Hungary	1884
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Holyoke, Mass.	1878
Tearle, Osmond	Plymouth, England	1852
Tempest, Marie	London	1867
Templeton, Fay	Savannah	1861
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Mme.	Italy	1874
Teyte, Maggie	England	1891
Thomas, Augustus	St. Louis, Mo.	1859
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1857
Tree, Beerbohm	England	1863
Tyler, Odette	Savannah, Ga.	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin, Ireland	1879
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York City	1840
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston, Tex.	1878
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis, Mo.	1875
Ward, Genevieve	New York City	1838
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Warfield, David	San Francisco, Cal.	1866
Weber, Joseph	New York City	1867
Wheatley, Walter	Joplin, Mo.	1885
Williams, Frita	Boston	1865
Williamson, Hardy	Murton, England	1888
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa.	1854
Woodruff, Harry	Hartford, Ct.	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1837
Zangwill, Israel	London	1864
Zarska, Erma	Olmutz, Austria	1891
Zerola, Nicola	Naples, Italy	1876
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.	Chicago, Ill.	1867

MOVING PICTURE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Baggot, King	St. Louis, Mo.	1879
Bara, Theda	Sahara	1890
Beaumont, Harry	Abilene, Kan.	1888
Blackwell, Caryle	Syracuse, N. Y.	....
Brice, Rosetta	Sunbury, Pa.	1892
Briscoe, Lottie	St. Louis, Mo.	1893
Bushman, Francis X.	Norfolk, Va.	1885
Childers, Naomi	Pottstown, Pa.	1893
Clayton, Marguerite	Salt Lake City	1892
Costello, Maurice	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1877
Courtot, Margaret	Summit, N. J.	1897
Cruze, James	Ogden, Utah	1884
Drew, Mrs. Sidney	Sedalia, Mo.	1890
Finch, Flora	England	1877
Fuller, Mary	Washington, D. C.	1893
Gish, Lillian	Springfield, Mo.	1896
Johnson, Arthur	Cincinnati, Ohio	1876
Joyce, Alice	Kansas City, Mo.	1889
MacDermott, Marc	London, England	....
Marshall, Betty	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Millarde, Harry	Cincinnati, Ohio	1889
Moore, Tom	Ireland	1887
Morena, Antonio	Madrid, Spain	1888
Neilson, Anna	Stockholm, Sweden	1890
Ogle, Charles	Zanesville, Ohio	1865
O'Moore, Barry*	Cincinnati, Ohio	1883
Ostriche, Muriel	New York City	1897
Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1893
Stewart, Anita	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1895
Storey, Edith	New York City	1892
Talmadge, Constance	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899
Talmadge, Norma	Jersey City, N. J.	1895
Van, Wally	Hyde Park, N. Y.	....
Walker, Lillian	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Washburn, Bryant	Chicago, Ill.	1889
White, Pearl	Missouri	1889
Williams, Earle	Sacramento, Cal.	1880

* Known on stage as Herbert Yost.

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PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abingdon, Wm. L.	Lepper, Wm
Abott, Bessie	Pickens, Miss Bessie.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Susanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Albertson, Lillian	Dazian, Mrs.
Aida, Frances	Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. G.
Alexander, George	Sampson, George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F de
Anderson, Sarah	Bearnstein, Mrs. Joseph
Angeles, Alice	Considine, Mrs. Geo.
Anglin, Margaret	Hull, Mrs. Howard.
Archer, Frank	Arnold, Frank.
Armstrong, Sydney	Smyth, Mrs. W. G.
Arthur, Joseph	Smith, Arthur E.
Arthur, Julia	Cheney, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.
Ashwell, Lena	Simson, Mrs.
Atherton, Alice	Edouin, Mrs. Willie.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Banks, Marguerite	Toye, Mrs. Fred H.
Barnes, Edith	Mason, Mrs. Norman.
Barry, Mrs. Thomas	Redmond, Mrs. Wm.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.
Barrymore, Jack	Blythe, John.
Barrymore, Maurice	Blythe, Herbert.
Bates, Blanche	Creel, Mrs. George.
Bayes, Nora	Clarke, Mrs. Harry.
Beckley, Beatrice M.	Hackett, Mrs. J. K.
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Olivier, Mrs. A. C. S.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.
Bertram, Helen	Morgan, Mrs. E. J.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blair, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia
Blanchard, Kitty	Rankin, Mrs. McKee.
Blauvelt, Lillian	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Bonehill, Bessie	Seeley, Mrs. Wm.
Bonfanti, Mlle	Hoffman, Mrs.
Booth, Hope	Wolf, Mrs. Rennold.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Brevaine, Beatrice	Acosta, Mrs. José de.
Bryan, Gertrude	Fair, Mrs. Chas.
Buck, Bernice	Corthell, Mrs. Herbert.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burke, Billie	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florenz.
Burnett, Frances H.	Townsend, Mrs. S.
Burroughs, Marie	Macpherson, Mrs. R. B.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Burton, Blanche	Standing, Mrs. Guy.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.
Butt, Clara	Rumford, Mrs. Kennerly.
Byron, Oliver Doud	Doud, Oliver B.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Caldwell, Gladys	Willard, Mrs. John
Calvé, Emma	Gaspari, Mme. Alnor.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richd.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	West, Mrs. George Cornwallis.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.
Castle, Vernon	Blythe, Vernon Castle.
Cavalieri, Lina	Muratore, Mrs. L.
Cavendish, Ada	Marshall, Mrs. Frank.
Cecil, Arthur	Blunt, Arthur Cecil.
Chase, Pauline	Drummond, Mrs. Alex.
Claude, Toby	Carleton, Mrs. W. T., Jr.
Clayton, Bessie	Mitchell, Mrs. Julian.
Clayton, Estelle	Cooper, Mrs. S. E.
Clemmons, Katherine	Gould, Mrs. Howard.
Coe, Isabelle	McKee, Mrs. Frank.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Mrs. A., Jr.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John.
Cohan, Josephine	Niblo, Mrs. Frederick.
Comstock, Nannette	Burbeck, Mrs. Frank.
Conquest, Ida	Bertelli, Mrs. Riccardo.
Conroy, Edna	Courtleigh, Mrs. Wm.
Conway, Minnie	Tearle, Mrs. Osmond.
Conwell, Mary B	Farnum, Mrs. Dustin.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne K.
Courtleigh, William	Flynn, William.
Cowl, Jane	Klauber, Mrs. Adolph.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.
Dacre, Arthur	James, Arthur.
Dale, Alan	Cohen, Alfred J.
Daly, Vinie	Koal, Mrs. Chas. E.
Dare, Zena	Brett, Mrs. M. V. B.
D'Arville, Camille	Crelin, Mrs. W. D.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
Dawn, Hazel	Tout, Hazel.
Dazie, Mlle	Fellowes, Mrs. Cornelius.
De Mar, Carrie	Hart, Mrs. Joseph.
De Silva, N	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
Destinn, Emmy	Kittel, Emilie.
Deutsch, Florence	Bernard, Mrs. Sam.
Dickson, Charles	Doblin, Charles.
Dillon, Louise	Dillon, Mrs. John.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
D'Orsay, Lawrance	Dorset, Wm. Lawrence.
Dorr, Dorothy	Lam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Dalton, Mrs. Jas. H.
Durbin, Maud	Skinner, Mrs. Otis.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Eames, Emma	Gorgoza Mme. Emilie de.
Elliot, Gertrude	Forbes-Robertson, Lady
Elsler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Eltinge, Julian	Dalton, William.
Emerson, Billy	Redmond, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Erskine, James	Rosslyn, Earl of.
Ethel, Agnes	Tracy, Mrs.
Etheridge, May	FitzGerald, Lady.
Eytinge, Rose	Searle, Mrs. Cyril.
Fealy, Maud	Durkin, Mrs. James.
Fenton, Mabel	Kelly, Mrs. Chas. J.
Fernandez, Bijou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Fetter, Selina	Royle, Mrs. Edwin Milton.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Fisher, Alice	Parcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey.
Florence, Katherine	Williams, Mrs. Fritz.
Forbes-Robertson, Beatrice	Hale, Mrs. Swinburne.
Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edwin.
Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
Gay, Marie	Zenatello, Mrs. G.
Gence, Adeline	Isitt, Mrs. Frank S. N.
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gerard, Florence	Abbey, Mrs. H. E.
Gerard, Theodora	Raymond, Mrs. Jos.
Gerster, Etelka	Gardini, Mrs. Dr.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. Ellis.
Gluck, Alma	Zimbalist, Mrs. Efrem.
Gordon, Kittie	Beresford, Mrs. de la Poer.
Graham, Robert E.	McGee, Robert E.
Granger, Maude	Baxter, Mrs. W. R.
Gray, Ada	Tingay, Mrs. Chas. F.
Grey, Katherine	Best, Katherine.
Grubb, Lillie	Payman, Mrs. David.
Hading, Jane	Koning, Mme. Victor.
Hale, Helen	Podge, Mrs. William.
Hall, Pauline	White, Mrs. Frank.
Hammerstein, Stella	Keating, Mrs. Fred. L.C.
Hare, John	Fairs, John.
Harned, Virginia	Courtenay, Mrs. Wm.
Harrison, Alice	Metz, Alice.
Harrison, Louis	Metz, Louis.
Hart, Senator Bob	Sutherland, J. M.
Haswell, Percy	Faucett, Mrs. Geo.
Heath, Caroline	Barrett, Mrs. Wilson.
Henderson, Grace	Henderson, Mrs. D.
Herne, Dorothy	Moses, Mrs. M. J.
Herne, James A.	Ahern, James.
Herne, Katherine Chrystal	Pollard, Mrs. Harold S.
Heron Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Hodson, Henrietta	Labouchere, Mrs. Hy.
Holland, Mildred	White, Mrs. Edw. C.
Hope, Eric	Yarmouth, Earl of.
Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Humphrey, Kathryn	Mack, Mrs. Andrew.
Illington, Margaret	Bowers, Mrs. Edw. J.
Irish, Annie	Dodson, Mrs. J. E.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, Beatrice	Simpson, Beatrice.
Irwin, May	Elsfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janis, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Janisch, Mme	D'Arco, Countess.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Sleath, Mrs. Herbert.

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PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Jeffreys-Lewis, Ida	Mainhall, Mrs. H.
Jesslyn, Dora	Clyde, Mrs. Wm. P., Jr.
Joyce, Alice	Moore, Mrs. Tom.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Kearney, Eileen	Dillingham, Mrs. Chas. B.
Keene, Laura	Taylor, Mrs.
Keene, Thomas W.	Eagleson, Thos. W.
Kelcey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.
Kellermann, Annette	Sullivan, Mrs. Jas. R.
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Strakosch, Mrs. C.
Kellogg, Shirley	De Courville, Mrs. Albert.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W. H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.
Kimball, Grace	McGuire, Mrs. M. D.
Kimball, Jennie	Flaherty, Mrs. Jennie.
Kingdon, Edith	Gould, Mrs. Geo. J.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Mrs. Hugo G.
Laurel, Jane	Jordan, Mrs. Robt.
Lawlor, Amber	Allis, Mrs. Gilbert.
Lee, Jennie	Burnett, Mrs. J. P.
Lehman, Lilli	Kalisch, Mme. Paul.
LeMoyne, Sarah Cowell	LeMoyne, Mrs. Wm. J.
Lerner, Tina	Shavitch, Mrs. V.
Leslie, Elsie	Winter, Mrs. W. J.
Lewis, Ada	Parr, Mrs. John.
Lewis, Catherine	Robertson, Mrs. Donald
Lewis, Lillian	Marston, Mrs. Laurence.
Linthicum, Lotta	Strachan, Mrs. W. C.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cecilia	Waterman, Mrs.
Logan, Celia	Connelly, Mrs. Jas. H.
Lohr, Marie	Prinsep, Mrs. A.
Loomis, Estele	Burgess, Mrs. Gelett.
Lossee, Frank	Lossee, Ira N.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
Macdonald, Christie	Gillespie, Mrs. Henry L.
Mack, Andrew	McAloon, William A.
MacLean, R. D	Shepherd, Rezin D.
Maddern, Emma	Stevens, Mrs. R. E.
Mannering, Mary	Wadsworth, Mrs. Fred E.
Mantell, Robert B.	Hudson, Robert.
Mantelli, Mme. Eugenie	De Amicis, Mrs.
Markham, Pauline	McMahon, Mrs.
Marlowe, Julia	Sothern, Mrs. E. H.
Marr, Pauline	Collier, Mrs. Wm.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Materna, Mme.	Friedrich, Mme.
Matthison, Edith Wynne	Kennedy, Mrs. C. R.
Matzenauer, Margarethe	Fontana-Ferrari, Mrs.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
Mayhew, Stella	Taylor, Mrs. Billie.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.
McCarthy, Lilah	Barker, Mrs. Granville.
McCoy, Bessie	Davis, Mrs. R. H.
Melba, Mme	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Millward, Jessie	Glendenning, Mrs. J.
Miskel, Caroline	Hoyt, Mrs. Chas. (Z).
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Montague, Henry J.	Mann, Harry J.
Moor, Mary	Albert, Mrs. James.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Mordaunt, Frank	Markyam, Francis.
Mordaunt, Mabel	Norris, Mrs. Wm.
Moreland, Marjorie	Goodwin, Mrs. Nat. C.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F. C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Murska, Ilma di	Hill, Mrs.
Nazimova, Alla	Bryant, Mrs. Chas. E.
Neilson, Adelaide	Lee, Mrs. Philip H.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neruda, Mme. Norman	Halle, Lady.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs.
Nielsen, Christine	Leffler, Mrs. Joseph.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Countess Casa.
Nobles, Miss Dolly	Nobles, Mrs. Milton.
Nordstrom, Marie	Dixey, Mrs. Henry E.
Noria, Jane	Centanini, Mrs. G. P.
Odell, Maud	Hagemann, Mrs. Adol.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.
O'Neill, Anne	Miner, Mrs. H. C.
Otero, Caroline	Webb, Mrs. Rene.
Otis, Ella Proctor	Camp, Mrs. M. C.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.
Parker, Flora	Jacoby, Mrs. Harry.
Patti, Adelina	Cedarstrom, Baroness R.
Perry, Evelyn	Hoe, Mrs. Arth. Ingersoll.
Perugini, Signor	Chatterton, John.
Phillips, Frank	Fein, Philip.
Pitt, Fannie Addison	Pitt, Mrs. Henry M.
Pixley, Annie	Fulford, Mrs. Robert.
Potter, Mrs.	Potter, Cora Urquhart.
Prescott, Marie	Pertzel, Mrs.
Priest, Janet	Robb, Mrs. Thos., Jr.
Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston.
Quayle, Florence	Harris, Mrs. Wm.
Raleigh, Cecil	Rowlands, Mr.
Randolph, Louise	McKnight, Mrs. Ford.
Rankin, Doris	Barrymore, Mrs. Lionel.
Rankin, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. H'y L.
Rappold, Marie	Berger, Mrs. Rudolf.
Raymond, John T.	O'Brien, John T.
Raymond, Maud	Solomon, Mrs. Gus.
Rehan, Ada	Crehan, Ada.
Rejane, Mme.	Porel, Mme. D. P. P.
Rice, Fannie	Ryder, Mrs. Paul W.
Ritchie, Adele	Bell, Mrs. Chas. Nelson.
Roberts, Florence	Morrison, Mrs. Lewis.
Robertson, Agnes	Boucicault, Mrs. Dion.
Robson, Eleanor	Belmont, Mrs. August.
Robson, May	Brown, Mrs. Augustus.
Roosevelt, Blanche	Machetta, Mme.
Rorke, Kate	Gardner, Mrs. James.
Roselle, Amy	Dacre, Mrs. Arthur.
Ross, Chas. J	Kelly, Chas. J.
Russell, Annie	Yorke, Mrs. Oswald.
Russell, Dorothy	Dunsmuir, Mrs. Dunsm'r
Russell, Mme. Ella	Rhigini, Mme. de.
Russell, Lillian	Moore, Mrs.
St. John, Florence	Marius, Mrs. Claude.
Sembrich, Mme	Stengel, Mme. Guillaume
Shannon, Effie	Kelcey, Mrs. Herbert.
Shannon, Joseph W.	Sendelbach, J. W.
Shannon, Lavinia	Shine, Mrs. Giles.
Shattuck, Truly	Douglas, Mrs. S. A.
Sherwood, Phyllis	Nickerson, Mrs. Thos.
Simone, Mme.	Perier, Mme. Casimir.
Slater, Jennie Douglas	Lawford, Mrs. Ernest.
Spong, Hilda	Spong, Frances.
Stahl, Rose	Bonelli, Mrs. Wm.
Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Stirling, Mme. A	Mackinlay, Mrs. J.
Stuart, Cosmo	Gordon-Lennox, Cosmo
Stuart, Julia	Mackay, Mrs. Ed.
Stuart, Leslie	Barrett, T. A.
Summerville, Amelia	Shaw, Amelia.
Sutherland, Anne	Hartley, Mrs. Fred.
Tallaferro, Mabel	Carrigan, Mrs. Thos. J.
Tanguay, Eva	Ford, Mrs. John W.
Tempest, Marie	Stuart, Mrs. Cosmo.
Temple, Rose	Jones, Mrs. J. H.
Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs.
Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Terriss, William	Lewin, Arthur.
Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Teyte, Maggie	Plumnon, Mrs. Eugene.
Theo, Mme.	Piccolo, Cecile.
Tiffany, Annie Ward	Green, Mrs. Chas.
Tilly, Vesta	De Frece, Mrs. W.
Titcome, Heloise	Wills, Mrs. Nat. M.
Traux, Maud	Redding, Mrs. Edw. A.
Tree, Henry Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Trevelyn, Hilda	Blow, Mrs. Sidney.
Truax, Sarah	Albert, Mrs. Chas. S.
Tyler, Odette	Shepherd, Mrs. R. D.
Ulmar, Geraldine	Caryll, Mrs. Ivan.
Ulrich, Olive	Taylor, Mrs. Geo.
Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Vanbrugh, Violet	Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur
Vane, Helen	Snyder, Mrs. Chas.
Vassar, Queenie	Cawthorn, Mrs. Joseph.
Vaughn, Teresa	Mestayer, Mrs. W. A.
Victoria, Vesta	Terry, Mrs. Herbert.
Vincent, Ruth	Fraser, Mrs. John.
Vokes, Rosina	Clay, Mrs. Cecil.
Wainwright, Marie	Roberts, Mrs. Franklyn.
Walker, Charlotte	Walter, Mrs. Eugene.
Walsh, Blanche	Travers, Mrs. Wm.
Ward, Genevieve	Guerbel, Countess.
Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Warren, Lavina	Stratton, Mrs. C. S.
Wilton, Ella	Doremus, Mrs. T. C.
Woods, Al. H.	Herrman, Albert.
Wood, Marjorie	Gleason, Mrs. Jos. J.
Yeamans, Lydia	Titus, Mrs. Fred. J.
Zippulli, Alice	Albegini, Mrs. G.

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THE FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1916.

(Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1916.)

Age.

93—Dr. James M. Peebles, psychologist.

92—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia; Brig.-Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus.

91—Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. L. B. Blackwell, suffragette; James Seligman, banker.

90—Sir William Aitken, pathologist; Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired.

89—Ex-Empress Eugenie, Charles Andrews, ex-Chief Judge New York Court of Appeals.

87—De Freycinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Dwight of Yale, James B. Angell, Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Russell Sage.

86—Mrs. Sol Smith, actress; ex-Senator Isaac Stephenson.

85—Emperor Francis Joseph, Salvini, tragedian; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, Amelia E. Barr, novelist; Justin McCarthy, Sir William Crookes, British scientist.

84—Frederic Harrison, positivist; Joseph H. Choate, John Langbourne Williams, Bishop John H. Vincent, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of D. A. R.

83—Maggie Mitchell, actress; Andrew D. White, ex-Justice Shiras, Commodore F. C. Benedict.

82—George W. Smalley, journalist; Col. J. S. Mosby, ex-Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio.

81—Ex-Senator Depew, ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, Cardinal Gibbons, Ernest Haeckel, biologist; Horace White, journalist.

80—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Richard Cliev, ex-Prime Minister Combes of France, Hetty Green, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Manton Marble, journalist; Theodore Braga, first President of Portugal; Bishop Gray of South Florida, ex-President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, Rev. James M. Buckley, Edgar Page Stites, hymn writer.

79—Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. C. F. Chandler, William Winter, dramatic critic; Lord Brassey, Sir Norman Lockyer, ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden.

78—Gen. Horace Porter, W. D. Howells, novelist; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, John Burroughs, essayist; Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle, Col. Washington A. Roebling, James J. Hill, financier; Senator du Pont of Delaware.

77—Ex-Ambassador Bryce, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, John Morley, John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet, General Brooke, ex-Governor McCreary of Kentucky, Archbishop Ireland, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, meteorologist; Count Zeppelin, Count Okuma.

76—Cardinal Logue, General Miles, ex-Senator Clark of Montana, Bishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller, Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Japanese banker.

75—Henry Watterson, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Austin Dobson, poet; Thomas Hardy, novelist; Lord Reay, President of the British Academy; Gen. S. B. M. Young, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex-Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, Henry Clews, banker.

74—James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mounet-Sully, William Rockefeller, ex-President Fallières of France, Earl of Dunraven.

73—Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; Anna Dickinson, Cardinal Farley, Lord Alverstone, Flammarion, astronomer; Robert T. Lincoln, Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Clara Louise Kellogg, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Senator Bankhead of Alabama.

Age.

72—Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Dillingham and Nelson, Henry James, novelist; Dr. Robert Koch.

71—Sarah Bernhardt, Dowager Queen Alexandra, General Greely, John Hare, comedian; King Peter of Servia, Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Bishop Greer, Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, biologist; Dr. Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England; Clara Morris, actress; John R. Hegeman, life underwriter.

70—Chief Justice White, U. S. Supreme Court; William H. Crane, actor; Elihu Root, Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, Theodore N. Vail.

69—Lord Charles Beresford, ex-Senator Wetmore, ex-Senator Foraker, Hamilton W. Mabie, Col. William F. Cody, Charles H. Taylor, journalist; Princess Christian of England, Elbert H. Gary, Lord Rosebery, Julian Hawthorne, Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

68—Thomas A. Edison, Senator Tillman, Lotta Crabtree, Oscar Hammerstein, Rear-Admiral Goodrich, Bishop Hall of Vermont, John D. Archbold, Arthur J. Balfour, Kate Claxton, King William of Württemberg, Alexander Graham Bell, Senator Martin of Virginia.

67—Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; William Waldorf Astor, Senator Stone of Missouri, Ellen Terry, actress; Louis F. Tiffany, artist; Sir William Osler, Nathan Straus, merchant.

66—Max Nordau, author; Bishops White of Indiana, and Kinsolving of Texas, ex-Secretary of Commerce Nagel, Henry C. Frick, steel manufacturer; William K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Frohman, Justice Day of the Supreme Court, Luther Burbank, naturalist; William M. Chase, artist.

65—Champ Clark, Duke of Connaught, Senator Lodge, Oscar S. Straus, Rose Coghlan, Pierre Loti, Seth Low, Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, President Schurman of Cornell, Lord Kitchener, Sir Thomas Lipton, Edmund Gosse, poet.

64—Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Felix Adler, Duke of Sutherland, Bishop Beckwith of Alabama, S. W. McCall, Digby Bell, actor; Senator Burton of Ohio, Stuyvesant Fish, Charles J. Bonaparte, Thomas F. Ryan, Perry Belmont, Osmond Tearle, actor; David Starr Jordan, John E. Redmond.

63—Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Lily Langtry, Edwin Markham, poet; John Bach McMaster, historian; Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Field Marshal Sir John French, British commander; Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, British Premier; Judge Samuel P. Colt.

62—John Drew, actor; James Whitcomb Riley, poet; August Belmont, financier; Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Sir Beerbohm Tree, actor; Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, actor; Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy; General Joffre.

61—Pope Benedict XV., Vice-President Marshall of the United States, Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Senators Williams of Mississippi, Overman and Simmons of North Carolina, and Chamberlain of Oregon; Frank A. Munsey, journalist; Francis Wilson, actor; Robert B. Mantell, actor; Professor Hyslop, psychologist; Bourke Cockran, General William C. Gorgas.

60—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Poultney Bigelow, Arthur W. Pinero, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Justice Vernon M. Davis, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader; Rear-Admiral Caperton, John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

At what age does one become "old"? Five centuries ago a man was old at fifty. But the hale and hearty gentleman of to-day who has just turned sixty would probably protest against being classed among old people, even if famous. That his susceptibilities may not be wounded, therefore, a separating dash has been discreetly introduced after age sixty-five.

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DEATH ROLL OF 1915.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place and time of death, when known, follow:

Adams, Charles Francis (80), historian and publicist, Washington, D. C., Mar. 20.
Adams, Charles H. (70), journalist, Derby, Ct., Aug. 28.
Adamson, Rear-Adm. Alfred (78), U. S. N. (retired), Feb. 22.
Adickes, Dr. Franz (68), of University of Frankfort, Frankfort, Germany, Feb. 4.
Aitken, John W. (65), retired merchant, N. Y. City, Sept. 3.
Albee, John (82), poet and author, Mar. 24.
Aldrich, Nelson W. (73), former U. S. Senator, N. Y. City, April 16.
Alexander, Dr. Gross (63), editor of the *Methodist Review*, Sept. 1.
Alexander, John White (58), artist, N. Y. City, May 31.
Algiardi, Cardinal (83), Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church, Rome, Italy, Mar. 20.
Allen, Brig.-Gen. C. J. (75), U. S. A. (retired), Asheville, N. C., June 15.
Allen, Dr. Dudley P. (63), surgeon, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 6.
Allen, William F. (69), railway publisher, South Orange, N. J., Nov. 9.
Aloysius, Sister Agnes, Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., Aug. 16.
Amoss Dr. David, physician, Rockefeller Inst., Nov. 3.
Anderson, Brig.-Gen. George S. (65), U. S. A. (retired), N. Y. City, Mar. 7.
Anthony, Rev. Brother (74), President emeritus of Manhattan College, N. Y. City, Mar. 15.
Armstrong, Paul (46), playwright, N. Y. City, Aug. 29
Arthur, Major William (80), U. S. A. (retired), Feb. 28.
Ashles, John W. (67), merchant, Bay Side, L. I., Aug. 19.
Aubert, Admiral (67), French Navy, Paris, June 7.
Auspitz, Julius, journalist, N. Y. City, July 9.
Austin, Rev. Alonzo E. (77), Port Jervis, N. Y., Jan. 16.
Avery, Susan (97), Suffragist and writer, Wyoming, N. Y., Feb. 2.
Bacon, Edward R. (69), financier, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2.
Bacon, Henry (69), ex-Congressman, Goshen, N. Y., Mar. 25.
Baker, Major Henry H. (73), New Orleans, editor, Aug. 31.
Baker, William H. (64), cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Bancroft, William H. (75), R. R. official, Salt Lake City, April 22.
Barbor, Herbert (68), shipping merchant, N. Y. City, Nov. 16.
Bard, Thomas L. (74), ex-U. S. Senator, Hueneme, Cal., Mar. 5.
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel (86), naval designer and author, London, England, June 15.
Barnard, George D. (69), merchant and philanthropist, St. Louis, Mo., May 31.
Bastian, Dr. Henry C. (78), London, England, Nov. 17.
Bates, Jr., Lindon (31), lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Battell, Col. Joseph (76), turf author, Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.
Bauer, Cardinal Francis S. (74), Olmutz, Austria, Nov. 26.
Beachey, Lincoln, aviator, San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 14.
Beadle, Brig.-Gen. William H. (77), Civil War veteran, Nov. 13.
Beers, John W. (67), banker, Lake Placid, N. Y., Sept. 7.
Beers, Nathan P. (92), city's oldest teacher, N. Y. City, Feb. 18.
Bemis, William E. (51), Standard Oil Co., Port Jervis, N. Y., Nov. 29.
Berenger, Rene (85), French Senator, Paris, Aug. 30.
Berry, M. F. (66), of American Express Co., N. Y. City, Mar. 4.
Beasey, Dr. Charles E. (69), college professor, Feb. 25.
Biddle, Dr. Thomas, naturalist, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.
Billinghurst, Guillermo (64), ex-President of Peru, Iquique, June 28.
Bingham, Sir John E. (75), electroplating, London, Mar. 19.
Birkinbine, John (71), mining engineer, Philadelphia, Pa., May 14.
Birmingham, Rev. Daniel M. (83), journalist, Oroville, Cal., June 18.
Bitter, Karl Theodore F. (47), sculptor, N. Y. City, April 10.
Blair, Benj. F. (77), retired lawyer and Civil War veteran, Glen Ridge, N. J., Mar. 1.
Blair, De Witt C. (81), banker, N. Y. City, June 3.
Blake, Rev. William M. (51), of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn, June 6.
Blakeley, Col. Archibald (88), Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 27.
Blethen, Alden J. (69), journalist, Seattle, Wash., July 12.
Bliss, Francis E. (72), publisher, Hartford, Ct., Nov. 9.
Boardman, Rev. Dr. George N. (89), theologian, N. Y. City, Nov. 9.
Boardman, William J. (83), lawyer, Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.
Boggs, Admiral L. G., U. S. N. (retired), Paris, Nov. 22.
Boldrewood, Rolf (89), novelist, Melbourne, Australia, Mar. 12.
Bonnal, Edward (75), historian, Paris, Oct. 19.
Bonsall, Amos (85), last of the Elisha Kent Arctic expedition, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.
Bookwalter, John W. (78), philanthropist, San Remo, Italy, Sept. 26.
Bouvet, Marie M. (50), author, Reading, Pa., May 31.
Bowdish, Rev. Dr. Wellington (76), Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 8
Bowen, Frank W. (62), journalist, Oil City, Pa., April 18.
Bowles, Samuel (63), journalist, Springfield, Mass., Mar. 14.
Boyd, James N. (66), cotton financier, Richmond, Va., Sept. 6.
Boynton, Charles A. (79), journalist, Washington, D. C. Sept. 5.
Brackett, Prof. Cyrus F. (82), of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., Jan. 29.
Brackett, Col. Gustavus (88), pomologist, Aug. 2.
Bradbury, Justice J. P. (77), jurist, Pomeroy, Ohio, July 17.
Braddon, Mary E. (78), English novelist, Richmond-on-Thames, London, Feb. 4.
Bradshaw, Capt. Albert M. (77), known as "Father of Lakewood," Lakewood, N. J., Sept. 3.
Branch, John P. (84), banker and philanthropist, Richmond, Va. Feb. 2.
Brentano, Simon (55), publisher, Orange, N. J., Feb. 15.
Britton, Capt. A. H. (78), Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7.
Broadhead, Mrs. E. W. (45), novelist, Denver, Aug. 5.
Brown, Augustus C. (75), ex-Vice-President of Bar Association, N. Y. City, Jan. 3.
Brown, Dr. George W. (95), former abolitionist, Rockford, Ill., Feb. 5.
Brown, Waldron P. (67), banker, N. Y. City, May 15.
Brugulere, Mrs. J. S., lost on steamship Arabic, Aug. 19.
Bryan, George J. (63), anthologist and publisher, N. Y. City, Jan. 23.
Bryant, A. G. (40), Director of the World's Peace Foundation, Fall River, Mass., Feb. 24.
Bullen, Frank T. (58), English writer, Madeira, Mar. 1.
Bunny, John (52), moving picture actor, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26.
Burke, Martha Jefferson (94), great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, Alexandria, Aug. 8.
Burke Bishop Thomas M. A. (75), Bishop of Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20.
Burpee, W. Atlee (57), horticulturist, Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 26.
Burr, Justice Joseph A. (65), jurist, N. Y. City, April 18.
Burrows, Julius C. (78), ex-U. S. Senator, Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 16.
Burt, Brig.-Gen. Andrew S. (75), U. S. A. (retired), Washington, Jan. 12.
Bussey, Maj.-Gen. Cyrus (82), Civil War veteran, Washington, D. C., Mar. 2.
Buxton, Sir Thomas F. (78), ex-Governor of South Australia, Oct. 28
Cadogan, George H. (75), Lord Earl Lieutenant of Ireland, London, Mar. 6.
Caldwell, Henry Clay (83), jurist, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 16.
Callender, Prof. Guy S. (50), Indian Neck, Ct., Aug. 8
Calvo, Dr. Joaquin B (58), diplomat, Washington, D. C., Nov 22.
Cameron, Alexander (81), retired capitalist, Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.
Carteret, George (41), of the New York World, N. Y. City, Feb. 22.
Carteret, G. W. C. (68), former journalist, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20.
Caryl, Mrs Eliza J. P. (81), Honorary President D. A. R., Yonkers, N. Y., April 27.
Champlin, John D (80), author and editor, N. Y. City, Jan. 8.
Chandler, Brig.-Gen. John G. (85), U. S. A. (retired), June 21.
Chase, Benjamin E. (73), banker and manufacturer, N. Y. City, Mar. 27.
Cheng, Admiral Tseng Ju, Governor of Shanghai, Nov. 10.
Cheyne, Rev. Thomas K. (73), English authority on Scriptural writings, London, Feb. 16.
Chiesa, Marquis Jules Della, brother of Pope Benedict, April 12.
Christie, Mrs. Isabella M. (74), suffrage leader, Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 25.
Church, Sir Arthur H. (81), English chemist, June 2.
Church, Dr. Charles A. (75), Passaic, N. J., Nov. 12.
Clark, Charles H. (Max Adeler) (74), humorist, Aug. 10.
Clarkson, Major Thaddeus S. (74), ex-Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., Newberg, Ore., Jan. 16.

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Coffin, Rev. Selden J. (76), of Lafayette College faculty, Mar. 15.
Comstock, Anthony (71), noted vice crusader, Summit, N. J., Sept. 21.
Conant, A. J. (94), portrait painter and author, N. Y. City, Feb. 3.
Conant, Charles A. (54), financial expert, Havana, July 6.
Condon, "Blind John," race track owner, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.
Conkey, Henry M. (37), cashier, Chase National Bank, N. Y. City, July 24.
Connolly, Monsignor F. F. (71), Phillipsburg, N. J., Jan. 4.
Conover, Charles H. (68), Chicago banker, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.
Constantinovitch, Grand Duke Constantine (57), of Russia, June 15.
Coogan, James J. (69), former Borough President, N. Y. City.
Cook, Eugene B. (85), expert chess player, Hoboken, N. J., Mar. 19.
Coy, Prof. E. W. (83), author and educator, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 29.
Crane, Walter (69), artist, lecturer, and author, London, Eng., Mar. 15.
Crater, David S. (68), New Jersey Secretary of State, N. Y. City, April 3.
Creelman, James (55), American journalist, Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12.
Croffut, Dr. William A. (80), journalist and author, July 31.
Crompton, Mrs. Paul, and her children, lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Crook, Col. William H. (76), White House Disburser, Washington, D. C., Mar. 13.
Crowell, J. Foster (66), civil engineer, Flushing, L. I., Mar. 29.
Crowell, Thomas Y. (80), book publisher, July 29.
Cudahy, John (71), pork packer, Chicago, April 23.
Cummings, Dr. William H. (83), composer, London, Eng., June 7.
Curtis, ex-Judge George M. (72), lawyer, May 14.
Curtis, Thomas E. H. (63), art collector, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31.
Cunningham, Col. Albert B. (69), jurist, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29.
Cushing, Marshall (55), editor and publisher, May 12.
Dana, Mrs. E. Longfellow, daughter of the poet, Lancaster, Mass., July 21.
Daniel, Judge Robert T. (51), Odd Fellow official, May 27.
Davis, Daniel A. (67), banker, Indian Rock, Me., Sept. 25.
Davis, Octavio E. (53), sugar manufacturer, N. Y. City, Dec. 4.
Davis, Theodore M. (78), Egyptologist, Miami, Fla., Feb. 23.
Dawbarn, Dr. Robert H. M. (65), surgeon, N. Y. City, July 18.
de Boucherville, Senator Eugene B. (93), former Premier of Quebec, Sept. 10.
De Caillavet, Gaston A. (45), French dramatist, Paris, Jan. 13.
de Goumont, Remy (57), French poet, Paris, Sept. 28.
De Horsey, Lieut.-Gen. William H. B. (89), survivor of the famous Light Brigade charge at Balaklava, May 6.
De Lacy, Peter (71), "poolroom king," N. Y. City, Nov. 13.
Delafield, Dr. Francis (73), pathologist, Noroton, Ct., July 17.
Dempster, Alexander, manufacturer, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 2.
De Munck, Ernest (75), Belgian composer, London, Feb. 6.
De Reuter, Baron Herbert (63), of Reuter's News Agency, London, Eng., April 18.
De Ryther, Mme. Julie (70), writer, N. Y. City, Mar. 14.
Diaz, Gen. Porfirio (84), former President of Mexico, July 2.
Dickinson, Marquis F. (75), Massachusetts lawyer, Sept. 18.
Dickinson, Susan E. (82), noted newspaper correspondent during Civil War, Nov. 16.
Disien, Mgr. Jean Marie L., Bishop of Amiens, France, Mar. 28.
Dodge, Frederick W. (51), publisher, N. Y. City, Nov. 10.
Dodge, James Mapes (63), mechanical engineer, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4.
Donaldson, Sir James (84), British educator and author, London, Mar. 9.
Dooly, Rev. John (77), Civil War veteran, Oxford, Mass., Nov. 8.
Dougherty, Brig.-Gen. William B. (74), U. S. A. (retired), Oakland, Cal., July 13.
Dresser, Daniel Le Roy, former banker, N. Y. City, July 10.
Drury, Dr. Deborah S. (91), Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 23.
Du Bois, Augustus Jay (66), instructor, New Haven, Ct., Oct. 19.
Dubs, Bishop Rudolp (78), Harrisburg, Pa., Mar. 31.
Duckworth, Sir James (74), President U. S. Methodist Free Church, London, Jan. 1.
Dulles, William (5.), manufacturer, Fisher's Island, N. Y., Sept. 14.
du Mont, Dr. Josef (59), journalist, Cologne, Germany, Nov. 1.
Dunbar, James R. (68), jurist, Brookline, Mass., Aug. 20.
Dunham, Sylvester C. (69), insurance, Hartford, Ct., Oct. 26.
Dunlop, Augustus P. (76), journalist, N. Y. City, Oct. 8.
Dunn, Mrs. Martha B. (67), author, Waterville, Me., July 22.
Dunne, James (73), public official, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 6.
Dyche, Prof. Louis L. (58), zoologist and explorer, Topeka, Kan., Jan. 20.
Eames Dr. Charles J. (84), chemist, Mar. 4.
East, Charles R., journalist, N. Y. City, July 22.
Easton, Edward D. (59), founder of Columbia Graphophone Co., Central Valley, N. Y., April 30.
Eastwood, Miss Elizabeth Howard, author, New Fairfield, Ct., July 26.
Eden, Sir William, English artist, London, Feb. 21.
Edwards, Capt. A. Noel, famous polo player, Ypres, June 1.
Ehrlich, Dr. Paul (61), scientist, Bad Homburg, Germany, Aug. 20.
Einstein, Benj. F. (70), lawyer, N. Y. City, Feb. 27.
Elkin, John P. (58), jurist, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 3.
Elkin, Rev. Dr. Meyer (75), Hartford, Ct., Dec. 12.
Elliott, Justice Thomas I. (59), jurist, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 5.
Emerson, Prof. Luther O. (93), hymn writer, Boston, Sept. 29.
Emery, Charles G. (78), tobacco manufacturer, N. Y. City, Jan. 14.
Engel, Martin (68), noted politician, N. Y. City, July 15.
Englis, John (83), shipbuilder, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1.
Eno, Amos F. (81), merchant, N. Y. City, Oct. 21.
Evans, George (45), minstrel known as "Honey Boy," Baltimore, Md., Mar. 5.
Fabre, Jean Henri (92), entomologist, Orange, France, Oct. 11.
Fargo, James C. (86), express pioneer, N. Y. City, Feb. 8.
Ferguson, Edward L. (55), steel engraver, N. Y. City, Feb. 3.
Finlay, Dr. Charles J. (82), Havana, Cuba, Aug. 20.
Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant (60), Glen Cliff, N. Y., May 26.
Fisher, Gen. Franklin (81), Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. A. during Civil War, Sept. 9.
Fitch, George (38), author, Aug. 9.
Fleming, Very Rev. David, Irish Franciscan, London, Nov. 11.
Fleming, Sir Sanford (88), Canadian scientist, Halifax, N. S., July 22.
Flores, Antonio, ex-President of Ecuador, Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 31.
Ford, H. Clay (72), manager of Ford's Theatre at time Lincoln was assassinated, Passaic, N. J., July 22.
Forker, Howard J. (70), jurist, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25.
Forman, Justus M. (39), lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Forsyth, Gen. George A. (77), U. S. A. (retired), Rockfort, Mass., Sept. 12.
Forsyth, Rear-Admiral James McQ. (73), U. S. N. (retired), Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 3.
Forwood, Brig.Gen. William H. (76), U. S. A. (retired), Washington, May 11.
Foudick, Charles A. "Harry Castlemon" (73), author, Hamburg, N. Y., Aug. 22.
Foster, William E. (74), journalist, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.
Fowler, Edwarn S. (65) ex-Collector of Port of New York, N. Y. City, April 24.
Fox, Bishop Joseph J. (60), Wisconsin, Mar. 14.
Franklin, Benj. W. (66), retired lawyer, N. Y. City, Mar. 31.
Franklin, William M. (80), banker, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 20.
French, Richard P. (71), former hotel proprietor, N. Y. City, May 31.
Frissell, Dr. Sarah (74), physician, Dalton, Mass., June 20.
Frohman, Charles (54), lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Frothingham, George B. (73), comic opera singer, "Friar Tuck," Jan. 19.
Fuller, Frank (87), war Governor of Utah, N. Y. City, Feb. 19.
Fuller, Paul (67), lawyer, N. Y. City, Nov. 30.
Galt, Dr. Francis L. (83), Civil War surgeon, Upperville, Va., Nov. 17.
Gans, William A. (65), lawyer, N. Y. City, April 8.
Garrett, Miss Mary (61), Baltimore, philanthropist, Bryn Mawr College, Pa., April 3.
Geikie, Prof. James (75), geologist, Edinburgh, Scotland, Mar. 2.
Gerville-Reache, Mme. Jeanne (34), operatic contralto, N. Y. City, Jan. 5.
Gifford, Mrs. Augusta Hale (73), author and historian, Portland, Me., Feb. 9.

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Gokhale, Gopal Krishna (49), Hindu statesman and educator, Bombay, India, Feb. 19.
Goldmarck, Karl (82), composer, Vienna, Jan. 2.
Good, Brent (77), manufacturer, Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 10.
Goodale, Brig.-Gen. G. A. (75), U. S. A. (retired), Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 17.
Goodell, David H. (80), ex-Governor of New Hampshire, Antrim, N. H., Jan. 22.
Goodman, Elias (67), Alderman, N. Y. City, Feb. 23.
Goodrich, Dr. John E. (84), professor emeritus of latin at University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Feb. 24.
Goschen, Charles H. (76), banker, London, Mar. 22.
Gough, Gen. John E. (44), of British General Staff, London, Feb. 23.
Gowers, Sir William R. (70), physician and writer, London, May 4.
Graham, Edward J. (58), N. Y. State official, Atlantic City, N. J. Aug. 22.
Granger, Charles E. (80), jurist, Long Beach, Cal., Oct. 26.
Grant, John Patterson (84), Richmond banker, Feb. 2.
Graves, Rev. Dr. Gemont (88), Washington, Jan. 27.
Graves, William B. (81), professor of natural science, Andover, Mass., May 5.
Gray, Dr. Henry (73), publicist, Greenwich, N. Y., June 19.
Gray, John Chipman (75), leading authority on real estate law, Boston, Feb. 25.
Greaves, Arthur (47), journalist, N. Y. City, Oct. 19.
Greenfield, Joseph M. (49), chocolate manufacturer, Montclair, N. J., July 21.
Gregg, Dr. William H. (84), chemist and naturalist, St. Cloud, Fla., June 20.
Gregory, Rev. Daniel Seelye (83), Secretary Bible League of N. America, April 14.
Gregory, Eliot (60), author and artist, N. Y. City, June 1.
Gross, Prof. Hans (68), criminologist, Gratz, Austria, Dec. 11.
Groton, Rev. William M. (65), Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.
Guicciardini, Count (64), former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy, Sept. 1.
Guild, Curtis (55), public official, Boston, Mass., April 6.
Guillaume, Vilburn, President of Hayti, Port-au-Prince, July 28.
Gurley, William F. (55), manufacturer of surveying instruments, Atlantic City, N. J., Feb 17.
Guthe, Dr. Karl E. (49), scientist, Ashland, Ore., Sept. 11.
Gwaltney, Pembroke D. (78), millionaire known as "Peanut King," Smithfield, Va., Feb. 10.
Hagner, Alexander B. (88), jurist, Washington, D. C., June 30.
Haitley, Sir Charles A. (90), river and harbor engineer, London, Feb. 22.
Hall, Jr., Gardiner (78), thread manufacturer, South Willington, Ct., April 17.
Hall, Prof. Allen Garland (53), instructor, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28.
Hall, Mrs. Gertrude (52), author, N. Y. City, Sept. 24.
Hall, J. K. P. (70), ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania, Jan. 5.
Hamill, Howard M. (65), President of the International Sunday School Assn., Tate Springs, Tenn., Jan. 22.
Hamilton, David G. (72), street car magnate, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16.
Hancock, Elmer N. (71), editor, Savannah, Ga., Sept. 9.
Hancock, William F. (61), pottery manufacturer, Brown's Mills, N. J., May 25.
Hanley, Edward W. (58), of Ohio, Democratic State Committee, Mar. 27.
Harkness, Lamon V. (74), capitalist, San Benito County, Cal., Jan. 17.
Harper, John Wesley (84), publisher, Biddeford, Me., Aug. 14.
Harrington, Charles A., asst. naval constructor, Las Animas, Col., Mar. 10.
Harris, Andrew L. (80), former Governor of Ohio, Eaton, Ohio, Sept. 13.
Harris, Daniel (69), labor official, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5.
Hartland, Brig.-Gen. Edward (83), Civil War veteran and banker, Norwich, Ct., Mar. 9.
Hartley, Sir Charles A. (90), English engineer, Feb. 21.
Hasson, Dr. David A. (92), publisher, Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 9.
Hauser, Carl (68), former editor of Puck, N. Y. City, April 14.
Hawaweeny, Bishop Raphael (54), head of Syrian-Greek Orthodox Church of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Hayes, Thomas G. (71), ex-Mayor of Baltimore, Oakland, Md., Aug. 27.
Heaton, John C. (57), journalist, N. Y. City, June 26.
Heilbroner, Samuel (76), retired cigar manufacturer, N. Y. City, Feb. 26.
Henderson, Dr. Charles R. (69), prof. at University of Chicago, Charleston, S. C., Mar. 29.
Hensel, William Uhler (63), Penn. lawyer, educator, and politician, Feb. 27.
Herreshoff, John B. (74), yacht builder, Bristol, R. I., July 20.
Herring, William P. (70), paper manufacturer, Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 16.
Hett, Edward (48), inventor, Cedar Grove, S. I., Aug. 14.
Heywood, Major-Gen. Charles (75), U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.
Hicks, Dr. Joseph L. (81), surgeon in Civil War, Flushing, L. I., Aug. 19.
Hillard, Miss Katharine (76), author, N. Y. City, Nov. 3.
Hillyer, Appleton R. (82), philanthropist, Hartford, Ct., April 21.
Hinchcliffe, John (64), ex-Mayor of Paterson, St. Augustine, Fla. Mar. 19.
Hodges, Rev. John S. B. (85), composer of church music, Baltimore, Md., May 1.
Hodges, William S., lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Holder, Dr. Charles F. (64), naturalist, Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 10.
Hollaender, Gustav (65), composer, Berlin, Dec. 7.
Holmes, Joseph A. (55), Director of Federal Bureau of Mines, Denver, July 13.
Hone, John (70), financier, N. Y. City, Mar. 21.
Hopkins, Albert L. (42), lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Horton, Ex-Judge Oliver H. (80), Chicago, Feb. 7.
Hough, Warwick (79), jurist, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.
Howe, Gen. Walter (69), U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.
Howland, Dulany, journalist, N. Y. City, April 8.
Hubach, Otto (55), journalist, N. Y. City, Jan. 9.
Hubbard, Elbert (55), lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Hubbard, Gen. Thomas H. (76), financier, N. Y. City, May 19.
Hudson, Prof. Richard (69), of University of Michigan, N. Y. City, Feb. 22.
Hudson, William C. (71), journalist, Pearl River, N. Y., Oct. 16.
Hughes, Dr. Donnell (57), obstetrician, Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.
Hugo, Adele (85), daughter of Victor Hugo, Paris, France, April 21.
Humphrey, Lyman U. (70), former Governor of Kansas, Independence, Kan., Sept. 12.
Hunter, Dr. Thomas (83), noted educator, N. Y. City, Oct. 14.
Hurd, William B. (64), ex-Judge of Kings County, N. Y. City, Mar. 22.
Hurst, Tim (54), baseball player, Pottsville, Pa., June 4.
Hyde, Seymour J. (54), cotton converter, Greenwich, Ct., Feb. 14.
Illington, Percy (45), London, England, Jan. 3.
Ingersoll, ex-Justice Henry H. (71), Knoxville, Tenn., Mar. 12.
Ingraham, D. Phoenix (70), real estate, N. Y. City, April 7.
Inman, Samuel Martin (72), cotton king, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12
Inouye, Marquis Kaoru (80), statesman, Tokio, Japan, Sept. 1.
Ivins, William M. (64), lawyer, N. Y. City, July 23.
Jackson, Joseph D. (67), Supt. The New York World's composing room, N. Y. City, Jan. 12.
Jackson, Mrs. Mary Anna (83), widow of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, Charlotte, N. C., Mar. 24.
James, Frank (73), last survivor of the notorious James robber gang, nr. Excelsior Springs, Mo., Feb 18.
James, Dr. Henry (83), surgeon in Civil War, Waterbury, Vt., June 10.
James, William G. (45), editor, Boston, Mass., April 9.
Jasper, John (77), formerly Superintendent of Schools in N. Y. City, Feb. 7.
Jay, Col. William (74), New York lawyer, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Mar. 28.
Jeffers, Dr. Eliakim T. (74), educator, York, Pa., Nov. 18.
Jeffrey, Alexander (79), journalist, Saddle River, N. J., Sept. 4.
Jeffries, Dr. Benj. Joy (82), eye specialist, Boston, Mass., Nov. 21.
Jenkins, John J., "Lord Glantawe" (80), British statesman, London, July 20.
Jenkins, Michael (72), banker, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7.
Jenner, William Allen, lawyer, N. Y. City, Mar. 14.
Jenness, William C. (65), Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28.
Jennings, D. Webster (75), hotel proprietor, N. Y., Sept. 12.
Jessop, G. H., author and playwright, London, Mar. 22.
Johnson, J. Wesley (71), horseman, Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 3.

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Joseffy, Rafael (63), celebrated piano virtuoso, N. Y. City, June 25.
Joslin, Francis W. (53), journalist, Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26.
Joyce, Col. John A. (72), Civil War veteran, Washington, Jan. 18.
Junor, Dr. K. F. (69), cancer specialist, Toronto, Canada, Sept. 26.
Kane, Charles S. (84), law partner of Lincoln and former Chief Justice of Utah, Mar. 29.
Kane, Col. De Lancey A. (71), New Rochelle, N. Y., April 4.
Kaplan, B. David (51), wool merchant, N. Y. City, Mar. 15.
Kavanaugh, Judge William M. (50), ex-U. S. Senator, Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 21.
Kelly, Joseph M. (56), hotel proprietor, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Oct. 27.
Kenealy, Alexander (51), journalist, London, June 26.
Kennedy, J. Russell, journalist, Tokio, Jan. 8.
Kennedy, Sir William R. (69), English jurist, London, Jan. 17.
Ketchum, Isaac A. (88), inventor, Brooklyn, Mar. 29.
Kilmorey, the Earl of (73), London, July 28.
King, Capt. Henry (72), journalist, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 15.
Kissam, Samuel H. (84), retired, N. Y. City, April 18.
Klein, Charles (48), lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Knapp, Capt. John J. (53), Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28.
Knauber, Jacob C., journalist, Syracuse, N. Y., May 29.
Knauta, Antonino (60), lawyer, Lake George, N. Y., Dec. 3.
Knowles, Justice Willis S., jurist, North Scituate, R. I., Sept. 6.
Knox, Capt. George H. (41), First Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 12.
Kollen, Dr. G. J. (73), educator, Holland, Mich., Sept. 5.
Kramer, William (68), ex-Magistrate, Brooklyn, Mar. 23.
Laffan, Michael F. G., former Treasurer N. Y. *Sun*, N. Y. City, Aug. 19.
Laidlaw, Sir Robert (59), President World's Sunday School Association, London, Nov. 5.
Lamb, Sir John C. (70), British scientist, Hampstead, London, Mar. 31.
Lamprecht, Prof. Karl (59), German historian, Leipsic, Germany, May 11.
Langelier, Sir Francis X. (76), Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, Spencer Wood, Que., Feb. 8.
Langenberg, Gustav C. (55), artist, N. Y. City, Nov. 27.
Langevin, Most Rev. Louis Philip (59), Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, June 15.
Langhorne, John Devall (91), retired banker, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.
Langlotz, Prof. Carl A. (82), professor of music, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 25.
Lawley, George (92), yacht builder, Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.
Lehman, David S., philanthropist, Denver, Col., April 22.
Lefferts, James (60), Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 5.
Le June, Henry (71), jurist, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 22.
Leonard, H. Ward (54), electrical inventor, N. Y. City, Feb. 18.
Leschetizky, Theodor (85), piano instructor, Vienna, Nov. 17.
Lewis, William I. (74), Civil War veteran, Westbrook, Ct., Jan. 1.
Libby, Charles F. (71), ex-President of the American Bar Association, Portland, Me., June 3.
Liebmann, Henry (78), brewer, N. Y. City, Mar. 27.
Linson, John J. (64), ex-Senator, Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 2.
Little, Dr. George T. (58), librarian, Aug. 5.
Little, Capt. William M. (69), U. S. N. (retired), Newport, R. I., Mar. 12.
Littlefield, Charles E. (82), horseman, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., July 8.
Littlefield, Charles E. (64), ex-Congressman of Maine, N. Y. City, May 2.
Loeffler, Prof. Friedrich (62), German scientist, Berlin, Germany, April 8.
Logan, Capt. George W. (57) U. S. Naval Commander, Portsmouth, April 22.
Lombardi, Mario (67), opera impresario, Portland, Ore., April 22.
Long, John D. (77), former Secretary of the Navy, Hingham, Mass., Aug. 28.
Loop, Charles L. (75), Vice-President Southern Express Company, Nov. 17.
Lounsbury, Thomas R. (77), college professor, New Haven, Ct., April 9.
Ludlow, Rear-Admiral (73), U. S. N. (retired), N. Y. City, Dec. 9.
Lyman, Rev. Albert J. (70), South Norwalk, Ct., Aug. 22.
Lyman, Arthur T. (83), manufacturer, Oct. 24.
Maarten, Maartens (57), novelist, Zeist, Holland, Aug. 4.
MacCord, Charles W. (79), college professor, Hoboken, N. J., April 13.
MacDonald, Sir Claude (63), statesman, Sept. 11.
MacKenzie, Dr. Alexander C., President of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., Mar. 23.
Mackenzie, Rear-Adm. Morris R. (66), U. S. N. (retired), Morristown, N. J., Jan. 16.
Maes, Bishop Camillus P. (69), Covington, Ky., May 10.
Magowan, Frank A., ex-Mayor of Trenton, Hoboken, N. J., June 26.
Makovsky, Constantine (76), Russian painter, Petrograd, Oct. 1.
Manatt, Prof. James I. (70), of Brown University, Feb. 14.
Mangan, Frank (48), journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 9.
Manney, Rear-Admiral Henry N. (71), U. S. N. (retired), Point Loma, Cal., Oct. 25.
Marceaux, Rene de Saint (74), sculptor, Paris, France, April 23.
Martin, Edwin C. (64), author and editor, Watchung N. J., July 23.
Martin, Judge James L. (68), U. S. District Court of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 14.
Martin, Pierre, French inventor, May 23.
Marsh, Col. John T. (68), Civil and Mexican War veteran, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 10.
Mason, Rev. Dr. Madison C. B. (56), negro educator, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30.
McAlvay, Aaron V. (67), jurist, Lansing, Mich., July 9.
McCarthy, Justin (42), advertising manager, Atlantic City, N. J., Mar. 8.
McClain, ex-Justice Emlin (64), jurist and author, Iowa City, Iowa, May 25.
McClellan, Mrs. Ellen M., widow of Gen. George B. McClellan, Nice, France, Feb. 13.
McClure, John (81), jurist, July 8.
McCollom, Dr. John H. (72), college professor, June 14.
McCormack, Charles J. (50), President Borough of Richmond, Mount Manresa, S. I., July 11.
McCormick, Rear-Admiral Alexander H. (74), U. S. Navy (retired), Annapolis, Md., Aug. 21.
McCready, Monsignor Charles (78), N. Y. City, April 9.
McCreary, George D. (68), ex-Congressman, Philadelphia, Pa., July 26.
McCulloch, George F. (60), journalist, Summit, N. J., Mar. 27.
McFarland, Floyd A., bicycle champion, Vailsburg, N. J., April 17.
McGowan, Rear-Admiral John (72), U. S. N. (retired), Haines Falls, N. Y., Aug. 13.
McGowan, Dr. John P. (49), Surgeon-in-Chief of naval brigade, N. Y. City, Feb. 28.
McIvor, Nicholas W. (55), ex-U. S. Consul-General, Tokio, Japan, Feb. 10.
McKelway, St. Clair (70), journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16.
McPherson, Smith (65), Federal jurist, Red Oak, Iowa, Jan. 17.
Meldola, Prof. Raphael (66), English chemist, Nov. 16.
Mehegan, Mother Mary Xavier (91), Elizabeth, N. J., June 24.
Meneely, George R. (64), bell manufacturer, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 23.
Mesick, Dr. J. F. (102), York, Pa., June 30.
Metcalfe, James G. (67), R. R. official, Summit, Pa., Aug. 31.
Meyerheim, Paul Friedrich (73), painter, Berlin, Sept. 14.
Midiam, S. C. (83), naval engineer in Civil War, N. Y. City, June 2.
Milkowski, Col. Sigmond (92), Polish patriot, Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 11.
Mills, Major Thomas M. K. (80), Civil War veteran, Westfield, N. J., Feb. 7.
Milman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George B. (92), veteran who was with the Relief of Lucknow, London, Jan. 30.
Mitchell, James T. (81), jurist, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.
Mitchell, John W., war correspondent during Spanish-American War, Virginia, June 18.
Mitchell, William W. (61), lumberman, Cadillac, Mich., Nov. 8.
Misner, Gen. Henry R. (87), retired Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4.
Moersch, John (98), Bensonhurst, L. I., Nov. 12.
Mohun, Richard D. (51), African explorer, Royal Oak, Md., July 13.
Molineux, Gen. E. L. (82), Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, June 10.
Monroe, Edward (106), Civil War veteran, London, Feb. 7.
Montagu, Rear-Adm. Victor A. (75), retired British naval fighter, London, Jan. 31.
Moore, Bishop David H., Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 23.
Moore, Edward B. (63), former U. S. Commissioner of Patents, Washington, Sept. 6.
Moore, Col. John C. (84), journalist, Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 27.

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Seeley, Andrew J. (84), famous riverman, known as "Pop Seeley," N. Y. City, Feb. 12.
Selchow, Elisha Gee (70), inventor of "Pigs in Clover" puzzle and toy dealer, Greenwich, Ct., Feb. 22.
Seligman, Henry (90), banker, N. Y. City, Jan. 10.
Seligman, Edmond, lawyer, Paris, France, April 23.
Semple, John L. (53), criminal lawyer, Camden, N. J., Feb. 6.
Sewall, Rev. Dr. Frank (78), educator, Washington, Dec. 7.
Seward, Frederick W. (84), former Ass't Secretary of State, Montrose, N. Y., April 25.
Seymour, Gen. Lord William E. (77), London, Feb. 9.
Sharp, Dr. Benjamin (56), zoologist and explorer, Morehead, N. C., Jan. 24.
Sheid, Joel H. (81), engineer, North Smithfield, R. I., Nov. 27.
Shepard, Dr. Charles U. (71), Summerville, S. C., July 4.
Sheppard, Dr. John Evans (56), ear specialist, Sept. 13.
Sherman, Frank A. (73), college professor, Hanover, N. H., Feb. 26.
Shimer, Mrs. Augusta Post (93), Civil War nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 29.
Shriver, John S., journalist, Baltimore, Md., April 11.
Shurtleff, R. M. (75), American artist and Civil War veteran, N. Y. City, Jan. 6.
Simpson, Robert (55), journalist, Toronto, Aug. 30.
Sistare, Col. William H. M. (73), Civil War veteran, N. Y. City, Nov. 25.
Smith, Gerrit (76), inventor, Long Island, May 4.
Smith, Col. James M. (70), capitalist, Smithsonia, Ga., Dec. 11.
Smith, Stephen T. (62), typewriter manufacturer, N. Y. City, May 4.
Somerville, Judge Henderson M. (78), Customs Appraiser, Edgemere, L. I., Sept. 16.
Speed, Philip (43), journalist, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 8.
Spence, William W. (100), financier and philanthropist, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3.
Sprague, William (84), famous "War Governor" of Rhode Island, Paris, France, Sept. 11.
Standish, Myles (66), retired lawyer, N. Y. City, June 30.
Stephens, Clinton (81), engineer, South Bay, L. I., Oct. 1.
Sternberg, Brig.-Gen. George M. (76), U. S. A. (retired), Nov. 3
Stetson, Clarence (56), journalist, Noisy-le-Sec, France, Jan. 6.
Stevenson, Mrs. Mathilda C. (60), author, Oxon Hill, Md., June 24.
Stewart, John W. (90), statesman, Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 29.
Stidman, John W. (106), Stone Mountains, Ky., Aug. 19.
Stillman, Prof. Thomas B. (63), chemist, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 10.
Stoessel, Lieut.-Gen. Anatole M. (67), Russian defender of Port Arthur, Petrograd, Russia, Jan. 17.
Stone, Herbert S., lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Storm, Clarence (44), lawyer and Secretary of Society of Colonial Wars, N. Y. City, Mar. 24.
Story, Major-Gen. John P. (74), U. S. A. (retired), Pasadena, Cal., Mar. 25.
Story, Thomas Waldo (60), sculptor, N. Y. City, Oct. 23.
Stowe, Harry Welch (44), journalist, Whitestone Landing, L. I., Oct. 27.
Streett, Dr. David (60), Baltimore, Md., July 30.
Styles, Brig.-Gen. John H. (91), Civil War veteran, N. Y. City, Mar. 26.
Sullivan, Dennis (78), banker, Denver, Col., Oct. 10.
Sulzberger, Ferdinand (74), meat packer, Constance, Germany, Aug. 6.
Sutton, James F. (71), artist, Bedford Hills, N. Y., Nov. 24.
Swan, Frank (82), former U. S. Consul, Stamford, Ct., June 9.
Sylvester, Frederick O. (45), landscape painter, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 2.
Taft, Capt. Elijah D. (95), Civil War veteran, Freeport, L. I., Mar. 1.
Taylor, Frederick W. (59), Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 21.
Thackara, Mrs. Eleanor Sherman, Paris, July 18.
Thorne, Samuel (79), financier, Quebec, Canada, July 4.
Tilden, Edward (60), packer and banker, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5.
Tilden, William T. (60), publicist, Philadelphia, Pa., July 29.
Timberlake, Ambrose (70), bank note expert, Washington, Jan. 9.
Tisdall, FitzGerald (75), college professor, N. Y. City, Nov. 11.
Toll, Suffragan Bishop, William E. (71), Chicago, Ill., June 27.
Tompkins, Brig.-Gen. C. H. (84), U. S. A. (retired), Washington, Jan. 18.
Torrey, Herbert G. (73), assayer, Stiling, N. J., Aug. 29.
Tousey, Sinclair, publisher, Yonkers, N. Y. City, July 28.
Tracy, Gen. B. F. (85), former Secretary of the Navy, N. Y. City, Aug. 6.
Tremeau, Gen. Charles L. (65), French Army, Briare, France, April 18.
Trojan, Dr. Johannes (78), educator, Germany, Nov. 23.
Trudeau, Dr. Edward Livingston (67), Saranac Lake, N. Y., Nov. 15.
Tupper, Sir Charles (94), Canadian statesman, Oct. 30.
Turner, Sir George, surgeon, known as "Father Damien," Colyton, England, Mar. 12.
Turner, J. Milton (76), former U. S. Minister to Liberia, Ardmore, Okla., Nov. 1.
Turner, Thomas M. (58), cotton mills, N. Y. City, Jan. 9.
Ulman, Charles H. (80), Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24.
Vaill, Joseph H. (77), journalist, Ardmore, Pa., Mar. 25.
Van Amringe, Prof. J. Howard (80), former Dean of Columbia University, Morristown, N. J., Sept. 10.
Van Auken, Rev. Dr. J. Lansing, Watervliet, N. Y., Nov. 27.
Van Boskerck, Cornelius (61), banker, Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 13.
Van Cleve, James A. (56), editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 25.
Van Deman, Prof. Henry E., pomologist, Washington, D. C., April 28.
Vanderbilt, Alfred G. (37), capitalist, lost on Lusitania, May 7.
Van Horne, Sir William C. (72), financier, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 11.
Van Millingen, Prof. Alexander (74), noted student of history, London, England, Sept. 15.
Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Sir Charles Stewart (62), Marquis of Londonderry, London, Eng., Feb. 8.
Van Wyck, Col. William E. (74), veteran of Civil War, N. Y. City, June 2.
Vickers, Col. Thomas E. (82), London, England, Oct. 19.
Villiers, Victor A. G. (70), ex-Governor-General of New South Wales, May 31.
Von Lindequist, Gen. Oskar (77), Berlin, Germany, April 19.
Von Pausinger, Franz (76), Austrian painter, Salzburg, April 7.
von Wagenheim, Baron, German diplomat, Constantinople, Oct. 25.
Von Wedel-Piesdorf, Herr Wilhelm K. H. M. (78), German statesman, July 12.
Von Werner, Anton (71), German illustrator, Berlin, Jan. 5.
von Zumbusch, Kaspar (85), sculptor, Sept. 30.
Wagner, Major C. V. (73), Commander Confederate Veteran Camp, N. Y. City, Jan. 28.
Wagner, Paul (80), Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22.
Waldteufel, Emile C. (77), French composer, Paris, Feb. 16.
Walker, Albert H. (70), author, N. Y. City, Aug. 31.
Waller, Lewis (55), actor, London, Nov. 1.
Waller, Robert (65), retired banker, N. Y. City, Feb. 21.
Walsh, Blanche (42), actress, Oct. 31.
Walton, Lieut.-Col. R. Foster (40), Spanish War veteran, Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 15.
Walworth, Mrs. Ellen Hardin (82), D. A. R., Washington, D. C., June 22.
Ward, Edgar Melville (76), artist, May 15.
Ward, Robert B. (64), manufacturer, New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 18.
Ward, Dr. Samuel B. (73), Albany, N. Y., June 3.
Warner, Anna B. (84), author known as "Amy Lathrop," Highland Falls, N. Y., Jan. 22.
Washburn, Rev. George (82), President of Robert College in Constantinople, Boston, Feb. 15.
Washington, Dr. Booker T. (56), negro educator, Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 14.
Watson, William (81), artist, Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.
Webly, Reginald Earle (83), financier, Oct. 29.
Weidner, Prof. Revere F. (64), educator, Tangerine, Fla., Jan. 5.
Weil, Jean (65), publisher, N. Y. City, April 19.
Weiss, Col. Francis (94), Civil War veteran, Troy, N. Y., April 25.
White, Mrs. Ellen G. (88), noted Seventh Day Adventist, St. Helena, Cal., July 16.
White, Col. John V. (61), coast artillery, Brooklyn, Aug. 24.
Whitney, Anne (93), sculptor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 23.
Wilding, Anthony F., noted tennis player, Dardanelles, May 12.
Wilkinson, Capt. A. J. (75), Civil War veteran, Jamaica, L. I., Feb. 4.
Willard, Edward S. (62), actor, London, Nov. 9.

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DEATH ROLL OF 1915—*Continued.*

Williams, Gus (72), comedian, N. Y. City, Jan. 16.
Williams, Col. Jere, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11.
Williams, John Langbourne (83), banker, Feb. 11.
Williams, Rev. Richard R. (72), editor, Glen Ridge, N. J., Sept. 30.
Wills, Charles T. (63), builder, Greenwich, Ct., Aug. 31.
Wilson, John (78), Member of Parliament, London, Mar. 25.
Wilson, John Cook, professor at Oxford University, London, Aug. 12.
Wilson, Dr. Nelson W., journalist, N. Y. City, Aug. 30.
Winter, Fred, author of "The Rosary," London, Jan. 11.
Witte, Count Sergius Julovitch (65), Russian statesman, Petrograd, Russia, Mar. 12.
Wolfe, Dr. Theodore F. (72), ethnologist, Succasunna, N. J., June 14.
Wood, Brig.-Gen. Palmer G. (72), U. S. A. (retired), Beverley Hills, Cal., July 18.
Wood, Lewis M. (78), journalist, Jamaica, L. I., May 14.
Woodbury, Urban A. (76), former Governor of Vermont, April 15.
Woodruff, Col. Charles E. (55), U. S. A. (retired), New Rochelle, N. Y., June 13.
Woodruff, Charles H. (79), jurist, Litchfield, Ct., May 4.
Woods, Mrs. John (82), actress, Birchington, Eng., Jan. 12.
Woodward, Dr. Anthony (68), of American Museum of Natural History, Tallman, N. Y., Feb. 4.
Woodward, Col. Robert B. (75), financier, Cooperstown, N. Y. Sept. 2.
Worden, William W. (73), former hotel proprietor and Postmaster, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 28.
Wright, Major John M., Marshal of U. S. Supreme Court, Jan. 2.
Wyman, Albert U. (82), former Treasurer of the United States Washington, D. C., Mar. 4.
Young, Eliza Burgess (87), last of Brigham Young's 19 wives, Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 20.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1915.

Jan. 1 British battleship Formidable sunk in English Channel by German submarines; 500 lives lost.

Jan. 1. Russians in Galicia began second invasion of Hungary.

Jan. 2. The United States Senate passed the Immigration bill, providing a literacy test for immigrants, by a vote of 50 to 7.

Jan. 4. The London Stock Exchange opened, having been closed since July 30.

Jan. 6. A fire in the New York subway caused by defective insulation resulted in the death of a woman and partial asphyxiation of about 200 passengers.

Jan. 6. Principal belligerents accepted Pope Benedict's proposal for exchange of permanently disabled prisoners.

Jan. 7. President of France signed decree prohibiting sale and transportation of absinthe.

Jan. 13. An earthquake in Central Italy destroyed towns and killed about 29,000 people.

Jan. 15. Wheat in Chicago reached $1.45⅝ a bushel.

Jan. 19. Twenty strikers were shot by factory guards at Roosevelt, N. J.

Jan. 22. Army bill appropriating $101,000,000 passed the United States House of Representatives.

Jan. 25. Alexander Graham Bell, in New York, in the first conversation across the Continent talked on telephone with Thomas W. Watson in San Francisco.

Jan. 26. Germany seized food supply by official edict.

Jan. 28. President Wilson vetoed the Immigration bill.

Jan. 29. Royal decree called Italian troops to colors.

Jan. 29. Peruvian Ministry resigned.

Jan. 30. South Dakota Senate passed a bill abolishing death penalty.

Feb. 2. Werner Van Horn, a German-American, made an unsuccessful attempt to dynamite the bridge across the St. Croix River.

Feb. 4. A German proclamation was issued declaring "the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, a war zone from and after Feb. 18."

Feb. 5. Arkansas Senate passed a State-wide prohibition measure, to take effect Jan. 1, 1916.

Feb. 6. The British liner Lusitania entered Liverpool flying American flag as protection against German attack by submarine.

Feb. 10. The Board of Education in New York City restored to duty Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, who was suspended on charge of neglect of duty, to give birth to a child; 16 other teachers restored.

Feb. 10. The most valuable cargo of relief supplies ever shipped from the United States was carried on steamship Great City for Belgian sufferers.

Feb. 16. Great Britain seized the American ship Wilhelmina, bound for a German port with wheat.

Feb. 18. The German decree regarding warfare by mines and submarines around the waters of Great Britain against merchant ships went into effect.

Feb. 18. Iowa House agreed to repeal Mulct law and re-establish prohibition Jan. 1, 1916.

Feb. 19. Great Britain affirmed its intention to send the case of the detention of steamship Wilhelmina to a prize court in a reply to the American protest.

Feb. 19. United States House of Representatives adopted Pension Appropriation bill ($164,000,000). Feb. 22. Senate adopted the bill.

Feb. 19-20. British and French warships bombarded Turkish forts at entrance to Dardanelles.

Feb. 20. Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened.

Feb. 23. Senate passed Army Appropriation bill ($103,000,000).

Feb. 23. Governor Boyle of Nevada signed the "Easy Divorce" bill.

Feb. 24. United States Senate adopted Post-Office Appropriation bill ($322,000,000).

Feb. 25. British and French warships attempted to force Dardanelles and reduce the four forts at the entrance.

Feb. 25. Idaho Senate passed State-wide Prohibition bill.

Feb. 27. French cruiser seized freighter Dacia in English Channel.

Feb. 27. The William P. Frye, an American sailing vessel, from Seattle to Queenstown, sunk by Prinz Eitel Friedrich, a German converted cruiser.

Feb 27. The Seamen's bill passed United States Senate.

Feb. 28. Steps were taken to form an American Legion for National Defence.

Feb. 28. At Washington announcement was made of the discovery by Dr. Walter F. Rittman of processes for producing gasoline, dyestuffs, and explosives from petroleum.

March 1. British House of Commons appropriated $1,435,000,000 for war purposes.

March 1. Dr. Feliciano Viera was elected President of Uruguay.

March 1. Harrison law affecting sale of opium and its derivatives went into effect.

March 2. Wheat in Chicago down to 1.41¼.

March 2. Explosion of gas in Layland mines in West Virginia caused the death of over 100 men.

March 2. Utah House adopted a State-wide Prohibition bill previously passed by Senate.

March 2. Governor Alexander signed the Idaho State-wide Prohibition bill, effective Jan. 1, 1916.

March 2. Anarchists placed a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral; plotters captured.

March 3. Diplomatic agents of China and Japan agreed in Peking to an extension for 99 years to the existing Japanese lease of the ports of Dalny and Port Arthur.

March 5. North Dakota Legislature passed bill abolishing death penalty.

March 8. New York Senate passed the Spring bill repealing the alien clause in the labor law.

March 10. Rear-Admirals Fletcher, Howard, and Cowles raised to grade of Admiral.

March 10. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich entered Hampton Roads, Va., and was interned.

March 14. German cruiser Dresden sunk by three British cruisers off Chilean coast.

March 14. Lincoln Beachy, aviator, during spectacular flight at San Francisco Exposition, killed.

March 15. British Government declared the intention of allies to use privilege of confiscating or requisitioning cargo of any merchant vessel if the goods were of enemy origin or destination.

March 15. Great Britain refused to agree to American proposal for solution of controversy with Germany over merchant vessels.

March 16. Battleship Pennsylvania launched at Newport News, Va.

March 19. French battleship Bouvet and British battleships Ir-

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resistible and Ocean, while in attack on the Dardanelles, were sunk by floating mines.

March 24. Mothers' Pension bill passed New York Assembly.

March 25. United States submarine F-4 met with an accident and sank in Honolulu Harbor; crew of 21 lost.

March 27. British passenger steamer Falaba sunk off Wales by German submarine; 111 lives lost, including an American.

April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Maurits foundered during storm off Virginia coast; 59 lives lost.

April 5. Jess Willard of Kansas won the heavyweight pugilistic championship of the world from Jack Johnson at Havana, Cuba.

April 6. Seventh New York State Constitutional Convention assembled at Albany; elected Elihu Root President.

April 6. Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., two Judges and twenty-four others convicted of election frauds.

April 7. Governor Whitman signed Widowed Mothers' Pension bill.

April 7. Local municipal self-government given to all towns in Poland by law promulgated in Petrograd.

April 8. German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and her crew interned in Norfolk, Va.

April 9. J. B. Greenhut Co. of New York went into hands of receivers.

April 13. Accident in coal mine near Shimonoseki, Japan, resulted in loss of 236 lives.

April 14. Bill abolishing office of Coroner in New York State signed by Governor.

April 16. 1,600 carpenters on strike in Chicago.

April 19. The Supreme Court of United States denied Leo M. Frank's appeal for a writ of habeas corpus.

April 19. The suit against ex-President Roosevelt for libel, brought by William Barnes, Jr., began at Syracuse, N. Y.

April 20. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company went into hands of a receiver.

April 23. A woman suffrage constitutional amendment adopted by Danish Diet.

April 26. United States Navy Department announced that battleship California would be propelled by electricity. First in the world.

April 26. German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va.

April 26. French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian submarine U-5 in Strait of Otranto; 500 lost.

April 27. The International Women's Peace Congress opened at The Hague; 14 countries represented.

April 28. American oil tank steamer Cushing was damaged by German aeroplane's bomb in North Sea.

April 30. 22 blocks were destroyed in Colon, Panama, by fire; 11 persons killed and $3,500,000 property loss.

April 30. Wireless communication between Washington and Panama Canal Zone perfected.

May 1. American oil tank steamer Gulflight sunk off Scilly Islands by German submarine.

May 2. Dr. F. W. Murphy and Frank Johnson of Pierpoint, S. D., invented an eyeless needle for surgeons' use.

May 3. John R. Lawson, member of United Mine Workers of America, found guilty of murder by Colorado jury.

May 3. Congress of Venezuela elected Juan Vicente Gomez President.

May 6. Japan sent her ultimatum to China that the latter must accept unconditionally the Japanese demands.

May 7. Transatlantic liner Lusitania sunk by German submarine off southern coast of Ireland; 1,150 lost (including 100 Americans); 767 saved.

May 12. World Court Congress convened at Cleveland, Ohio.

May 13. Salandra Ministry in Italy resigned; May 15 the Premier consented to retain office.

May 13. British battleship Goliath sunk by Turkish destroyer; 500 lost.

May 13. United States protested against Germany's submarine policy and sinking of Lusitania.

May 15. Railroads cannot own steamship lines on Great Lakes was decided by Interstate Commerce Commission under Panama Canal act.

May 18. United States fleet, after ten days' exhibition in the Hudson River, passed out to sea, reviewed by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

May 22. Colonel Roosevelt was awarded the verdict in the $50,000 libel suit brought against him by William Barnes, Jr., in Syracuse, N. Y.

May 23. Italy declared that a state of war existed with Austria-Hungary from May 24.

May 24. Formal declaration of war against Austria-Hungary by Italy.

May 24. Thomas A. Edison announced completion of the "telescribe" to record telephone conversation.

May 24. Pan-American Financial Conference met at Washington, D. C.

May 25. Representatives of Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, at Buenos Ayres, signed a treaty to better their political relations.

May 25. New British Coalition Cabinet announced.

May 25. Conviction of Charles Becker affirmed by Court of Appeals.

May 25. Two treaties between China and Japan signed in Peking.

May 26. Battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles.

May 27. English battleship Majestic sunk.

May 28. Germany replied to American note regarding warfare against merchant ships.

May 31. Ninety bombs dropped by Zeppelins on London; four killed.

May 31. Germany officially acknowledged that American steamer Gulflight was damaged by German submarine.

May 31. Ralph de Palma drove an automobile at Indianapolis, Ind., 500 miles at the rate of 89.8 miles an hour.

June 1. The Federal Court of the U. S. decided in favor of the United States Steel Corporation.

June 2. Count Bernstorff called on President Wilson to discuss German affairs.

June 3. United States Steel Corporation held to be lawful by United States Circuit Court.

June 4. Directors of Ford Motor Company increased capital stock from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000.

June 6. Treaty ratified in Petrograd between Sweden and Russia, mutually acknowledging the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the respective countries.

June 7. Reginald A. J. Warneford, British aviator, destroyed German Zeppelin; up 6,000 feet.

June 8. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resigned.

June 9. United States replied to Germany's note of May 28 and asked for assurances that measures be taken to safeguard American lives and ships.

June 9. Germany refused to yield to United States in the Frye case.

June 14. 14,000 employés of surface and elevated railroad lines in Chicago on strike.

June 15. Great Britain voted $1,250,000,000 for war credit.

June 18. Golf championship of United States won by Jerome D. Travers.

June 19. Battleship Arizona launched at New York Navy Yard.

June 19. Fourth Avenue (N. Y. City) subway officially opened. June 22, opened to the public.

June 19. The Grenfell mission schooner George B. Cluett sailed for the Arctic regions.

June 21. The "grandfather" clause in Oklahoma's and Maryland's suffrage laws declared void by United States Supreme Court.

June 22. Gen. Christian De Wet of South Africa found guilty of treason; sentenced to six years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

June 22. Governor Slaton of Georgia commuted Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment.

June 22. British House of Commons voted $5,000,000,000 loan for war fund.

June 22. Grand Jury finds election-fraud indictments against 128 Indianapolis officials and employés, including Mayor Bell and Democratic National Committeeman Thomas Taggart.

June 23. Robert Lansing appointed United States Secretary of State.

June 24. New York City celebrated the raising of its first municipal flag, which was presented by the City of Amsterdam.

June 24. United States renewed demands on Germany in Frye case.

June 25. French Chamber of Deputies adopted appropriation of $1,120,000,000 for war.

June 27. General Huerta arrested at Newman, N. Mex., accused of plotting against Mexico. Freed on bail.

June 30. Preliminary figures of American foreign trade for the fiscal year showed a $1,000,000,000 balance of exports over imports.

July 1. State-wide prohibition became effective in Alabama.

July 1. The Munitions of War bill passed by British House of Commons.

July 1. Five-cent telephone rate won for New York City; approximately a reduction of $5,000,000 a year.

July 2. Senate reception room in United States Capitol wrecked by bomb.

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July 3. J. Pierpont Morgan shot at 9 A. M. by Frank Holt, a German, at Glen Cove, L. I.

July 6. Frank Holt, dynamiter of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., and who fired a shot at J. P Morgan, killed himself in Nassau County, N. Y., jail.

July 7. Italian cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine.

July 8. First women Justices in the British Empire were appointed in South Australia.

July 8. Germany delivered to American Ambassador her reply to American note of June 9 regarding submarine warfare.

July 8. To guarantee neutrality, United States naval authorities took control of wireless station at Sayville, L. I.

July 10. Application made to Justice Hughes of United States Supreme Court for a writ of error in case of Charles Becker denied.

July 12. Secretary of Navy Daniels formulated plans for creation of advisory board of civilian engineers to devise methods for conducting naval warfare.

July 12. German cruiser Königsberg destroyed by British monitors and cruisers.

July 14. Floods in Southern China drowned 80,000.

July 14. Harry Thaw declared sane by jury; released on bail.

July 13. Workmen's Compensation bill declared valid by Court of Appeals of New York.

July 15. The business section of Valdez, Alaska, destroyed by fire; $500,000 loss.

July 15. Coal industry of Wales tied up by miners' strike; settled July 20.

July 15. Germany formally admitted that Nebraskan, United States merchant ship, was damaged by German submarine.

July 16. Panama Canal used for first time by United States battleships; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin passed through.

July 20. A strike of 6,000 clothing workers in New York City averted by arbitration; wages increased about 12 per cent.

July 21. Third note sent to Germany concerning rights of neutral ships by United States.

July 21-22. Strike of workers at Standard Oil plant in Bayonne, N. J., caused riot, resulting in two deaths.

July 24. Excursion steamer Eastland turned over at her pier in Chicago; 852 lost.

July 25. Juan Luis San Fuentes elected President of Chile.

July 25. American steamship Leelanaw sunk by German submarine off coast of Scotland.

July 27. First direct wireless communication between Japan and United States established.

July 28. Haytian revolutionists killed President Guillaume Sam. American cruiser Washington landed sailors in Hayti to prevent rioting.

July 28. Bayonne, N. J., strike ended through efforts of Sheriff Kinkead.

July 28. Supreme Court Justice John Ford denied application for new trial to Charles Becker.

July 29. Japanese Minister of Interior Viscount Oura resigned under charges.

July 30. Charles Becker electrocuted at Sing Sing.

Aug. 3. Cloudburst at Erie, Pa., flooded city; 25 drowned.

Aug. 4. A strike of 60,000 workers on ladies' garments in New York City prevented by arbitration and wage increase.

Aug. 5. Warsaw captured by the German-Austrian Army.

Aug. 9. United States assumed control of Haytian affairs.

Aug. 10. At Plattsburg, N. Y., an experiment was begun in training American citizens for National defence.

Aug. 12. An army aeroplane fell at Fort Sill, Okla., resulting in death of Capt. Geo. H. Knox and injuring Lieut. P. B. Sutton.

Aug. 13. Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sold five of its steamers to Atlantic Transport Co.

Aug. 14. Over 50 people killed by derailment of the Irish Mail of the London and Northwestern Ry. near Stowe Tunnel, England.

Aug. 16-17. Tropical storm on Texas coast caused death of 200 and property loss of millions of dollars.

Aug. 17. Leo M. Frank lynched near Marietta, Ga.

Aug. 17. Zeppelins raided outskirts of London; 10 killed, 36 wounded.

Aug. 17. Missouri Pacific Ry. went into hands of receiver.

Aug. 19. German submarine sank White Star liner Arabic; 20 lost.

Aug. 21. Cotton declared contraband by the allies.

Aug. 21. Italy declared herself in a state of war with Turkey.

Aug. 22. Vilhjal mur Stefansson, commanding Canadian Arctic Expedition, announced discovery of new land in the Arctic at 77 degrees 43 minutes north lat. and 115 degrees 43 minutes west long.

Aug. 24. Conference of Governors began in Boston.

Aug. 24. Eastman Kodak Co. declared an illegal combination in restraint of trade in the United States District Court at Buffalo, N. Y. Ordered dissolved.

Sept. 1. Lowest rate for sterling exchange was 4.50. The lowest traded was 4.51½.

Sept. 1. The diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany, concerning submarine warfare, ended when German Ambassador declared liners not to be sunk without warning; German Foreign Office indorsed pledge Sept. 14.

Sept. 2. Cardinal Gibbons delivered Pope Benedict XV.'s message to President Wilson concerning peace in Europe.

Sept. 4. Rear-Admiral Caperton proclaimed martial law in Haytian territory occupied by United States forces.

Sept. 4. It was announced that an American chemist discovered a process for making dyes from coal tar.

Sept. 4. Canadian liner Hesperian, bound for Montreal, torpedoed or struck by mine off southern coast of Ireland; 24 lost.

Sept. 7. It was stated that British Government took over control of 715 private factories put into use for manufacturing munitions.

Sept. 9. United States asked Austria-Hungary to recall its Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.

Sept. 10. The Constitutional Convention of 1915 ended at 3.15 A. M., after adopting the revised New York State Constitution.

Sept. 14. State-wide prohibition voted in South Carolina.

Sept. 15. British House of Commons voted $1,250,000,000 war credit.

Sept. 16. Russian Duma prorogued by Czar.

Sept. 16. Treaty signed between United States and Hayti at Port-au-Prince to provide American supervision of Haytian finances and constabulary.

Sept. 17. Formal recognition accorded by United States to the new Haytian Government, headed by President d'Artiguenave.

Sept. 20. Forty-five persons killed, 80,000 rendered homeless, and 800 dwellings collapsed as result of floods in Ganges Valley, India.

Sept. 20. Slides in the Gaillard Cut caused the closing of the Panama Canal.

Sept. 22. Dynamite explosion in the subway excavation on Seventh Avenue tore away an entire block from curb to curb; 7 killed, 100 injured; Sept. 25, a section of Broadway, near 39th Street, collapsed; 1 killed, 3 injured.

Sept. 23. United States made public a note from Germany that the latter's warships would not destroy American vessels carrying conditional contraband.

Sept. 24. German Finance Minister announced subscription for war loan of $3,000,000,000.

Sept. 26. A gasoline tank car explosion in Ardmore, Okla., killed 30 people.

Sept. 28. Italian battleship Benedetto Brin was blown up by an internal explosion in Brindisi Harbor; Rear-Admiral de Cervin and over 300 of the crew killed.

Sept. 29. A wireless telephone conversation was carried on by officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. between Arlington, Va., and Honolulu, 4,900 miles.

Sept. 29. Tropical hurricane in Louisiana and Mississippi resulted in 549 deaths and property damage of $12,000,000.

Oct. 5. German Government disavowed the act of the submarine commander who sank the Arabic.

Oct. 5. King Constantine of Greece refused to support Premier Venizélos's pro-allies policy; latter resigned.

Oct. 6. The engagement of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, D. C., was announced.

Oct. 6. The Russian, French, British, Italian, and Serbian Ministers to Bulgaria asked for their passports.

Oct. 7. Lord Bryce declared in the British House of Lords that from May, 1915, 800,000 Armenians were slain by Turks in Asia Minor.

Oct. 9. Gil Anderson, driving a Stutz car 350 miles at the rate of 102.6 miles an hour won the Astor Cup and made a new automobile record at Sheepshead Bay, New York.

Oct. 11. Lieut. Walter D. Taliaferro, United States Army aviator, killed while flying over San Diego Bay.

Oct. 13. The championship baseball series was won by the "Red Sox," 4-1.

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UNIQUE EVENTS IN 1915.

(Compiled from newspaper reports.)

Joseph Thomas of Markleysburg, Pa., butchered a hog 1,020 pounds dressed. It was three years old and 11 feet long.

Jacob Hays, aged 75, a veteran of the Civil War, living at Winslow, Ind., was reported as cutting a third full set of teeth. He never had his teeth pulled; they wore away.

Mrs. Josephine Davis Hill of Millbrook, Ala., became a grandmother at the age of 29.

A hawk which measured 5 feet from tip to tip was caught by J. F. King of Ocilla, Ga.

Mrs. George Juris of Deadwood Gulch, Idaho, had a 17 months' old white Leghorn pullet which laid an egg measuring 9½ inches in circumference. It contained a second perfect egg.

Canon, Ga., a town of 728 inhabitants, has nine distinct religious denominations, six of which have a place of worship.

Robert U. Bates of Letcher County, Ky., 99 years old, is the father of a son born January 25.

Mrs. C. O. McKnight of Redding, Cal., gave birth to four babies on March 11.

A baby daughter weighing 1½ pounds was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Newell of Sharon, Pa.

A baby boy weighing 1¼ pounds was born to Mrs. Albert Brun of Clifton, N. J.

The largest American flag ever made was unfurled at Broadway and Forty-second Street on July 4. It was 165 feet long by 52 wide.

Mrs. Henry H. Bull of Sparta, N. J., exhibited a lemon raised in a hothouse measuring 13 inches in circumference, 8 inches in length and weighing 4 pounds. It took one year from the time the tree blossomed until the lemon was ripe.

Richard Briggs of Winsted, Ct., is reported as wearing a grafted eyelid made out of the flesh and skin of one of his arms.

"Roaring Bull" Buoy, which, with anchor, weighs 5,000 pounds, was carried away by a whale, according to officers of the Canadian Government steamer Lansdowne.

A hen belonging to Thomas Gaynor of Punta Gorda, Fla., took possession of a litter of kittens and cared for them.

A young sergeant in the French army had extracted from his heart a splinter of a hand grenade. The splinter remained in the ventricle 4½ months before it was extracted.

A Holstein cow at the Colony Farm, British Columbia, broke all records in Canada for milk production. During 86 successive days she produced 9,376 pounds of milk and 107 pounds of butter.

Joseph C. Cunningham of Lawrenceburg, Ind., caught a white perch which weighed 42½ pounds.

Abraham J. Randell, 91 years old, and Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, aged 85, were married in Kansas City, Mo.

E. Harper of North Roseburg, Ore., owns a calf with only three legs. The animal has only one front leg, which is larger than the leg of a normal calf.

Mrs. Del nar E. Loomis of Minneapolis, Minn., gave birth to twin boys; one born 1.30 P. M. February 28, and the other at 2.30 P. M. March 3.

A human skull, a right shoulderblade, a left thighbone, an upper armbone and one fingerbone were found in the stomach of a 12-foot shark captured by Henry Sanford of New York, near Soldier Key, Fla.

Miss Elsie Dobbins of Caldwell, N. J., is the owner of a hen which is 14 years old and laid its 3,000th egg.

Miss Bessie Allen of Milwaukee, Wis., in an operation had a diseased vertebra replaced with a piece of bone from one of her legs.

Seven-year-old Harold Lutsk of Atlanta, Ga., sees every object backward, just as a normal person sees it in a mirror.

What physicians describe as a rare and remarkable case of tinnitus was that of a five-year-old girl in Philadelphia, in whose head a sound resembling the ticking of a watch could be distinctly heard.

Miss Sarah D. Robbins of Harwick Centre, Mass., owns a Rhode Island hen that has laid an egg with three yolks. The egg measured 7½ and 5¾ inches around the ends and middle, respectively.

R. W. Josey, living near Riddley, Ga., claims to have the largest family in Georgia. He has 25 children, 21 of whom are living.

J. H. Peak of Albuquerque, N. M., showed a lemon 16½ inches in circumference and 17½ inches from end to end.

The first girl of five generations was born in Parsons, Kan., in the family of E. G. Crandall.

The official test of 365 days of Finderne Fayne, the great cow of the Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company, is 24,600 pounds of milk, containing 1,116 pounds of butter fat.

A workman burned his feet in South Norwalk, Ct., while dismantling a baker's oven in which there had been no fire in more than four years. It had previously been in use 31 years.

An operation, said to be the first of its kind, was performed by Dr. E. F. Reeder, at Ancon Hospital, Panama, on D. W. MacCormack, who ruptured an ear drum. The skin from the inside of a fresh eggshell was taken and put over the ruptured membrane. After 48 hours the eggskin was removed and the membrane of the ear drum had grown together.

A woman from Waukakee, Wis., on X-ray examination, was discovered to have in her stomach a live snake 6 inches long.

Beatrice Whiteiam, four years old, of Philadelphia, Pa., swam 320 yards in 13½ minutes in the Schuylkill River.

Mrs. Nathaniel Valone of Detroit, Mich., gave birth to twins. They are the 27th and 28th children of the father, 21 of whom are living, all born within a period of 31 years.

Mrs. W. H. Napier of Harrisburg, Ga., possessed a week-old duckling with three feet perfectly developed.

A four-year-old Holstein cow, owned by James N. Jarvis of Montclair, N. J., produced in seven days 734 pounds of milk. For 30 days she gave more than 100 pounds of milk daily.

What is perhaps the smallest penknife in the world was completed by M. A. Kaufman of Altoona, Pa. It measured 5-32 of a inch in length, with a blade less than 2-16 of an inch long and weighing a third of a grain.

Mrs. James Reeves, 38 years old, of Meridian, Miss., who has five grandchildren, presented her husband with a set of triplets. She previously had nine children.

Mrs. Gaither Drewry of Lexington, Ky., 30 years old, gave birth to nine children in 18 months; five at the first birth and four at the last.

An egg 8 inches one way and 6½ inches another, and weighing 3½ ounces, was laid by a Leghorn hen owned by C. A. Enright of Homestead, Pa.

A horse died in North Yakima, Wash., at the age of 42.

Deborah Pelton of Denver, Col., two years of age, underwent 16 operations.

Miss Maud Lincoln, 21 years old, who had passed her whole life in blindness, was restored to sight. She awoke one morning, experienced a strange feeling in her right eye and was astonished to see objects around her for the first time.

Moab Turner, 77 years old, of Newcastle, Ind., was buried in a coffin which he had made 30 years previous.

Lem Macey of Smith, La., dug out a turtle's nest containing 20 eggs. Mr. Macey's old Rhode Island red hen hatched out of these eggs 18 snapping turtles.

A one-pound boy 1 foot in length was born to Mrs. Richardson Oldham of Johnstown, Pa.

Mrs. William Bishop, 37 years old, of Winsted, Ct., gave birth to her 17th baby. They all had brown eyes.

Dr. J. W. King of Bradford, Pa., in an address, told how in treating a negro woman for lumbago by ether freezing he had turned her leg white.

Warren D. Horner of Berkeley, Cal., in an experiment, held his breath 10 minutes and 10 seconds.

The 31st child was born to President Yuan Shi Kai of China.

It was reported that Arthur Warren of Greenville, S. C., completed a 20-mile cruise in the Tar River in a bathtub.

Mrs. Alexander Ekosci of Barberton, Ohio, was the mother of a 24-pound baby boy.

It was claimed that a farmer in Columbus, Ohio, owns a gander that is 42 years old.

Announcement was made that Ben Bolt, a carrier pigeon, flew from Norwalk, Ohio, to Los Angeles, Cal., approximately 2,200 miles, in 5 days 9 hours and 31 minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stifer of Freeport, Ill., both 98 years old, celebrated their 76th wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Maria di Gavini, 37 years old, of New York City, presented to her husband her 19th baby.

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UNIQUE EVENTS IN 1915—*Continued.*

Mrs. Annie Olson moved all her household goods from Seattle, Wash., by parcel post.

Max Shuster of McKinley, Wis., claimed to have a chicken that was hatched with three eyes, two combs and a bill and a half.

It was revealed that Daniel McLoughlin, who died in the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., had lived for six weeks with a 4-inch fountain pen imbedded in his brain.

Samuel Johnson, fisherman of Sea Bright, N. J., after a two hours' fight, managed to land a 460-pound tuna 8 feet 1 inch long and 5 feet 3½ inches around.

Miss Mollie Fancher of Brooklyn, N. Y., began her 50th year in bed as an invalid.

Mrs. West E. Wilkinson of Seneca, Kan., claimed to have the oldest wedding cake in Kansas. It was made 46 years ago.

William Green of Bancroft, Kan., raised a peach with a girth of 14 inches and weighing 1½ pounds.

Blind from birth Miss Tomsyna Carlyle, 25 years old, of Pasadena, Cal., saw for the first time. Her sight was restored by a two-minute operation.

John Brooks, 82, was getting his third set of teeth. His grandmother, he claimed, cut her third set of teeth at 94.

The first woman to swim the Hudson at its widest point between the Battery and Yonkers and to swim back without touching foot to shore is Mary Elizabeth Miller, 14 years old. She covered the distance (5½ miles) on September 1 in 1h. 51m. 25s.

A pet Minorca hen belonging to W. S. Geremeyer of Carlisle, Pa., laid 343 eggs in 343 consecutive days.

Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Magill of Philadelphia, Pa., attended the funeral services of her son, Benjamin Morris Magill, 73 years old.

Betsy Green, a fat negress, of Kansas City, Mo., stood beside a big fat man at a station when a puff of wind removed the man's hat and sent it sailing down the avenue. He chased the hat as best as his avoirdupois would permit. Betsy laughed and continued to do so for an hour and forty-five minutes without being able to stop. An ambulance was summoned.

THE DIXIE HIGHWAY.

The Dixie Highway, the most pretentious of the national road movements developed during the year 1915, was officially launched at the conference of Governors of the States interested called to meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3, 1915, by Governor Samuel Ralston, of Indiana. The system of highways, as designated by two commissioners, each appointed by the Governors of the States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, consists of two divisions and one loop each in the States of Michigan and Florida, with connecting links. The western division starts at Chicago, and is routed through the cities of Danville, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rome, Atlanta and Macon, Ga.; Tallahassee, Kissimee, Bartow and Jupiter, Fla., where it connects with the eastern division. Indianapolis, Ind., is connected with a loop around the State of Michigan at South Bend, Ind. Joining the eastern end of the Michigan loop, which follows Lake Huron to Detroit, the eastern division of the highway is routed through the cities of Monroe, Mich.; Toledo, Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, Tenn., to Chattanooga; thence to Atlanta, Ga., via Dalton; thence to Macon, via McDonough; thence to Jacksonville, Fla., via Fitzgerald and Waycross, Ga., and along the east coast of Florida to Miami. A connecting link from Indianaplis on the western division to Dayton, Ohio, on the eastern division, and from Tallahassee, Fla., on the western division to Jacksonville, Fla., on the eastern division has also been designated.

The Dixie Highway has a total mileage of 4,206. In the eight States it traverses 163 counties. It will serve a territory with a population of almost forty million. There are over eight hundred thousand automobile owners in this territory, from which the Dixie Highway can reasonably expect to attract tourists.

That remarkable progress has been made in the short history of the movement may be gleaned from the reports received from fifty counties, from which a conservative estimate was compiled which shows that approximately five million dollars has been expended in the past six months and that preparations have been made to expend during 1916 almost twenty million dollars. Starting with a highway, a large part of which consisted of bad country roads, the progress has been so rapid that there are only two serious barriers to through travel at the beginning of 1916. These barriers consist of about seventy miles of road yet to be constructed on the eastern division between Cincinnati, Ohio and Knoxville, Tenn., in the mountain counties of Kentucky, and about eighty miles of mountain road in Tennessee on the western division between Nashville and Chattanooga. Ample financial preparations have been made to have these sections of the highway completed by Fall of 1916.

Entire sections of the Dixie Highway are planning paved roads for their entire stretch. Notable among these are the sections of the highway between Chicago and Danville, Ill.; Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., and from Tallahassee to Bartow, Fla.

The headquarters of the Dixie Highway Association are located at Chattanooga, Tenn. The officers are Judge M. M. Allison, President; C. H. Huston, First Vice-President; W. R. Long, Secretary and Treasurer; W. S. Gilbreath, Field Secretary, and V. D. L. Robinson, Assistant Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of President Allison, Secretary Long, Richard Hardy, Chattanooga; Clark Howell, editor Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., and Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, founder of both the Lincoln and Dixie Highway movements.

The State commissioners appointed by the Governors of the various States, who are also directors and officers of the association, are as follows: Michigan, Vice-President P. T. Colgrove, Hastings, President Michigan Good Roads Association, and Frank Hamilton, Traverse City, Vice-President of the West Michigan Pike Association, appointed by Governor Ferris; Illinois, Vice-President Richard J. Finnegan, Chicago, city editor of the Chicago Journal, and W. W. Marr, Springfield, Chief State Highway Engineer of Illinois, appointed by Governor Dunne; Indiana, Vice-President Thomas J. Taggert, French Lick, and Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, appointed by Governor Ranlston; Ohio, Vice-President Harry L. Gordon, Cincinnati, former Lieutenant-Governor, and Col. George W. Harris, Cincinnati, Sinking Fund Trustee for Queen and Crescent Route; Kentucky, Vice-President H. B. Hanger, Richmond, President contracting firm of Mason, Hanger & Co., and Claud B. Mercer, Hardinsburg, lawyer and capitalist, appointed by Governor Rye; Georgia, Vice-President W. T. Anderson, Macon, editor Macon Telegraph, and Clark Howell, Atlanta, editor Atlanta Constitution, appointed by Governor Slaton; Florida, Vice-President George W. Saxon, Tallahassee, banker and capitalist, and S. A. Belcher, Miami, Chairman Dade County Road Commission and originator of Belcher system of road construction, appointed by Governor Trammell

The other directors, named by founders who subscribed $1,000 each, are as follows: Vice-President C. H. Huston, Chattanooga, manufacturer and capitalist; T. R. Preston, Chattanooga, President of the Hamilton National Bank; M. E. Temple, Chattanooga, furniture manufacturer; John A. Patten, Chattanooga, President Chattanooga Medicine Company; Richard Hardy, Chattanooga, manufacturer; Secretary W. R. Long, Chattanooga, manufacturer and capitalist, and A. F. Sanford, Knoxville, Tenn., editor of the Knoxville Journal-Tribune.

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NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

Organized and held annually under the direction of the National Corn Association. Association officers are: *President*—E. D. Funk, Shirley, Ill. *First Vice-President*—E. G. Montgomery, Ithaca, N. Y. *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. P. Bull, St. Paul. Thirty-five States are represented by Vice-Presidents.

The National Corn Exposition has been held six times. The first was in Chicago, 1907; the second and third in Omaha, Neb., in 1908 and 1909; the fourth in Columbus, Ohio, 1911; the fifth at Columbia, S. Car., 1913, and the sixth in Dallas, Tex., 1914.

The slogan of the National Corn Exposition is the "Betterment of Agriculture." The exposition is composed of three prominent factors: (1) Educational exhibits from twenty-five to thirty-five State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, demonstrating experimental work and principles and facts in agriculture. (2) Competitive exhibits from thirty or more States, selected from State contests. (3) Comprehensive and complete educational exhibits from the Federal Department of Agriculture, devoted to many phases of agricultural endeavor.

Four trophies are awarded: (1) Indiana Ten Ear Trophy, for best ten ears of corn, value $1,000. (2) Colorado Oat Trophy, for best peck of oats, value $1,500. (3) Kellog Single Ear Trophy, for best single ear, value $1,000. Farm and Fireside Wheat Trophy for best peck of wheat, $48,000 in cash premiums will be offered. Also other smaller trophies for small grains.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

The American Association of Fairs and Expositions comprises fifty-two fairs and expositions of the United States and Canada which have reached the stability of permanent institutions. In most instances they are State, interstate or provincial organizations, and thus represent the North American Continent in the progress made in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, manufacturing, domestic science, public welfare, education, transportation, good roads, art, etc., etc. *Secretary*—Charles Downing, Indianapolis, Ind.

SAN DIEGO PANAMA-CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Panama-California International Exposition in San Diego is to be continued during 1916. Attendance during 1915 about 2,000,000.

It has already secured foreign exhibits from Canada, Switzerland, Russia, Spain, Holland, Italy, Brazil, Guatemala, and Honduras. In addition to these foreign exhibits the exposition has many American commercial displays, as well as participation by many of the Western States and counties. The United States Government will also have a comprehensive exhibit. The Panama-California Exposition closed December 31, 1915, and the Panama-California International Exposition, which will be held during 1916, has taken up the work right where it was left off December 31. *President*—G. A. Davidson, San Diego, Cal.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was open from February 20 to December 4, 1915. The total attendance was 18,871,957. The last day made the record, 458,558 persons having passed through the turnstiles. The Fine Arts Palace will remain open until May 1, 1916.

INTEREST PAID BY FARMERS ON LOANS.

In March, 1913, the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture mailed nearly 3,000 letters to country banks of the United States, containing the following request and explanation:

This bureau proposes to make an inquiry each year concerning the average rate of interest paid by farmers on loans, the reports to be compiled into averages by States, and so published in the *Crop Reporter*, a publication of this department. The purpose of the inquiry is to show the average differences which prevail in the different States, and, as the inquiry proceeds, to show the change in the average rates from year to year. It is hoped that you will assist us by reporting for your community.

Question 1. What is the average of the current rates of interest paid to banks by farmers for 3 to 6 months' loans. (Rate which will represent as nearly as possible the average of all such loans, secured and unsecured.)

Question 2. What was the average for similar loans a year ago?

About 90 per cent. of the banks replied. Their replies were tabulated and averaged, with the following results:

[Averages of answers to questions quoted above.]

State.	1913.	1912.	State.	1913.	1912.	State.	1913.	1912.
	P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.
Maine	6.14	6.06	Ohio	6.23	6.24	Louisiana	8.33	8.25
New Hampshire	5.80	5.80	Indiana	6.47	6.46	Texas	9.97	10.03
Vermont	6.00	6.00	Illinois	6.31	6.25	Oklahoma	10.58	12.10
Massachusetts	5.96	5.95	Michigan	6.88	6.82	Arkansas	9.67	9.66
Rhode Island	5.95	5.91	Wisconsin	6.24	6.23			
Connecticut	5.92	5.92				Divisional aver.	9.51	9.68
New York	5.99	5.99	Divisional aver.	6.38	6.35			
New Jersey	5.92	5.92				Montana	10.32	10.32
Pennsylvania	5.93	5.93	Minnesota	7.93	8.05	Wyoming	9.37	9.37
			Iowa	7.21	7.23	Colorado	9.24	9.32
Divisional aver.	5.96	5.96	Missouri	7.28	7.28	New Mexico	10.57	10.66
			North Dakota	10.70	10.89	Arizona	10.15	10.50
Delaware	5.94	5.94	South Dakota	9.48	9.69	Utah	8.61	8.63
Maryland	5.93	5.92	Nebraska	8.00	7.99	Nevada	9.03	9.30
Virginia	6.21	6.21	Kansas	8.37	8.44	Idaho	9.92	9.98
West Virginia	6.24	6.28				Washington	8.99	9.06
North Carolina	6.39	6.38	Divisional aver.	8.05	8.11	Oregon	8.32	8.27
South Carolina	8.06	8.06				California	7.44	7.43
Georgia	9.98	9.67	Kentucky	6.86	6.84			
Florida	8.80	8.77	Tennessee	8.28	8.26	Divisional aver.	8.55	8.57
			Alabama	10.02	10.00			
Divisional aver.	7.36	7.30	Mississippi	8.26	9.54	United States*	7.75	7.79

* The United States average obtained by weighting the State averages with values of their farm lands in 1910.

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NEW YORK STATE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE.

Its purpose is to have every party or group of voters represented in every lawmaking body in exact proportion to the number of votes they cast, thus assuring, what is not possible under our present method, that legislative bodies will be practically a condensation of the whole voting population. For example: If five parties, or temporary groups, had 30 per cent., 25 per cent., 20 per cent., 15 per cent., and 10 per cent. respectively, of the total vote cast for members of a legislative body, each would have exactly the same percentage of the members of such assemblage.

The league states there are several ways by which the above result can be accomplished with the secret ballot now universally used. Practically every method provides that each party or group shall elect as many representatives as they have *quotas* of votes; a *quota* being found by dividing the whole number of votes cast for all candidates by the number of legislators, preferably seven or more, to be chosen in each district. Each voter may vote for but one candidate. The difference between the several methods applies only to the rule for transferring surplus and other non-effective votes received by a candidate. The league does not advocate any particular method.

Executive Committee—William Walter Wheatly, Chairman. *Secretary*—Henry B. Hammond. *Treasurer*—J. De Lancey Verplanck. Headquarters, Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street, New York City.

TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONTINENTAL TREASURER—The germ of the Treasury Department was planted when, on July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed two Treasurers. The appointments were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. The latter soon resigned to accept his seat as delegate to the Congress. Mr. Hillegas discharged the duties of Treasurer until September 11, 1789. The Treasury Department was organized under the act of September 2, 1789. Strictly speaking, it was reorganized, for the department, under various names, had been in existence since 1775. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States April 30, 1789. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hillegas was Treasurer for nearly five months after the inauguration of Washington, and for nine days after the Treasury Department was organized under the Constitution.

	Name.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.		Name.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.
1	Michael Hillegas.	Pennsylvania .	July 29,1775	Sept.11,1789	13	James Gilfillan...	Connecticut....	July 1,1877	Mar. 1,1883
2	Samuel Meredith.	Pennsylvania..	Sept.11,1789	Oct. 31,1801	14	A. U. Wyman....	Wisconsin.....	Apr. 1,1882	Apr. 30,1886
3	Thomas T. Tucker	South Carolina	Dec. 1,1801	May 2,1828	15	Conrad N. Jordan	New York. ...	May 1,1885	May 23,1887
4	William Clark....	Pennsylvania..	June 4,1828	May 31,1829	16	James W. Hyatt .	Connecticut....	May 24,1887	May 10,1889
5	John Campbell...	Virginia.....	May 26,1829	July 20,1839	17	J. N. Huston.....	Indiana.....	May 11,1889	Apr. 24,1891
6	William Selden ..	Virginia.....	July 22,1839	Nov. 23,1850	18	Enos H. Nebeker.	Indiana...	Apr. 25,1891	May 31,1893
7	John Sloane.....	Ohio.....	Nov.27,1850	Apr. 6,1852	19	Daniel N. Morgan	Connecticut ...	June 1,1893	June 30,1897
8	Samuel Casey	Kentucky	Apr. 4,1853	Dec. 22,1859	20	Ellis H. Roberts..	New York.....	July 1,1897	June 30,1905
9	William C. Price.	Missouri	Feb. 28,1860	Mar. 21,1861	21	Chas. H. Treat...	New York.....	July 1,1905	Oct. 31, 1909
10	F. E. Spinner	New York.....	Mar. 16,1861	June 30,1875	22	Lee McClung.....	Tennessee	Nov. 1,1909	Nov.14, 1911
11	John C. New.....	Indiana.....	June 30,1875	July 1,1876	23	Carmi A.Thompson	Ohio.....	Nov.20,1912	Mar. 31,1913
12	A. U. Wyman. ..	Wisconsin.....	July 1,1876	June 30,1877	24	John Burke.... ..	North Dakota..	Apr. 1,1913	.....

FEDERAL IMPEACHMENTS IN HISTORY.

THE Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice-President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only nine persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only three of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee; impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial, December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial, March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial, May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee; impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty, and 38 guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, 35 guilty, 19 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States; impeached for accepting bribes; trial, April 5 to August 1, 1876; vote, 5 guilty, 25 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial, February 6 to February 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial December 3, 1912, and ended January 13, 1913. Verdict guilty; removed from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G. Dayton was impeached. Proceedings dropped March 3, 1915.

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Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO LATEST CENSUS REPORTS OR OFFICIAL ESTIMATES. (c)

RANK OF FIFTEEN LARGEST CITIES.

Cities.	Rank.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Rank.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Rank.	Populat'n.
New York (a)	1	5,253,885	Tokio	6	2,033,321	Buenos Aires	11	1,560,163
London (b)	2	4,522,964	Vienna	7	2,031,498	Constantinople	12	1,300,000
Paris (c)	3	2,888,110	Petrograd	8	2,019,000	Omaha (d)	13	1,296,190
Chicago	4	2,393,325	Philadelphia	9	1,657,810	Calcutta	14	1,222,313
Berlin	5	2,071,257	Moscow	10	1,618,000	Rio De Janeiro	15	1,128,637

Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.
Aachen	1910	156,143	Chinghiang †	1911	154,000	Kiev	1911	505,060
Aberdeen	1911	163,891	Christiania	1910	241,534	Kishinev	1911	125,000
Adelaide*	1912	192,294	Chungking †	1912	598,000	Kobe	1908	576,197
Agra	1911	185,449	Cincinnati	1914	402,175	Kokand	1908	113,890
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835	Cleveland	1914	639,431	Konigsberg	1910	245,994
Albany	1915	108,067	Cologne	1910	517,000	Krakow	1910	151,086
Aleppo †	1912	250,000	Colombo	1911	213,396	Kursk	1908	100,679
Alexandria	1907	332,246	Columbus	1914	204,567	Kyoto	1908	442,462
Algier	1911	172,397	Constantinople ‡	1914	1,300,000	Lahore	1911	228,687
Algiers	1910	500,000	Copenhagen *	1911	559,398	La Plata	1912	126,882
Allahabad	1911	171,657	Cordoba, Arg. †	1912	100,000	Leeds	1911	445,550
Altona	1910	172,628	Coventry	1911	106,349	Leicester	1911	227,977
Amoy †	1912	114,000	Cracow (see Krakow).			Leipzig	1910	589,850
Amritsar	1911	162,756	Crefeld	1910	178,406	Lemberg	1910	206,113
Amsterdam	1911	580,960	Croydon	1911	169,551	Liege	1912	170,100
Antung †	1911	161,000	Dacca	1911	108,551	Lille	1911	217,807
Antwerp	1912	312,984	Dallas	1914	111,984	Lima	1913	143,000
Astrakhan	1911	150,000	Damascus †	1912	300,000	Lisbon	1914	500,000
Athens	1907	167,479	Danzig	1910	170,237	Liverpool	1911	746,421
Atlanta	1914	179,292	Dayton	1914	123,794	Livorno	1911	105,315
Auckland	....	120,000	Delhi	1911	232,837	Lodz	1910	416,050
Augsburg	1910	102,487	Denver	1914	245,525	London (b)	1911	4,522,964
Baghdad	1912	275,000	Derby, England	1911	123,410	Los Angeles	1915	525,000
Bahia †	1911	290,000	Detroit	1914	537,650	Louisville	1914	235,114
Baku	1910	206,000	Dortmund	1910	214,226	Lowell	1915	107,904
Baltimore	1914	579,590	Dresden	1910	550,565	Lucknow	1911	256,798
Bangalore	1911	189,488	Dublin	1911	403,030	Lyons	1911	523,796
Bangkok	1910	628,675	Duisburg	1910	229,483	Madras	1911	520,000
Barcelona	1910	560,000	Dundee	1911	165,004	Madrid	1910	571,539
Bareilly	1911	129,462	Dusseldorf	1910	358,728	Madura	1911	134,130
Bari	1911	103,670	Dresden	1910	110,912	Magdeburg	1910	279,679
Barmen	1910	169,214	Edinburgh	1911	320,318	Malaga	1910	110,604
Basel ‡	1914	145,000	Elberfeld	1910	170,195	Malaga	1910	132,046
Batavia	1905	138,551	Erfurt	1910	111,462	Malta	1912	215,000
Beirut †	1912	150,000	Essen	1910	294,655	Manchester, England	1911	714,333
Belem †	1911	200,000	Fall River	1915	124,791	Manila	1911	138,299
Belfast	1911	386,947	Fez †	....	140,000	Manila	1910	234,469
Benares	1911	203,804	Florence	1911	232,860	Mannheim	1910	193,902
Berlin	1910	2,071,257	Frankfort-on-Main	1910	414,576	Marseilles	1911	550,619
Birmingham, England	1911	525,833	Fuchow †	1912	624,000	Meerut	1911	116,227
Birmingham, Ala.	1914	166,154	Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513	Melbourne	1911	600,160
Blackburn	1911	133,052	Geneva	1910	125,520	Memphis	1914	143,231
Bochum	1910	136,931	Genoa	1911	272,221	Mendoza, Arg. ‡	1910	206,293
Bombay	1912	121,257	Ghent	1912	167,500	Messina	1911	196,157
Bologna	1911	172,628	Glasgow	1911	784,496	Mexico City	1910	470,659
Boston	1911	180,851	Gothenburg ‡	1914	177,200	Milan	1911	599,200
Bombay	1912	982,000	Grand Rapids	1914	123,227	Milwaukee	1914	417,014
Bordeaux	1911	261,678	Graz	1910	151,781	Minneapolis	1914	343,466
Boston	1915	725,421	Guadalajara	1910	118,799	Minsk	1910	106,000
Bradford	1911	288,458	Haidarabad	1911	500,693	Montevideo	1912	382,487
Bremen	1910	247,437	Halifax, England	1911	101,553	Montreal	1911	470,480
Breslau	1910	512,105	Halle	1910	180,843	Moscow	1912	1,618,000
Bridgeport, Ct.	1914	115,289	Hamborn, Germany	1910	101,708	Mukden	1915	164,389
Brighton, England	1911	131,237	Hamburg ‡	1912	953,079	Mulhouse	1910	112,580
Brisbane*	1912	145,000	Hangchow †	1912	594,000	Munich	1910	596,467
Bristol, England	1911	357,046	Hankow †	1912	826,000	Murcia	1910	124,985
Brunn	1910	125,737	Hanover	1910	302,375	Nagasaki ‡	1914	161,600
Brunswick	1910	143,552	Hartford	1914	107,088	Nagoya	1908	378,231
Brussa †	1912	110,000	Havana	1913	324,900	Nagpur	1911	101,415
Brussels*	1912	663,600	Havre	1911	136,159	Nancy	1911	119,949
Bucharest	1912	338,109	Helsingfors	1910	147,218	Nanking †	1912	267,000
Budapest	1910	880,371	Hiroshima	1908	142,763	Nantes	1911	170,535
Buenos Ayres	1914	1,560,163	Hongkong	1912	417,400	Naples	1911	723,000
Buffalo	1915	461,887	Huddersfield	1911	107,821	Nashville	1914	114,899
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,176	Hull	1911	277,991	Neukolln	1910	237,289
Calcutta*	1911	1,222,313	Indianapolis	1914	259,413	Newark, N. J.	1915	366,721
Cambridge, Mass.	1915	107,295	Irkutsk	1910	108,060	New Bedford	1915	109,462
Camden	1915	102,215	Ivanovo-Voznesensk	1910	168,000	Newcastle	1911	266,603
Canton †	1912	900,000	Jaipur	1911	137,098	New Haven	1914	144,505
Cardiff	1911	182,259	Jersey City	1915	270,903	New Orleans	1914	361,221
Carlsruhe	1910	136,313	Johannesburg	1911	237,220	New York (a)	1915	5,253,885
Cassel	1910	158,196	Jubbulpore	1911	100,651	Nice	1911	142,940
Catania	1911	210,201	Kanazawa	1908	110,994	Nikolayev	1910	103,540
Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Kansas City	1914	281,911	Ningpo †	1912	400,000
Changsha †	1912	250,000	Karachi	1911	151,903	Nizhni-Novgorod	1911	108,890
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978	Kazan	1911	128,100	Norwich, England	1911	121,478
Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Kharkov	1911	249,000	Nottingham	1911	259,904
Chicago	1914	2,393,325	Kiel	1910	211,627	Nuremberg	1910	333,142

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LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH—*Continued.*

Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.	Cities.	Year.	Populat'n.
Oakland	1914	18[illegible],002	St. Etienne	1911	148,656	Tacoma	1914	108,[illegible]
Odessa	1911	620,[illegible]	St. Louis	1914	734,66[illegible]	Tashkent	1912	271,[illegible]
Oldham	1911	147,463	St. Paul	1914	236,766	Teheran †	1913	[illegible]
Omaha	1914	133,274	Salford	1911	231,357	The Hague	1911	[illegible]
Omsk	1911	129,450	Salonica †	1915	231,932	Tientsin †	1912	[illegible]
Oporto‡	1914	200,000	Salt Lake City	1914	109,530	Tiflis	1910	[illegible]
Oran	1911	123,096	Samara	1911	145,600	Tokio	1914	[illegible]
Osaka	1912	1,226,590	San Antonio	1914	115,063	Toledo	1914	[illegible]
Palermo	1911	341,088	San Francisco	1914	448,507	Tomsk	1911	[illegible]
Paris (c)	1911	2,8[illegible],110	Santiago, Chile	1910	332,724	Toronto	1911	[illegible]
Paterson	1915	134,815	Sao Paulo †	1911	450,000	Toulon	1911	[illegible]
Patna	1911	136,153	Saratov	1910	217,500	Toulouse	1911	[illegible]
Peking †	1912	693,000	Schoenberg	1910	172,823	Trenton, N. J.	1915	[illegible]
Pernambuco ‡	1914	2[illegible],000	Scranton	1914	141,351	Trichinopoly	1911	[illegible]
Petrograd	1912	2,019,000	Seattle	1914	313,029	Trieste‡	1914	[illegible]
Philadelphia	1914	1,657,810	Seoul	1912	278,958	Tsaritsyn	1910	[illegible]
Pingyang †	1912	146,000	Seville	1910	155,366	Tsinanfu‡	1914	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	1914	564,878	Shanghai †	1912	651,000	Tula	1911	[illegible]
Plauen	1910	121,272	Sheffield	1911	454,632	Tunis †	1907	[illegible]
Plymouth, England	1911	112,612	Singapore	1911	303,221	Turin	1911	[illegible]
Poona	1911	158,554	Smyrna †	1912	375,000	Ufa	1910	[illegible]
Portland, Ore.	1914	260,601	Soerabaya	1906	150,196	Utrecht	1911	[illegible]
Porto Alegre †	1911	100,000	Soerakarta	1906	118,378	Valencia	1910	[illegible]
Portsmouth, England	1911	231,141	Sofia	1910	102,812	Valparaiso	1910	[illegible]
Posen	1910	156,681	Southampton	1911	119,012	Vancouver ‡	1914	[illegible]
Prague	1910	223,741	South Shields	1911	108,647	Venice	1911	[illegible]
Preston	1911	117,088	Spokane	1914	135,657	Vienna	1910	2,[illegible]
Providence	1915	247,660	Springfield, Mass.	1915	102,103	Vilna	1911	[illegible]
Puebla	1910	101,214	Srinagar	1911	126,344	Vitebsk	1910	[illegible]
Puket	1910	179,[illegible]00	Stettin	1910	236,115	Warsaw	1915	1,[illegible]
Rangoon	1911	293,316	Stockholm	1912	350,000	Washington	1914	[illegible]
Reading, Pa.	1914	103,361	Stockport	1911	108,6[illegible]	Wenchow †	1912	[illegible]
Rheims	1911	115,178	Stoke-on-Trent	1911	224,534	West Ham	1911	[illegible]
Richmond	1914	134,817	Strassburg ‡	1915	186,000	Wiesbaden	1910	[illegible]
Riga	1911	270,000	Stuttgart	1910	286,218	Wilmersdorf	1910	[illegible]
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637	Suchow †	1912	500,000	Winnipeg	1911	[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.	1915	248,465	Sunderland	1911	151,159	Worcester, Mass.	1915	[illegible]
Rome	1911	542,123	Surat	1911	114,863	Wuhu †	1912	[illegible]
Rosario	1914	224,838	Swansea	1911	114,663	Yaroslav	1910	[illegible]
Rostov-on-Don	1910	172,[illegible]75	Sydney, N. S. W.*	1915	‡ 800,000	Yekaterinoslav	1911	[illegible]
Rotterdam‡	1914	462,481	Syracuse	1915	145,23[illegible]	Yokohama ‡	1910	[illegible]
Roubaix	1911	122,723	Szeged	1910	118,328	Zaragoza	1910	[illegible]
Rouen	1911	124,987	Tabriz †	1913	200,000	Zurich	1910	[illegible]
Saarbrucken	1910	105,689						

* With suburbs, † Estimated. ‡ American Consular report.

(a) New York City, including all boroughs, on Dec. 2, 1915, according to census of Police Department of New York City. According to New York State Census of 1915 the population was 5,006,484, making the estimated population of Greater New York, including Westchester and New Jersey suburbs, 7,500,000. (b) Population of Registration London in 1911 was 4,522,964, and with metropolitan and city police districts, 7,252,963. (c) Population of some cities shown in this list has been, temporarily at least, materially affected by the war in Europe. (d) Population figures of Japanese cities subject to later revision when obtainable.

NOTE—The population of Chinese cities other than those mentioned in this list is omitted, because reports respecting it are untrustworthy. There are many Chinese cities omitted from this list whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000, but there is reason to believe that the estimates in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same names as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF UNITED STATES.

(Based on the 1910 Census.§)

Cities.	All Classes.	Negro.	Cities.	All Classes.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	1,037	New Orleans, La.	339,075	89,262
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	51,902	New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	91,709
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	84,749	Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	60,534
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	52,305	Bronx Borough	430,980	4,117
Boston, Mass.	670,585	13,564	Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	22,708
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	1,332	Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	1,773	Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	4,707	Newark, N. J.	347,469	9,475
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	44,103	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	3,055
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	19,639	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	4,426
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	1,539
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	84,459
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842	Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	25,623
Denver, Col.	213,381	5,426	Portland, Ore.	207,214	1,045
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	5,741	Providence, R. I.	224,326	5,316
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	355	Richmond, Va.	127,628	46,733
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	665	Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	879
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	21,816	St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	43,960
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	5,960	St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	3,144
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	23,566	San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	1,642
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	7,599	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	567
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	40,522	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	2,296
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	133	Spokane, Wash.	104,402	723
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	52,441	Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	1,124
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	980	Toledo, Ohio	168,497	1,877
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	2,592	Washington, D. C.	331,069	94,446
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	36,523	Worcester, Mass.	145,986	1,241
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	3,561			

§ See separate table of States which had a 1915 Census.

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THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

This society is a National organization of Indians and their friends. The purpose of the society is to work for the uplift and advancement of the American Indian. It seeks to bring about better conditions, so that the Indian may develop normally as an American people in America. Membership, 1,000. *President*—Rev. Sherman Coolidge, Faribault, Minn. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Arthur C. Parker. Headquarters, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO COLOR OR RACE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

Division and State.	White.		Negro.		Indian.		Chinese.		Japanese.		All other:
	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.
United States	81,731,957	66,809,196	9,827,763	8,833,994	265,683	237,196	71,531	89,863	72,157	24,326	3,175
Geographic Divisions:											
New England	6,480,514	5,527,026	66,806	59,099	2,076	1,600	3,499	4,203	272	89	14
Middle Atlantic	18,880,452	15,110,862	417,870	325,921	7,717	6,959	8,199	10,490	1,643	446	21
East North Central	17,927,622	15,710,063	800,836	257,842	18,265	15,027	3,415	2,533	482	126	11
West North Central	11,351,621	10,065,817	242,682	237,909	41,406	42,339	1,195	1,135	1,000	223	37
South Atlantic	8,071,603	6,706,058	4,112,498	3,729,017	9,054	6,585	1,582	1,791	156	29	12
East South Central	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,652,513	2,499,886	2,612	2,590	414	427	26	7	10
West South Central	6,721,491	4,771,065	1,984,426	1,694,068	76,767	65,574	1,303	1,555	428	30	119
Mountain	2,520,455	1,579,855	21,467	15,590	75,338	66,155	5,614	7,950	10,447	5,107	196
Pacific	4,023,873	2,293,613	29,195	14,684	32,458	30,367	46,320	59,779	57,703	18,260	2,755
New England:											
Maine	739,995	692,226	1,363	1,319	892	798	108	119	13	4	..
New Hampshire	429,906	410,791	564	662	34	22	67	112	1	1	.
Vermont	354,298	342,771	1,621	826	26	5	8	39	3	....	....
Massachusetts	3,321,926	2,769,764	38,055	31,974	688	587	2,582	2,868	151	53	14
Rhode Island	542,492	419,050	9,529	9,092	284	35	212	366	33	13	...
Connecticut	1,098,897	892,424	15,174	15,226	152	153	462	599	71	18	....
Middle Atlantic:											
New York	8,986,845	7,156,891	134,191	99,232	6,046	5,257	5,286	7,170	1,247	354	19
New Jersey	2,445,894	1,812,317	89,760	69,844	168	63	1,139	1,393	206	52	.....
Pennsylvania	7,467,713	6,141,664	193,919	156,845	1,503	1,639	1,784	1,927	190	40	2
East North Central:											
Ohio	4,654,897	4,060,204	111,452	96,901	127	42	569	371	76	27	....
Indiana	2,639,961	2,458,502	60,320	57,505	279	243	276	207	38	5	2
Illinois	5,526,982	4,734,873	109,049	85,078	188	16	2,103	1,593	255	80	4
Michigan	2,805,247	2,398,563	17,115	15,816	7,519	6,354	241	240	49	9	2
Wisconsin	2,320,555	2,057,911	2,900	2,542	10,142	8,372	226	212	34	5	3
West North Central:											
Minnesota	2,069,227	1,737,036	7,084	4,959	9,053	9,182	275	166	67	51	2
Iowa	2,209,191	2,218,667	14,973	12,693	471	382	97	104	36	7	3
Missouri	3,134,902	2,944,843	157,452	161,234	313	130	535	449	99	9	4
North Dakota	569,855	311,712	617	266	6,486	6,968	39	32	59	148	....
South Dakota	563,771	380,714	817	465	19,137	20,235	121	165	42	1	....
Nebraska	1,180,200	1,056,526	7,689	6,269	3,502	3,322	112	180	590	3	28
Kansas	1,034,352	1,416,319	54,030	52,003	2,444	2,130	16	39	107	4	....
South Atlantic:											
Delaware	171,102	153,977	31,181	30,697	5	9	30	51	4	1	....
Maryland	1,062,659	952,424	232,250	235,064	55	3	378	544	21	9	....
District of Columbia	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	68	22	369	455	47	7	11
Virginia	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	539	354	154	243	14	10	..
West Virginia	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	36	12	90	56	3	....	....
North Carolina	1,500,511	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	7,851	5,687	80	51	2	....	....
South Carolina	679,161	557,807	835,843	782,321	331	121	57	67	8	....	....
Georgia	1,431,892	1,181,294	1,176,987	1,034,813	95	19	233	204	4	1	....
Florida	443,634	297,333	308,669	230,730	74	358	191	120	50	1	1
East South Central:											
Kentucky	2,027,951	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	234	102	52	57	13	....	....
Tennessee	1,911,832	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	216	108	43	75	8	4	2
Alabama	1,224,872	1,001,152	908,282	827,307	909	177	62	58	4	3	4
Mississippi	786,111	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	1,253	2,203	257	237	2	....	4
West South Central:											
Arkansas	1,131,026	944,580	442,891	366,856	460	66	62	62	9	....	1
Louisiana	941,098	729,612	713,874	650,804	780	593	507	599	31	17	11
Oklahoma*	1,444,531	670,201	137,612	55,684	74,825	64,445	139	58	48	....	....
Texas	3,204,848	2,426,669	690,049	620,722	702	470	595	836	340	13	8
Mountain:											
Montana	360,580	226,283	1,834	1,523	10,745	11,343	1,287	1,739	1,585	2,441	21
Idaho	319,221	154,495	651	293	3,488	4,226	859	1,[illegible]	1,363	1,291	12
Wyoming	140,318	89,051	2,235	940	1,486	1,686	216	431	1,596	393	84
Colorado	783,415	529,046	11,453	8,570	1,482	1,437	373	589	2,301	48	1
New Mexico	304,594	180,207	1,628	1,610	20,573	13,144	248	341	258	8	....
Arizona	171,468	92,903	2,609	1,848	29,201	26,480	1,305	1,419	371	281	....
Utah	368,583	272,465	1,144	672	3,123	2,623	371	512	2,110	417	20
Nevada	74,276	35,405	513	134	5,240	5,216	927	1,352	864	228	55
Pacific:											
Washington	1,109,111	496,304	6,058	2,514	10,997	10,039	2,709	3,629	12,929	5,617	186
Oregon	655,090	394,582	1,492	1,105	5,080	4,951	7,363	10,397	3,418	2,501	312
California	2,259,672	1,402,727	21,645	11,045	16,371	15,377	36,248	45,753	41,356	10,151	2,257

* Includes population of Indian Territory for 1900.

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Cities.	Clearings.	Balances.	Cities.	Clearings.	Balances.
Boston	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Cincinnati	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portland, Ore.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tacoma	[illegible]	[illegible]	Spokane	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Lynn	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fall River	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Lewiston	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Bangor	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]			

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1910†.

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63,592	64,356
Arizona	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	....	....	....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....	....
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
D. of Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001	191,909
Idaho	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392,060	*
Iowa	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	....	....	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	....	....	....	....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	....	....	....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	....	....	....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145,965
Total	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,994,575	91,972,266

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.
† See also separate table of those States which took a State Census in 1915.

Population: Census of 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, ‡ 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

Population: Census of 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine, ‡ 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

Population: Census of 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine, ‡ 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,881. ‡ Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

Population, 1820.—Alabama, 127,901; Arkansas, 14,255; Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 33,039; Georgia, 340,985; Illinois, 55,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564,135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts, 523,159; Michigan, 8,765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire, 244,022; New Jersey, 277,426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,829; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia, 1,065,116. Total U. S., 9,638,453.

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INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(According to the 1910 Census.)

ALABAMA.

Anniston	12,794
Bessemer	10,864
Birmingham	132,685
Dothan	7,016
Florence	6,689
Gadsden	10,557
Huntsville	7,611
Mobile	51,521
Montgomery	38,136
New Decatur	6,118
Selma	13,649
Talladega	5,854
Tuscaloosa	8,407

ARIZONA.

Bisbee	9,019
Douglas	6,437
Globe	7,083
Phoenix	11,134
Prescott	5,092
Tucson	13,193

ARKANSAS.

Argenta	11,138
Fort Smith	23,975
Helena	8,772
Hot Springs	14,434
Jonesboro	7,123
Little Rock	45,941
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	15,102
Texarkana	5,655

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda	23,383
Bakersfield	12,727
Berkeley	40,434
Eureka	11,845
Fresno	24,892
Long Beach	17,809
Los Angeles	319,198
Marysville	5,430
Napa	5,791
Oakland	150,174
Pasadena	30,291
Petaluma	5,880
Pomona	10,207
Redlands	10,449
Richmond	6,802
Riverside	15,212
Sacramento	44,696
San Bernardino	12,779
San Diego	39,578
San Francisco	416,912
San José	28,946
San Luis Obispo	5,157
San Rafael	5,934
Santa Ana	8,429
Santa Barbara	11,659
Santa Cruz	11,146
Santa Monica	7,847
Santa Rosa	7,817
Stockton	23,253
Vallejo	11,340

COLORADO.

Boulder	9,539
Cañon	5,162
Colorado Sp'gs	29,078
Cripple Creek	6,206
Denver	213,381
Fort Collins	8,210
Grand Junct'n	7,754
Greeley	8,179
Leadville	7,508
Pueblo	44,395
Trinidad	10,204

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia	15,152
Branford	6,047
Bridgeport	102,054
Bristol	13,502
Danbury	23,502
Derby	8,991
East Hartford	8,138
Enfield	9,719
Fairfield	6,134
Greenwich	16,463
Groton	6,495
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	98,915
Huntington	6,545

CONNECTICUT—*Con.*

Killingly	6,564
Manchester	13,641
Meriden	32,066
Middletown	20,749
Naugatuck	12,722
New Britain	43,916
New Haven	133,605
New London	19,659
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk	24,211
Norwich	28,219
Orange	11,272
Plainfield	6,719
Plymouth	5,021
Putnam	7,280
Southington	6,516
South Norwalk	8,968
Stafford	5,233
Stamford	28,836
Stonington	9,154
Stratford	5,712
Torrington	16,840
Vernon	9,087
Wallingford	11,155
Waterbury	73,141
Willimantic	11,230
Winsted	7,754

DELAWARE.

Wilmington	87,411

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington	331,069

FLORIDA.

Gainesville	6,183
Jacksonville	57,699
Key West	19,945
Lake City	5,032
Miami	5,471
Pensacola	22,982
St. Augustine	5,494
Tallahassee	5,018
Tampa	37,782
West Tampa	8,258

GEORGIA.

Albany	8,190
Americus	8,063
Athens	14,913
Atlanta	154,839
Augusta	41,040
Brunswick	10,182
Columbus	20,554
Cordele	5,883
Dalton	5,324
Dublin	5,795
Elberton	6,483
Fitzgerald	5,795
Gainesville	5,925
Griffin	7,478
La Grange	5,587
Macon	40,665
Marietta	5,949
Newnan	5,548
Rome	12,099
Savannah	65,064
Thomasville	6,727
Valdosta	7,656
Waycross	14,485

IDAHO.

Boisé	17,358
Coeur d'Alene	7,291
Lewiston	6,043
Pocatello	9,110
Twin Falls	5,258

ILLINOIS.

Alton	17,528
Aurora	29,807
Beardstown	6,107
Belleville	21,122
Belvidere	7,253
Berwyn	5,841
Bloomington	25,768
Blue Island	8,043
Cairo	14,548
Canton	10,453
Carbondale	5,411
Centralia	9,680
Champaign	12,421

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Charleston	5,884
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago H'ghts	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Clinton	5,165
Collinsville	7,478
Danville	27,871
Decatur	31,140
De Kalb	8,102
Dixon	7,216
Duquoin	5,454
East St. Louis	58,547
Edwardsville	5,014
Elgin	25,976
Evanston	24,978
Forest Park	6,594
Freeport	17,567
Galesburg	22,089
Granite	9,903
Harrisburg	5,309
Harvey	7,227
Herrin	6,861
Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670
Kankakee	13,986
Kewanee	9,307
La Grange	5,282
Lasalle	11,537
Lincoln	10,892
Litchfield	5,971
Macomb	5,774
Madison	5,046
Marion	7,093
Mattoon	11,456
Maywood	8,033
Moline	24,199
Monmouth	9,128
Mount Carmel	6,934
Mount Vernon	8,007
Murphysboro	7,485
Oak Park	19,444
Olney	5,011
Ottawa	9,535
Pana	6,055
Paris	7,664
Pekin	9,897
Peoria	66,950
Peru	7,984
Pontiac	6,090
Quincy	36,587
Rockford	45,401
Rock Island	24,335
Springfield	51,678
Spring Valley	7,035
Staunton	5,048
Sterling	7,467
Streator	14,253
Taylorville	5,446
Urbana	8,245
Waukegan	16,069

INDIANA.

Alexandria	5,096
Anderson	22,476
Bedford	8,716
Bloomington	8,838
Brazil	9,340
Clinton	6,229
Columbus	8,813
Connersville	7,738
Crawfordsville	9,371
East Chicago	19,098
Elkhart	19,282
Elwood	11,028
Evansville	69,647
Fort Wayne	63,933
Frankfort	8,634
Gary	16,802
Goshen	8,514
Greensburg	5,420
Hammond	20,925
Hartford	6,187
Huntington	10,272
Indianapolis	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,412
Kokomo	17,010
Lafayette	20,081
Laporte	10,525
Lebanon	5,474
Linton	5,906

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Logansport	19,050
Madison	6,934
Marion	19,359
Michigan	19,027
Mishawaka	11,886
Mount Vernon	5,563
Muncie	24,005
New Albany	20,629
New Castle	9,446
Noblesville	5,073
Peru	10,910
Portland	5,130
Princeton	6,448
Richmond	22,324
Seymour	6,305
Shelbyville	9,500
South Bend	53,684
Terre Haute	58,157
Valparaiso	6,987
Vincennes	14,895
Wabash	8,687
Washington	7,854
Whiting	6,587

IOWA*.

Boone	10,347
Burlington	24,324
Cedar Rapids	32,811
Centerville	6,936
Charles City	5,892
Clinton	25,577
Council Bluffs	29,292
Creston	6,924
Davenport	43,028
Des Moines	86,368
Dubuque	38,494
Fort Dodge	15,543
Fort Madison	8,900
Grinnell	5,036
Iowa City	10,091
Keokuk	14,008
Marshalltown	13,374
Mason City	11,230
Muscatine	16,178
Oelwein	6,028
Oskaloosa	9,466
Ottumwa	22,012
Sioux City	47,828
Waterloo	26,693
Webster City	5,208

KANSAS.

Arkansas City	7,508
Atchison	16,429
Coffeyville	12,687
Emporia	9,058
Fort Scott	10,463
Galena	6,096
Hutchinson	16,364
Independence	10,480
Iola	9,032
Junction	5,598
Kansas City	82,331
Lawrence	12,374
Leavenworth	19,363
Manhattan	5,722
Newton	7,862
Ottawa	7,650
Parsons	12,463
Pittsburg	14,755
Rosedale	5,960
Salina	9,688
Topeka	43,684
Wellington	7,034
Wichita	52,450
Winfield	6,700

KENTUCKY.

Ashland	8,688
Bellevue	6,683
Bowling Green	9,173
Covington	53,270
Danville	5,420
Dayton	6,970
Frankfort	10,465
Henderson	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,419
Lexington	35,099
Louisville	223,928
Mayfield	5,916
Maysville	6,141
Middlesboro	7,305

* New State census of 1915 not available when ALMANAC went to press.

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KENTUCKY—Con.

Newport	30,309
Owensboro	16,011
Paducah	22,760
Paris	5,859
Richmond	5,340
Winchester	7,156

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria	11,213
Baton Rouge	14,897
Crowley	5,099
Houma	5,024
Lafayette	6,394
Lake Charles	11,449
Monroe	10,209
Morgan City	5,477
New Iberia	7,499
New Orleans	339,075
Shreveport	28,015

MAINE.

Auburn	15,064
Augusta	13,211
Bangor	24,803
Bath	9,396
Biddeford	17,079
Brewer	5,667
Brunswick	6,621
Calais	6,116
Caribou	5,377
Gardiner	5,311
Houlton	5,845
Lewiston	26,247
Old Town	6,317
Pisque Isle	5,179
Portland	58,571
Rockland	8,174
Rumford	6,777
Saco	6,583
Sanford	9,049
Skowhegan	5,341
South Portland	7,471
Waterville	11,458
Westbrook	8,281

MARYLAND.

Annapolis	8,609
Baltimore	558,485
Cambridge	6,407
Cumberland	21,839
Frederick	10,411
Frostburg	6,028
Hagerstown	16,507
Salisbury	6,690

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington	5,455
Adams	13,026
Amesbury	9,894
Amherst	5,112
Andover	7,301
Arlington	11,187
Athol	8,536
Attleboro	16,215
Belmont	5,542
Beverly	18,650
Blackstone	5,648
Boston	670,585
Braintree	8,066
Bridgewater	7,688
Brockton	56,878
Brookline	27,792
Cambridge	104,839
Chelmsford	5,010
Chelsea	32,452
Chicopee	25,401
Clinton	13,075
Concord	6,421
Danvers	9,407
Dedham	9,284
Easthampton	8,524
Easton	5,139
Everett	33,484
Fairhaven	5,122
Fall River	119,295
Fitchburg	37,826
Framingham	12,948
Franklin	5,641
Gardner	14,699
Gloucester	24,398
Grafton	5,705
G't Barrington	5,926
Greenfield	10,427
Haverhill	44,115
Holyoke	57,730

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Hudson	6,743
Hyde Park	15,507
Ipswich	5,777
Lawrence	85,892
Leominster	17,580
Lowell	106,294
Lynn	89,336
Malden	44,404
Mansfield	5,183
Marblehead	7,338
Marlboro	14,579
Maynard	6,390
Medford	23,150
Melrose	15,715
Methuen	11,448
Middleboro	8,214
Milford	13,055
Milton	7,924
Montague	6,866
Natick	9,866
Needham	5,026
New Bedford	96,652
Newburyport	14,949
Newton	39,806
North Adams	22,019
North Andover	5,529
N. Attleboro	9,562
Northampton	19,431
Northbridge	8,807
Norwood	8,014
Orange	5,282
Palmer	8,610
Peabody	15,721
Pittsfield	32,121
Plymouth	12,141
Quincy	32,642
Reading	5,818
Revere	18,219
Rockland	6,928
Salem	43,667
Saugus	8,047
Somerville	77,236
Southbridge	12,592
Spencer	6,740
Springfield	88,926
Stoneham	7,090
Stoughton	6,316
Swampscott	6,204
Taunton	34,259
Wakefield	11,404
Waltham	27,834
Ware	8,774
Watertown	12,875
Webster	11,509
Wellesley	5,413
W. Springfield	9,224
Westboro	5,446
Westfield	16,044
Weymouth	12,895
Whitman	7,292
Winchendon	5,678
Winchester	9,309
Winthrop	10,132
Woburn	15,308
Worcester	145,986

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	10,763
Albion	5,833
Alpena	12,706
Ann Arbor	14,817
Battle Creek	25,267
Bay City	45,166
Benton Harbor	9,185
Boyne City	5,218
Cadillac	8,375
Cheboygan	6,859
Coldwater	5,945
Detroit	465,766
Dowagiac	5,088
Escanaba	13,194
Flint	38,550
Grand Haven	5,856
Grand Rapids	112,571
Hancock	8,981
Hillsdale	5,001
Holland	10,490
Houghton	5,113
Ionia	5,030
Iron Mountain	9,216
Ironwood	12,821
Ishpeming	12,448

MICHIGAN—Con.

Jackson	31,433
Kalamazoo	39,437
Lansing	31,229
Laurium	8,537
Ludington	9,132
Manistee	12,381
Marquette	11,503
Menominee	10,507
Monroe	6,893
Mt. Clemens	7,707
Muskegon	24,062
Negaunee	8,460
Niles	5,156
Owosso	9,639
Pontiac	14,532
Port Huron	18,863
Saginaw	50,510
St. Joseph	5,936
St. Ste. Marie	12,615
Three Rivers	5,072
Traverse City	12,115
Wyandotte	8,287
Ypsilanti	6,230

MINNESOTA.

Albert Lea	6,192
Austin	6,960
Bemidji	5,099
Brainerd	8,526
Chisholm	7,684
Cloquet	7,031
Crookston	7,559
Duluth	78,446
Mankato	10,365
Minneapolis	301,408
New Ulm	5,648
Owatonna	5,658
Red Wing	9,048
Rochester	7,844
St. Cloud	10,600
St. Paul	214,744
Stillwater	10,198
Virginia	10,473
Winona	18,583

MISSISSIPPI.

Biloxi	8,049
Brookhaven	5,293
Columbus City	8,988
Corinth	5,020
Greenville	9,610
Greenwood	5,836
Gulfport	6,386
Hattiesburg	11,733
Jackson	21,262
Laurel	8,465
McComb	6,237
Meridian	23,285
Natchez	11,791
Vicksburg	20,814
Yazoo	6,796

MISSOURI.

Brookfield	5,749
Cape Girardeau	8,475
Carthage	9,483
Chillicothe	6,265
Columbia	9,662
Flat River	5,112
Fulton	5,228
Hannibal	18,341
Independence	9,859
Jefferson	11,850
Joplin	32,073
Kansas City	248,381
Kirksville	6,347
Lexington	5,242
Mexico	5,939
Moberly	10,923
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	6,916
St. Charles	9,437
St. Joseph	77,403
St. Louis	687,029
Sedalia	17,822
Springfield	35,201
Trenton	5,656
Webb	11,817
Webster Groves	7,080
Wellston	7,312

MONTANA.

Anaconda	10,134
Billings	10,031
Bozeman	5,107

MONTANA—Con.

Butte	39,165
Great Falls	13,948
Helena	12,515
Kalispel	5,549
Livingston	5,359
Missoula	12,869

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice	9,356
Columbus	5,014
Fairbury	5,294
Freemont	8,718
Grand Island	10,326
Hastings	9,338
Kearney	6,202
Lincoln	43,973
Nebraska City	5,488
Norfolk	6,025
Omaha	124,096
South Omaha	26,259
York	6,235

NEVADA.

Reno	10,867

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin	11,780
Claremont	7,529
Concord	21,497
Derry	5,123
Dover	13,247
Franklin	6,132
Keene	10,068
Laconia	10,183
Lebanon	5,718
Manchester	70,063
Nashua	26,005
Portsmouth	11,269
Rochester	8,868
Somersworth	6,704

NEW JERSEY†.

Asbury Park	10,150
Atlantic City	46,150
Bayonne	55,545
Bloomfield	15,070
Bridgeton	14,209
Burlington	8,336
Camden	94,538
Dover	7,468
East Orange	34,371
Elizabeth	73,409
Englewood	9,924
Garfield	10,213
Gloucester	9,462
Guttenberg	5,647
Hackensack	14,050
Hammonton	5,088
Harrison	14,498
Hoboken	70,324
Irvington	11,877
Jersey City	267,779
Kearny	18,659
Long Branch	13,298
Millville	12,451
Montclair	21,550
Morristown	12,507
Newark	347,469
New Brunswick	23,388
N. Plainfield	6,117
Nutley	6,009
Orange	29,630
Passaic	54,773
Paterson	125,600
Perth Amboy	32,121
Phillipsburg	13,903
Plainfield	20,550
Princeton	5,136
Rahway	9,337
Red Bank	7,398
Ridgewood	5,416
Roosevelt	5,786
Rutherford	7,045
Salem	6,614
Somerville	5,060
South Amboy	7,007
South Orange	6,014
Summit	7,500
Trenton	96,815
Union	21,023
Vineland	5,282
Westfield	6,420
West Hoboken	35,403
W. New York	13,560
West Orange	10,980

† See separate table for State Census of 1915.

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RHODE ISLAND— *Continued.*

Central Falls	22,754
Coventry	5,848
Cranston	21,107
Cumberland	10,107
E. Providence	15,808
Johnston	5,935
Lincoln	9,825
Newport	27,149
N. Providence	5,407
Pawtucket	51,622
Providence	224,326
S. Kingstown	5,176
Warren	6,585
Warwick	26,629
Westerly	8,696
Woonsocket	38,125

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson	9,654
Charleston	58,833
Columbia	26,319
Florence	7,057
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,906
Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,109
Union	5,623

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen	10,753
Huron	5,791
Lead	8,392
Mitchell	6,515
Sioux Falls	14,094
Watertown	7,010

TENNESSEE.

Bristol	7,148
Chattanooga	44,604
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,754
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Knoxville	36,346
Memphis	131,105
Nashville	110,364
Park City	5,126

TEXAS.

Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957
Austin	29,860
Beaumont	20,640

TEXAS— *Continued.*

Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Cleburne	10,364
Corpus Christi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Dallas	92,104
Denison	13,632
El Paso	39,279
Ennis	5,669
Fort Worth	73,312
Gainesville	7,624
Galveston	36,981
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston	78,800
Houston H'gh's	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
Marshall	11,452
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,269
Port Arthur	7,663
San Angelo	10,321
San Antonio	96,614
Sherman	12,412
Sulphur Sp'ngs	5,151
Taylor	5,314
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,050
Texarkana	9,790
Tyler	10,400
Waco	26,425
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200

UTAH.

Logan	7,522
Ogden	25,580
Provo	8,925
Salt Lake City	92,777

VERMONT.

Barre	10,734
Bennington	8,698
Brattleboro	7,541
Burlington	20,468
Colchester	6,450
Montpelier	7,856
Rockingham	6,207
Rutland	13,546
St. Albans	6,381
St. Johnsbury	8,098

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria	15,329
Bristol	6,247

VIRGINIA.— *Con.*

Charlottesville	6,765
Clifton Forge	5,748
Danville	19,020
Fredericksburg	5,874
Hampton	5,505
Lynchburg	29,494
Newport News	20,205
Norfolk	67,452
Petersburg	24,127
Portsmouth	33,130
Richmond	127,628
Roanoke	34,874
Staunton	10,604
Suffolk	7,008
Winchester	5,864

WASHINGTON.

Aberdeen	13,660
Bellingham	24,298
Centralia	7,311
Everett	24,814
Hoquiam	8,171
North Yakima	14,082
Olympia	6,996
Seattle	237,194
Spokane	104,402
Tacoma	83,743
Vancouver	9,300
Walla Walla	19,364

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield	11,188
Charleston	22,996
Clarksburg	9,201
Elkins	5,260
Fairmount	9,711
Grafton	7,563
Huntington	31,161
Martinsburg	10,698
Morgantown	9,150
Moundsville	8,918
Parkersburg	17,842
Wheeling	41,641

WISCONSIN.

Antigo	7,196
Appleton	16,773
Ashland	11,594
Baraboo	6,324
Beaver Dam	6,758
Beloit	15,125
Chippewa F'ls	8,893
Eau Claire	18,310
Fond du Lac	18,797
Grand Rapids	6,521
Green Bay	25,236
Janesville	13,894
Kenosha	21,371

WISCONSIN— *Con.*

La Crosse	30,417
Madison	25,531
Manitowoc	13,027
Marinette	14,610
Marshfield	5,783
Menasha	6,081
Menomonie	5,036
Merrill	8,689
Milwaukee	373,857
Neenah	5,734
Oconto	5,629
Oshkosh	33,062
Portage	5,440
Racine	38,002
Rhinelander	5,637
Sheboygan	26,398
S. Milwaukee	6,092
Stevens Point	8,692
Superior	40,384
Watertown	8,829
Waukesha	8,740
Wausau	16,560
West Allis	6,645

WYOMING.

Cheyenne	11,320
Laramie	8,237
Rock Springs	5,778
Sheridan	8,408

PORTO RICO.

Aguadilla	6,135
Arecibo	9,612
Bayamon	5,272
Caguas	10,354
Fajardo	6,086
Guayama	8,321
Humacao	5,159
Mayaguez	16,563
Ponce	35,005
San Juan	48,716
Yauco	6,589

HAWAII.
(District means election district.)

Ewa District	14,627
Hamakua Dist.	9,037
Honolulu City	52,183
Koloa District	5,769
Makawao Dist.	8,855
N. Hilo Dist.	12,941
N. Kohala Dis.	5,398
Puna District	6,834
S. Hilo District	9,604
Wailuku Dist.	6,770
Waluku Dist.	11,742
Waimea Dist.	8,195

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES‡.

Cities.	Populat'n.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029
Boston, Mass.	670,585
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663
Baltimore, Md.	558,485
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905
Detroit, Mich.	465,766
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463
Newark, N. J.	347,469
New Orleans, La.	339,075
Washington, D. C.	331,069
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381
Seattle, Wash.	237,194
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650
Providence, R. I.	224,326
Louisville, Ky.	223,928
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744
Denver, Col.	213,381
Portland, Ore.	207,214
Columbus, Ohio	181,548
Toledo, Ohio	168,497
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839
Oakland, Cal.	150,174
Worcester, Mass.	145,986
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249
New Haven, Ct.	133,605
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105
Scranton, Pa.	129,867
Richmond, Va.	127,628
Paterson, N. J.	125,600
Omaha, Neb.	124,096
Fall River, Mass.	119,295
Dayton, Ohio	116,577
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364
Lowell, Mass.	106,294
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839
Spokane, Wash.	104,402
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054
Albany, N. Y.	100,253
Hartford, Ct.	98,915
Trenton, N. J.	96,815
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614
Reading, Pa.	96,071
Camden, N. J.	94,538
Salt Lake, Utah	92,777
Dallas, Tex.	92,104
Lynn, Mass.	89,336
Springfield, Mass.	88,926
Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Des Moines, Ia.	86,368
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892
Tacoma, Wash.	82,972
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066
Houston, Tex.	78,800
Duluth, Minn.	78,466
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403
Somerville, Mass.	77,236
Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312
Waterbury, Ct.	73,141
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324
Manchester, N. H.	70,063
Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Akron, Ohio	69,067
Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105
Peoria, Ill.	66,950
Erie, Pa.	66,525
Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933
Charleston, S. C.	58,883
Portland, Me.	58,571
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699
Brockton, Mass.	56,878
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482
Passaic, N. J.	54,773
South Bend, Ind.	53,684

‡ For cities in States which took a State Census in 1915 see separate table.

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POPULATION OF TOWNS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(ACCORDING TO THE STATE CENSUS OF 1915.—See note at end of this table.)

ALBANY COUNTY.	
Berne	1,638
Bethlehem	5,590
Coeymans	4,581
Colonie	9,989
Green Island	4,533
Guilderland	3,690
Knox	1,101
New Scotland	2,924
Rensselaerv'e	1,619
Westerlo	1,263
ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
Alfred	1,495
Allen	627
Alma	752
Almond	1,279
Amity	2,015
Andover	2,013
Angelica	1,718
Belfast	1,477
Birdsall	564
Bolivar	2,180
Burns	1,289
Caneadea	1,250
Centerville	813
Clarksville	743
Cuba	2,376
Friendship	2,050
Genesee	1,061
Granger	709
Grove	752
Hume	1,915
Independence	1,177
New Hudson	762
Rushford	1,326
Scio	1,064
Ward	506
Wellsville	5,856
West Almond	462
Willing	924
Wirt	1,061
BRONX COUNTY.	
N. Y. City, Bronx Bor.	818,620
BROOME COUNTY.	
Barker	987
Binghamton	731
Chenango	1,273
Colesville	2,525
Conklin	942
Dickinson	1,222
Fenton	1,240
Kirkwood	942
Lisle	1,477
Maine	1,339
Nanticoke	549
Sanford	2,805
Triangle	1,633
Union	15,236
Vestal	1,688
Windsor	2,384
CATTARAUGUS CO.	
Allegany	3,356
Allegany Ind. Res	833
Ashford	1,524
Carrollton	1,260
Cold Spring	722
Conewango	1,142
Dayton	1,770
East Otto	1,062
Elko	302
Ellicottville	1,844
Farmersville	976
Franklinville	3,174
Freedom	1,124
Great Valley	1,513
Hinsdale	1,090
Humphrey	625
Ischua	775
Leon	925
Little Valley	1,836
Lyndon	549
Machias	1,575
Mansfield	867
Napoli	783
New Albion	2,152
Olean	1,324
CAT'AUGUS CO.—*Con.*	
Otto	839
Perrysburg	1,123
Persia	1,800
Portville	2,455
Randolph	2,578
Red House	700
Salamanca	414
South Valley	497
Yorkshire	1,639
CAYUGA COUNTY.	
Aurelius	1,469
Brutus	2,438
Cato	1,588
Conquest	1,225
Fleming	1,031
Genoa	1,853
Ira	1,467
Ledyard	1,629
Locke	843
Mentz	1,991
Montezuma	914
Moravia	2,339
Niles	1,254
Owasco	1,503
Scipio	1,417
Sempronius	743
Sennett	1,481
Springport	1,502
Sterling	2,459
Summer Hill	604
Throop	963
Venice	1,402
Victory	1,258
CHAUTAUQUA CO	
Arkwright	843
Busti	2,351
Carroll	1,714
Charlotte	1,398
Chautauqua	3,902
Cherry Creek	1,640
Clymer	1,341
Ellery	1,876
Ellicott	5,216
Ellington	1,317
French Creek	941
Gerry	1,194
Hanover	6,465
Harmony	3,072
Kiantone	641
Mina	1,021
Poland	1,442
Pomfret	7,535
Portland	3,352
Ripley	2,482
Sheridan	2,077
Sherman	1,732
Stockton	1,830
Villenova	1,148
Westfield	4,707
CHEMUNG COUNTY.	
Ashland	828
Baldwin	539
Big Flats	1,495
Catlin	834
Chemung	1,383
Elmira	1,971
Erin	840
Horseheads	6,033
Southport	2,320
Van Etten	1,116
Veteran	1,565
CHENANGO COUNTY.	
Afton	1,809
Bainbridge	2,004
Columbus	794
Coventry	793
German	412
Greene	2,959
Guilford	1,963
Lincklaen	532
McDonough	825
New Berlin	2,442
N. Norwich	699
Norwich	1,201
Otselic	967
Oxford	3,073
Pharsalia	699
CHENANGO CO.—*Con.*	
Pitcher	656
Plymouth	959
Preston	640
Sherburne	2,808
Smithville	932
Smyrna	1,139
CLINTON COUNTY.	
Altona	2,328
Ausable	1,968
Beekmant'n	1,862
Black Brook	1,962
Champlain	4,579
Chazy	3,187
Clinton	1,386
Dannemora	4,532
Ellenburgh	2,965
Mooers	3,175
Peru	2,356
Plattsburgh	2,390
Saranac	3,114
Schuyler F'lls	1,633
COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
Ancram	1,110
Austerlitz	889
Canaan	1,057
Chatham	3,301
Claverack	4,403
Clermont	881
Copake	1,368
Gallatin	780
Germantown	1,745
Ghent	3,118
Greenport	1,470
Hillsdale	1,313
Kinderhook	3,346
Livingston	1,522
New Lebanon	1,369
Stockport	2,313
Stuyvesant	1,841
Taghkanic	741
CORTLAND COUNTY.	
Cincinnatus	956
Cortlandville	3,266
Cuyler	946
Freetown	511
Harford	728
Homer	3,745
Lapeer	465
Marathon	1,500
Preble	761
Scott	683
Solon	545
Taylor	703
Truxton	1,089
Virgil	1,201
Willett	607
DELAWARE COUNTY.	
Andes	2,084
Bovina	867
Colchester	3,250
Davenport	1,393
Delhi	2,852
Deposit	1,645
Franklin	2,222
Hamden	1,387
Hancock	4,908
Harpersfield	1,223
Kortright	1,608
Masonville	988
Meredith	1,472
Middletown	4,026
Roxbury	2,318
Sidney	4,215
Stamford	2,343
Tompkins	1,919
Walton	5,275
DUTCHESS COUNTY.	
Amenia	2,204
Beekman	951
Clinton	1,333
Dover	1,967
East Fishkill	2,173
Fishkill	3,214
Hyde Park	3,144
La Grange	1,326
Milan	824
Northeast	2,342
DUTCHESS CO.—*Con.*	
Pawling	2,203
Pine Plains	1,387
Pleas't Valley	1,332
Poughkeepsie	6,048
Red Hook	3,808
Rhinebeck	3,485
Stamford	1,562
Union Vale	1,149
Wappinger	4,155
Washington	3,538
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Chesterfield	1,865
Crown Point	1,605
Elizabetht'n	1,206
Essex	1,193
Jay	2,382
Keene	1,138
Lewis	844
Minerva	705
Moriah	6,007
Newcomb	511
North Elba	3,933
N. Hudson	477
Schroon	967
St. Armand	952
Ticonderoga	4,746
Westport	1,686
Willsboro	1,652
Wilmington	593
FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
Altamont	4,480
Bangor	2,179
Belmont	2,031
Bombay	1,337
Brandon	860
Brighton	777
Burke	1,835
Chateaugay	2,903
Constable	1,331
Dickinson	1,514
Duane	255
Ft. Covingt'n	2,045
Franklin	1,378
Harrietsto'n	4,716
Malone	11,255
Moira	2,413
Santa Clara	535
St. Regis Ind. Res	1,086
Waverly	2,133
Westville	1,128
FULTON COUNTY.	
Bleecker	496
Broadalbin	2,030
Caroga	516
Ephratah	1,288
Johnstown	2,694
Mayfield	2,095
Northampton	2,231
Oppenheim	1,161
Perth	713
Stratford	534
GENESEE COUNTY.	
Alabama	1,697
Alexander	1,403
Batavia	2,062
Bergen	1,716
Bethany	1,394
Byron	1,501
Darien	2,013
Elba	1,754
Le Roy	5,823
Oakfield	2,257
Pavilion	1,615
Pembroke	2,473
Stafford	1,250
Tonawanda Ind. Res	455
GREENE COUNTY.	
Ashland	638
Athens	2,725
Cairo	1,967
Catskill	9,021
Coxsackie	3,453
Durham	1,363
Greenville	1,550
Halcott	253
GREENE Co.—*Con.*	
Hunter	[illegible]
Jewett	[illegible]
Lexington	[illegible]
New Baltim'e	[illegible]
Prattsville	[illegible]
Windham	[illegible]
HAMILTON COUNTY	
Arietta	[illegible]
Benson	[illegible]
Hope	[illegible]
Indian Lake	[illegible]
Inlet	[illegible]
Lake Pleasa't	[illegible]
Long Lake	[illegible]
Morehouse	[illegible]
Wells	[illegible]
HERKIMER COUNTY	
Columbia	[illegible]
Danube	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]
Frankfort	[illegible]
German Flats	[illegible]
Herkimer	[illegible]
Litchfield	[illegible]
Little Falls	[illegible]
Manheim	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]
Salisbury	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]
Webb	[illegible]
Wilmurt	[illegible]
Winfield	[illegible]
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
Adams	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]
Antwerp	[illegible]
Brownsville	[illegible]
Cape Vincent	[illegible]
Champion	[illegible]
Clayton	[illegible]
Ellisburgh	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]
Hounsfield	[illegible]
Le Ray	[illegible]
Lorraine	[illegible]
Lyme	[illegible]
Orleans	[illegible]
Pamelia	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Rodman	[illegible]
Rutland	[illegible]
Theresa	[illegible]
Watertown	[illegible]
Wilna	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn	[illegible]
LEWIS COUNTY.	
Croghan	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
Diana	[illegible]
Greig	[illegible]
Harrisburg	[illegible]
Highmarket	[illegible]
Lewis	[illegible]
Leyden	[illegible]
Lowville	[illegible]
Lyonsdale	[illegible]
Martinsburg	[illegible]
Montague	[illegible]
New Bremen	[illegible]
Osceola	[illegible]
Pinckney	[illegible]
Turin	[illegible]
Watson	[illegible]
West Turin	[illegible]
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
Avon	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]
Conesus	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]
Groveland	[illegible]

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POPULATION OF TOWNS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

LIV'STON CO.—*Con.*
Leicester 1,811
Lima 2,118
Livonia 2,999
Mt. Morris .. 5,065
N. Dansville. 4,290
Nunda 2,289
Ossian 666
Portage 962
Sparta 891
Springwater 1,689
West Sparta. 800
York 2,812
MADISON COUNTY.
Brookfield ... 2,330
Cazenovia .. 3,837
De Ruyter ... 1,267
Eaton 2,561
Fenner 836
Georgetown .. 989
Hamilton 3,651
Lebanon ... 1,116
Lenox 5,517
Lincoln 950
Madison ... 1,836
Nelson 1,230
Smithfield ... 904
Stockbridge .. 1,511
Sullivan 3,683
MONROE COUNTY.
Brighton 2,974
Chili 2,050
Clarkson 1,657
Gates 5,498
Greece 10,794
Hamlin 2,456
Henrietta 2,033
Irondequoit .. 4,603
Mendon 2,896
Ogden 2,800
Parma 3,268
Penfield 2,967
Perinton ... 7,338
Pittsford 4,703
Riga 1,840
Rush 1,578
Sweden 4,635
Webster 4,389
Wheatland . 2,314
MONTGOMERY CO'TY.
Amsterdam .. 3,375
Canajoharie 4,023
Charleston ... 898
Florida 1,912
Glen 2,065
Minden 4,629
Mohawk 2,575
Palatine 2,449
Root 1,327
St. Johnsville 3,458
NASSAU COUNTY.
Hempstead .. 63,291
N. Hempst'd 23,687
Oyster Bay .. 29,164
NEW YORK COUNTY.
N. Y. City, Manhattan Borough ... 2,103,206
NIAGARA COUNTY.
Cambria ... 1,892
Hartland 2,733
Lewiston 3,276
Lockport 2,077
Newfane 4,537
Niagara 2,738
Pendleton ... 1,323
Porter 2,504
Royalton 5,006
Somerset 2,420
Tuscarora Ind. Res . 394
Wheatfield . 1,936
Wilson 3,216
ONEIDA COUNTY.
Annsville 1,450
Augusta 2,056
Ava 659
Boonville ... 3,280
Bridgewater. 862
Camden 3,359

ONEIDA CO.—*Con.*
Deerfield 1,838
Florence 970
Floyd 702
Forestport .. 1,170
Kirkland 4,781
Lee 1,313
Marcy 1,260
Marshall 1,814
New Hartf'rd 7,864
Paris 3,018
Remsen 983
Sangerfield .. 2,032
Steuben 839
Trenton 2,671
Vernon 3,841
Verona 3,752
Vienna 1,931
Western 1,150
Westmoreland 2,115
Whitestown .. 9,128
ONONDAGA COUNTY.
Camillus 3,031
Cicero 2,689
Clay 2,661
De Witt 8,806
Elbridge 3,039
Fabius 1,570
Geddes 6,739
Lafayette 1,447
Lysander 4,630
Manlius 6,301
Marcellus .. 2,927
Onondaga ... 6,267
Onondaga Ind. Res .. 587
Otisco 1,058
Pompey 2,344
Salina 3,958
Skaneateles .. 4,619
Spafford 1,082
Tully 1,574
Van Buren . 3,370
ONTARIO COUNTY.
Bristol 1,143
Canadice 556
Canandaigua. 2,140
E. Bloomfield 1,975
Farmington .. 1,585
Geneva 1,386
Gorham 2,114
Hopewell 1,416
Manchester . 5,411
Naples 2,285
Phelps 4,891
Richmond ... 1,208
Seneca 3,001
South Bristol. 964
Victor 2,617
W. Bloomfl'd 1,203
ORANGE COUNTY.
Blooming Grove 2,116
Chester 2,135
Cornwall 5,110
Crawford ... 1,693
Deerpark ... 1,753
Goshen 5,310
Greenville ... 836
Hamptonb'g. 1,184
Highlands ... 4,054
Minisink 1,405
Monroe 2,888
Montgomery. 8,017
Mt. Hope ... 1,589
New Windsor 2,745
Newburgh ... 4,807
Tuxedo 3,636
Walkill 2,803
Warwick 8,113
Wawayanda. 1,954
Woodbury .. 2,300
ORLEANS COUNTY.
Albion 7,253
Barre 1,875
Carlton 2,289
Clarendon ... 1,373
Gaines 1,981
Kendall 1,678
Murray 4,221

ORLEANS CO.—*Con.*
Ridgeway ... 6,721
Shelby 4,240
Yates 2,288
OSWEGO COUNTY.
Albion 1,510
Amboy 670
Boylston 578
Constantia . 2,123
Granby 1,928
Hannibal 2,334
Hastings 2,361
Mexico 3,149
New Haven .. 1,476
Orwell 924
Oswego 3,090
Palermo 1,231
Parish 1,392
Redfield 678
Richland 3,920
Sandy Creek 2,326
Scriba 2,260
Schroeppel ... 3,149
Volney 2,420
West Monroe 935
Williamstown 861
OTSEGO COUNTY.
Burlington ... 1,145
Butternut ... 1,539
Cherry Vall'y 1,544
Decatur 437
Edmeston ... 1,682
Exeter 967
Hartwick ... 1,943
Laurens 1,410
Maryland ... 1,731
Middlefield .. 1,671
Milford 1,843
Morris 1,367
New Lisbon 976
Oneonta 1,527
Otego 1,521
Otsego 4,481
Pittsfield 965
Plainfield 873
Richfield 2,419
Roseboom ... 867
Springfield ... 1,506
Unadilla 2,457
Westford 773
Worcester ... 2,416
PUTNAM COUNTY.
Carmel 2,737
Kent 854
Patterson 1,451
Phillipstown. 3,571
Putnam V'ley 992
South East .. 3,162
QUEENS COUNTY.
Queens Boro. 396,194
RENSSELAER CO.
Berlin 1,480
Brunswick .. 3,010
E. Greenwich 1,559
Grafton 948
Hoosick 8,013
Nassau 2,205
N. Greenbush 1,383
Petersburgh 1,238
Pittstown .. 2,887
Poestenkill . 1,134
Sandlake 2,140
Schaghticoke. 2,711
Schodack ... 4,647
Stephentown. 1,287
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Richmond Borough ... 98,281
ROCKLAND COUNTY.
Clarkstown .. 7,941
Haverstraw . 9,266
Orangetown 13,601
Ramapo 12,384
Stony Point 3,721
ST. LAWRENCE CO.
Brasher 2,270
Canton 6,777
Clare 358
Clifton 1,423
Colton 1,362

ST. LAW'CE CO.—*Con.*
De Kalb ... 2,795
De Peyster .. 911
Edwards 1,307
Fine 1,579
Fowler 1,493
Gouverneur . 6,016
Hammond .. 1,685
Hermon 1,595
Hopkinton ... 1,511
Lawrence 1,782
Lisbon 3,120
Louisville 1,476
Macomb 1,204
Madrid 1,471
Massena ... 7,090
Morristown . 1,785
Norfolk 2,840
Oswegatchie. 2,393
Parishville .. 1,678
Piercefield ... 1,303
Pierrepont .. 1,579
Pitcairn 755
Potsdam 9,098
Rossie 932
Russell 1,806
Stockholm .. 2,655
Waddington . 1,904
SARATOGA COUNTY.
Ballston 2,464
Charlton 1,080
Clifton Park. 2,391
Corinth 2,661
Day 541
Edinburgh ... 785
Galway 1,278
Greenfield ... 1,642
Hadley 689
Halfmoon ... 6,559
Malta 1,298
Milton 5,702
Moreau 3,240
Northumb'l'd 1,120
Providence .. 512
Saratoga 3,814
Stillwater 6,837
Waterford ... 5,487
Wilton 1,090
SCHENECTADY CO.
Duanesburg 2,280
Glenville 6,538
Niskayuna ... 2,607
Princetown .. 621
Rotterdam . 6,198
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
Blenheim 530
Broome 756
Carlisle 963
Cobleskill 3,870
Conesville ... 681
Esperance ... 970
Fulton 1,350
Gilboa 1,420
Jefferson 1,181
Middleburg .. 2,253
Richmondvl'e 1,460
Schoharie 2,438
Seward 1,380
Sharon 1,781
Summit 1,057
Wright 926
SCHUYLER COUNTY.
Catharine ... 1,192
Cayuta 346
Dix 3,568
Hector 3,548
Montour 1,676
Orange 982
Reading 1,385
Tyrone 1,257
SENECA COUNTY.
Covert 1,863
Fayette 2,640
Junius 942
Lodi 1,399
Ovid 1,744
Romulus 2,098
Seneca Falls. 7,631
Tyre 895
Varick 1,273

SENECA CO.—*Con.*
Waterloo 4,764
STEUBEN COUNTY.
Addison 2,160
Avoca 2,108
Bath 8,172
Bradford 629
Cameron 957
Campbell 1,106
Canisteo 3,394
Caton 1,053
Cohocton 3,103
Corning 2,580
Dansville 1,269
Erwin 2,469
Fremont 812
Greenwood .. 1,142
Hartsville ... 638
Hornby 842
Hornellsville. 2,053
Howard 1,396
Jasper 1,253
Lindley 1,181
Prattsburg ... 1,798
Pulteney 1,335
Rathbone 869
Thurston 855
Troupsburgh. 1,532
Tuscarora ... 955
Urbana 3,098
Wayland 3,099
Wayne 686
West Union .. 885
Wheeler 892
Woodhull 1,510
SUFFOLK COUNTY.
Babylon 11,190
Brookhaven .. 19,591
Easthampton 5,164
Huntington .. 15,244
Islip 17,330
Riverhead ... 5,730
Shelter Island 1,155
Smithtown ... 5,136
Southampton 13,453
Southold 11,740
SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Bethel 2,368
Callicoon 2,066
Cochecton ... 1,141
Delaware 1,915
Forestburgh .. 429
Fremont 1,771
Fallsburgh ... 5,760
Highland 1,043
Liberty 6,339
Lumberland .. 806
Mamakating. 3,104
Neversink ... 1,861
Rockland 3,803
Thompson ... 4,942
Tusten 901
TIOGA COUNTY.
Barton 6,682
Berkshire 875
Candor 2,896
Newark Val'y 1,975
Nichols 1,533
Richford 913
Spencer 1,205
Owego 7,466
Tioga 2,004
TOMPKINS COUNTY.
Caroline 1,676
Danby 1,230
Dryden 3,556
Enfield 1,057
Groton 3,501
Ithaca 1,893
Lansing 2,612
Newfield 1,647
Ulysses 2,613
ULSTER COUNTY.
Denning 531
Esopus 4,643
Gardiner 1,328
Hardenbergh. 565
Hurley 1,189
Kingston 26,354
Lloyd 3,865

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POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY.

	1910.	1915.
Atlantic County.		
Atlantic City	46,150	51,667
Buena Vista	2,723	3,599
Egg Harbor City	2,181	2,416
Egg Harbor Towns'p.	1,110	1,856
Galloway	1,976	2,115
Hamilton	2,271	2,432
Hammonton	5,088	5,896
Pleasantville	4,390	4,863
Ventnor	491	1,676
Bergen County.		
Allendale	937	1,121
Bergenfield	1,991	2,924
Bogota	1,125	2,341
Carlstadt	3,807	4,137
Chester	1,483	1,735
Cliffside Park	3,394	4,778
Delford	1,005	1,244
Dumont	1,783	2,278
East Rutherford	4,275	4,576
Edgewater	2,635	3,150
Englewood	9,924	11,071
Fairview	2,441	4,016
Fort Lee	4,472	5,288
Franklin	1,954	2,238
Garfield	10,213	15,455
Glen Rock	1,055	1,689
Hasbrouck Heights	2,155	2,424
Hillside	1,072	1,444
Hohokus	1,881	2,428
Leonia	1,486	2,132
Little Ferry	2,541	2,729
Lodi	4,138	6,379
Maywood	889	1,309
Midland	1,480	1,884
Midland Park	2,001	2,130
New Barbadoes Tp.*	14,030	15,856
North Arlington	437	1,079
Orvil	970	1,167
Overpeck	4,512	7,000
Palisades	1,141	1,592
Palisades Park	1,411	2,264
Park Ridge	1,401	1,643
Ramsey	1,667	1,873
Ridgefield	966	1,187
Ridgewood	5,416	6,729
Rutherford	7,045	8,347
Saddle River	3,047	4,014
Teaneck	2,082	3,254
Tenafly	2,736	2,999
Union	4,076	7,299
Wallington	3,448	4,071
Westwood	1,870	2,217
Wood-Ridge	1,043	1,500
Burlington Co.		
Beverly City	2,140	2,450
Beverly Township	2,337	2,719
Bordentown	4,250	4,095
Burlington City	8,336	9,044
Burlington Township	1,220	1,424
Chester	5,069	6,061
Chesterfield	1,130	1,228
Cinnaminson	1,266	1,585
Delran	1,031	1,409
Evesham	1,408	1,396
Florence	4,731	6,240
Lumberton	1,768	1,854
Mansfield	1,526	1,597
Medford	1,903	1,978
Mount Laurel	1,573	1,736
Northampton	5,652	5,657
Palmyra	2,081	3,295
Pemberton	1,679	1,865
Riverside	4,011	5,465
Riverton	1,788	2,141
Southampton	1,778	1,848
Springfield	1,278	1,329
Camden County.		
Audubon	1,343	3,009
Berlin	1,611	2,076
Camden	94,538	102,215
Centre	3,200	3,710
Clementon	2,794	2,605
Collingswood	4,795	6,600
Delaware	1,706	2,227
Gloucester City	9,462	10,554
Gloucester Township	2,380	2,764
Haddon	1,465	2,082
Haddonfield	4,142	5,077
Haddon Heights	1,452	2,297
Merchantville	1,996	2,242
Pensauken	4,169	5,213
Voorhees	1,174	1,330
Waterford	1,484	1,936
Winslow	2,919	3,531
Cape May Co.		
Cape May City	2,471	2,513
Dennis	1,751	1,804
Lower Township	1,188	1,271
Middle Township	2,974	3,383
North Wildwood	833	1,088
Ocean City	1,950	3,721
Upper Township	1,483	1,589
West Cape May	844	1,068
Wildwood City	898	3,858
Woodbine	2,399	1,869
Cumberland Co.		
Bridgeton	14,209	13,611
Commercial	2,604	2,624
Deerfield	3,311	3,621
Downe	1,519	1,570
Fairfield	1,629	1,621
Greenwich	1,145	1,147
Hopewell	1,818	1,807
Landis	6,435	8,658
Lawrence	1,746	1,801
Maurice River	2,124	2,221
Millville	12,451	13,307
Vineland	5,282	6,531
Essex County.		
Belleville	9,891	11,996
Bloomfield	15,070	17,306
Caldwell	2,236	3,409
Cedar Grove	2,409	2,979
East Orange	34,371	40,961
Glen Ridge	3,260	4,153
Irvington	11,877	20,342
Livingston	1,025	1,202
Millburn	3,720	4,372
Montclair	21,550	25,029
Newark	347,469	366,721
Nutley	6,009	7,987
Orange	29,630	29,805
S. Orange Township	2,979	4,676
S. Orange Village	6,014	5,866
Verona	1,675	2,643
West Orange	10,990	13,610
Gloucester Co.		
Clayton	1,926	1,729
Deptford	2,524	1,800
East Greenwich	1,106	1,614
Elk	1,022	1,042
Franklin	2,603	3,008
Glassboro	2,821	3,030
Greenwich	874	1,155
Harrison	1,682	1,793
Logan	1,523	1,521
Mantua	1,529	1,849
Monroe	3,015	3,490
Paulsboro	2,121	2,876
Pitman	1,950	2,577
Swedesboro	1,477	1,738
Washington	1,396	1,626
West Deptford	2,057	1,728
Westville	....	2,636
Woodbury	4,642	5,288
Woolwich	1,136	1,311
Hudson County.		
Bayonne	55,545	64,461
East Newark	3,163	2,873
Guttenberg	5,647	6,322
Harrison	14,498	14,520
Hoboken	70,324	67,611
Jersey City	267,779	270,903
Kearny	18,659	22,150
North Bergen	15,662	20,679
Secaucus	4,740	4,906
Town of Union	21,023	21,739
Weehawken	11,228	13,488
West Hoboken	35,403	38,776
West New York	13,560	22,943
Hunterdon Co.		
Alexandria	1,045	1,093
Clinton	2,108	2,157
Delaware	1,740	1,941
East Amwell	1,203	1,251
Flemington	....	2,635
Franklin	1,099	1,141
High Bridge	1,542	1,700
Holland	1,099	975
Kingwood	1,265	1,241
Lambertville	4,657	4,600
Lebanon	2,179	2,211
Raritan	4,001	1,896
Readington	2,569	2,648
Tewksbury	1,742	1,734
Union	930	1,054
Mercer County.		
Ewing	1,889	3,261
Hamilton	7,899	11,143
Hopewell Borough	1,073	1,341
Hopewell Township	3,171	3,430
Hightstown	1,879	2,592
Lawrence	2,522	3,339
Princeton Borough	5,136	5,678
Princeton Township	1,178	1,414
Trenton	96,815	103,190
Washington	1,000	1,215
West Windsor	1,342	1,426
Middlesex Co.		
Cranbury	1,424	1,533
Dunellen	1,990	2,877
East Brunswick	1,602	1,865
Highland Park	1,517	2,901
Jamesburg	2,075	1,865
Madison	1,621	2,123
Metuchen	2,138	2,692
Middlesex	....	1,310
Milltown	1,584	1,902
Monroe	1,723	2,581
New Brunswick	23,388	20,019
North Brunswick	990	1,247
Perth Amboy	32,121	39,719
Piscataway	3,523	3,624
Raritan	2,707	3,412
Roosevelt	5,786	8,049
Sayreville	5,783	6,312
South Amboy	7,007	7,482
South Brunswick	2,443	2,929
South River	4,772	6,691
Woodbridge	8,948	12,133
Monmouth Co.		
Asbury Park	10,150	10,910
Atlantic	1,205	1,200
Atlantic Highlands	1,645	1,771
Belmar	1,453	2,553
Bradley Beach	1,807	2,236
Eatontown	2,076	2,164
Fair Haven	....	1,490
Freehold Town	3,233	3,622
Freehold Township	2,329	2,338
Highlands	1,386	1,759
Holmdel	1,058	1,315
Howell	2,702	2,931
Keyport	3,564	4,019
Long Branch	13,298	14,565
Manalapan	1,375	1,467
Manasquan	1,582	1,817
Matawan Borough	1,646	1,771
Matawan Township	1,472	1,833
Marlboro	1,754	1,842
Middletown	6,653	7,795
Millstone	1,461	1,256
Neptune	5,551	6,774
Ocean	1,377	1,405
Raritan	1,583	1,956
Red Bank	7,398	8,631
Rumson	1,499	1,583
Sea Bright	1,220	1,327
Shrewsbury	3,238	2,315
Spring Lake	853	1,393
Upper Freehold	2,053	2,064
Wall	3,817	4,338
West Long Branch	879	1,065
Morris County.		
Boonton	4,930	5,207
Butler	2,265	2,534
Chatham	1,874	2,207
Chester	1,251	1,257
Denville	....	1,012
Dover	7,468	8,971

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RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK FROM 1845 TO 1860

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1845	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1846	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1847	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1848	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1849	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1850	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1851	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1852	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1853	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1854	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1855	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1856	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1857	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1858	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1859	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000
1860	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,000,000

STATISTICS OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1916.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate.†	Names of Mayors or Plan of Government. For other cities governed by commission, see Index.	Terms Expire.
Akron, Ohio	11½	106,000	$5,599,876	$136,340,000	100	$1.46	Wm. J. Laub, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Albany, N. Y.	15½	110,000	5,005,465	109,857,471	87	2.46	Joseph W. Stevens, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Allentown, Pa.	6	63,900	307,249	47,110,865	75	1.59	Commission.	
Altoona, Pa.	3.43	65,000	1,449,584	27,240,143	50	1.00	Commission.	
Atlanta, Ga.	26	200,000	4,796,800	181,948,105	60	1.25	Councilmanic.	
Atlantic City, N. J.	5	51,867	5,368,395	93,061,800	80	2.03	Commission.	
Baltimore, Md.	31½	590,000	59,613,962	818,102,313	100	2.13	James H. Preston, D.	May, 1919
Bayonne, N. J.	4	67,000	3,665,831	60,591,967	100	2.25	Commission.	
Binghamton, N. Y. v.	10	62,500	1,573,597	33,346,101	....	2.82	Frank H. Truitt, Prob.	Jan. 1, 1919
Birmingham, Ala.	50	195,000	6,500,000	95,000,000	60	1.00	Commission.	
Boston, Mass.	47½	732,027	83,987,473	1,566,397,400	100	1.80	James M. Curley, D.	Feb. 4, 1918
Bridgeport, Ct.	13.4	150,000	2,603,426	115,154,912	100	1.80	Clifford B. Wilson, R.	Nov. 5, 1917
Brooklyn Boro., N. Y.	See	New York City.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	460,000	33,769,917	381,667,500	80	2.61	Commission.	
Butte, Mont.	5	60,000	757,000	25,395,145	60	1.52	Charles H. Lane, D.	May 7, 1917
Cambridge, Mass.	6½	112,000	7,172,734	130,110,810	100	2.30	W. D. Rockwood, Ind.	Jan. 3, 1918
Camden, N. J.	7½	105,000	4,375,459	71,343,005	100	2.00	Charles H. Ellis, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
Canton, Ohio	9.2	65,000	3,403,282	82,181,120	100	1.27	C. A. Stolberg, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Charleston, S. C.	5	72,000	3,786,500	20,600,000	42	3.65	T. T. Hyde, D.	Dec. 13, 1917
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8.22	90,000	3,666,000	35,669,155	45	1.65	Commission.	
Chicago, Ill.	198	2,467,285	25,814,932	1,000,797,060	33½	5.25	Wm. H. Thompson, R.	April 8, 1919
Cincinnati, Ohio	72	400,311	59,091,907	598,925,400	100	1.56	Federal.	
Cleveland, Ohio	52½	720,000	54,635,148	872,385,855	100	1.53	Federal.	
Cohoes, N. Y.	8	25,000	522,104	12,418,736	80	2.31	James S. Calkins, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Columbus, Ohio	22	215,000	14,000,000	275,800,720	100	1.36	Federal.	
Council Bluffs, Iowa v	16¼	35,000	712,853	4,903,444	25	1.92	M. B. Snyder, R.	Mar. 31, 1918
Covington, Ky. v.	5½	58,000	e2,492,843	27,144,145	80	2.65	Commission.	
Dallas, Tex.	18	135,000	5,734,076	118,611,950	60	1.90	Commission.	
Davenport, Iowa	9	49,000	585,500	50,048,980	50	....	Alfred C. Mueller, R.	April 19, 1918
Dayton, Ohio	16.4	130,000	5,989,280	169,920,000	100	1.34	Commission. City Mngr.	
Denver, Col.	58¾	250,000	848,581	403,719,668	100	1.23	Commission.	
Des Moines, Iowa	54	106,000	1,866,224	127,144,242	80	2.75	Commission.	
Detroit, Mich.	41¾	673,000	15,325,831	558,943,950	100	2.36	Oscar B. Marx, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
District of Columbia	See	Washington, D. C., on following page.						
Dubuque, Iowa v.	13	45,000	828,773	36,500,000	z	1.40	James Saul, D.	April 6, 1918
Duluth, Minn.	85	92,000	2,146,000	72,672,262	k	3.49	Commission.	
Elizabeth, N. J.	9½	83,471	3,216,790	68,012,021	100	1.94	Victor Mravlag, R.	Dec. 31, 1918
Elmira, N. Y.	7½	42,000	1,167,000	28,012,728	85	2.69	H. N. Hoffman, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Erie, Pa.	8	85,000	g501,949	53,108,817	80	2.00	Commission.	
Evansville, Ind. v.	9	92,500	1,628,000	41,515,250	60	.60	Benj. Bosse, D.	Jan. 7, 1918
Fall River, Mass.	41	130,000	5,482,967	106,691,445	100	2.30	James H. Kay, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
Fort Wayne, Ind. v.	11¼	75,000	386,000	38,838,810	50	1.16	W. J. Hosey, D.	Jan. 1, 1918
Fort Worth, Tex.	16¾	100,000	5,416,740	67,046,941	70	1.90	Commission.	
Galveston, Tex.	7	50,000	4,847,672	40,631,452	75	1.48	Commission.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	17½	141,856	4,752,400	163,026,822	100	1.99	George E. Ellis, Ind.	May 1, 1918
Harrisburg, Pa.	7½	80,000	1,771,719	50,336,754	52½	2.15	Commission.	
Hartford, Ct.	18	145,000	7,775,249	173,609,244	75	2.25	Jos. H. Lawler, D.	April 18, 1918
Haverhill, Mass.	32	49,234	1,710,869	44,436,569	100	2.02	Commission.	
Hoboken, N. J.	1½	70,000	3,004,578	71,187,118	100	d	Commission.	
Holyoke, Mass.	22¾	58,780	2,981,458	65,215,053	100	1.88	John J. White, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1917
Houston, Tex.	32¾	148,000	10,746,978	135,805,000	100	1.80	Commission.	
Indianapolis, Ind.	35¾	285,000	4,503,500	240,453,610	50	2.36	Joseph E. Bell, D.	Jan. 1, 1918
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	92,100	3,875,884	59,720,000	65	1.28	J. E. T. Bowden, D.	June 22, 1917
Jersey City, N. J.	19	290,000	19,000,000	f275,236,000	100	2.11	Commission.	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	8½	45,000	1,035,741	47,036,695	100	1.81	Jas. B. Balch, D.	April 10, 1916
Kansas City, Kan.	18	95,000	2,102,495	93,022,345	100	1.91	Commission.	
Kansas City, Mo.	60.8	325,000	3,808,031	206,730,055	40	1.25	Henry L. Jost, D.	April 18, 1916
Lansing, Mich.	8	45,000	275,000	38,000,000	100	1.00	J. G. Reutter, D.	May 1, 1916
Lawrence, Mass.	7¼	98,000	3,433,849	82,695,620	100	1.88	Commission.	
Lincoln, Neb.	8	52,000	967,000	10,637,223	75	9.78	Commission.	
Little Rock, Ark.	19	62,500	437,546	33,504,955	40	2.82	Aldermanic.	
Los Angeles, Cal.	288	550,000	34,318,090	513,971,652	50	t	C. E. Sebastian, R.	July 6, 1917
Louisville, Ky.	26	267,342	10,383,837	212,178,222	100	1.85	J. H. Buschemeyer, D.	Nov. 13, 1917
Lowell, Mass.	14	111,000	2,911,877	92,716,047	100	2.19	Commission.	
Lynn, Mass.	11½	97,000	4,503,697	91,840,310	100	2.18	Commission.	
Manchester, N. H.	34	80,000	797,140	75,398,164	100	1.58	H. W. Spaulding, R.	Jan. 1, 1918
Memphis, Tenn.	19.3	160,000	7,001,000	124,130,336	60	1.56	Commission.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	25.7	430,000	11,925,000	505,713,510	100	1.83	G. A. Bading, Ind.	April 18, 1916
Minneapolis, Minn.	53¼	360,000	19,867,000	201,434,284	k	3.58	Wallace G. Nye, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1917
Mobile, Ala.	17.5	57,000	3,763,500	33,225,593	60	1.10	Commission.	
Montgomery, Ala.	6½	60,000	h2,599,000	24,341,745	60	1.13	Commission.	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4¼	38,000	4,232,050	40,035,792	80	2.49	Edwin W. Fiske, D.	Jan. 1, 1918
Nashville, Tenn.	18.2	135,000	h8,760,000	85,342,000	65-70	1.50	Commission.	
Newark, N. J.	23½	405,000	29,785,052	420,311,342	100	2.28	T. L. Raymond, R.	Dec. 31, 1916
New Bedford, Mass. v	19½	113,000	2,249,186	108,032,232	100	2.30	Ed. R. Hathaway, R.	Jan. 3, 1917
New Brunswick, N. J.	4¼	30,000	863,000	16,853,495	60	2.30	Commission.	
New Haven, Ct.	22½	150,000	4,260,493	148,352,269	100	1.95	Frank J. Rice, R.	Jan. 1, 1918
New Orleans, La.	198	375,000	37,244,920	243,237,331	75	e3.12	Commission.	
Newport, R. I.	7¼	30,500	943,368	64,921,500	80	1.56	Patrick J. Boyle, D.	Jan. 1, 1917
Newton, Mass.	18	42,000	2,721,952	85,945,659	100	1.85	Ed. O. Childs, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
New York City‡	‡314¾	5,597,982	1,015,808,363	8,460,812,542	100	‖1.87	John P. Mitchel, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917

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Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1916.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate.†	Names of Mayors or Plan of Government. For other cities governed by commission, see Index.	Terms Expire.
Oakland, Cal.	60	200,000	$8,589,285	$142,148,150	50	$1.85	Commission.	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17½	86,000	3,708,500	64,300,000	75	v1.83	Commission.	
Omaha, Neb.	31¾	215,000	9,087,956	45,235,292	20	1.04	Commission.	
Passaic, N. J.	3¾	62,500	h2,382,474	47,906,952	100	2.03	Commission.	
Paterson, N. J.	8½	126,000	h4,964,286	108,008,745	100	2.04	Commission.	
Pawtucket, R. I.	8¾	56,000	5,028,485	55,466,153	100	n	G. W. Esterbrooke, D.	Dec. 31, 1916
Peoria, Ill.	9.4	80,000	530,000	24,081,158	33⅓	6.16	E. N. Woodruff, R.	May 4, 1917
Philadelphia, Pa.	129½	1,725,000	100,650,850	2,260,221,800	85	s	Thomas B. Smith, R.	Jan. 5, 1920
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41	571,984	36,074,011	771,024,310	100	3.14	Councilmanic.	
Portland, Me.	22	65,000	2,718,049	71,843,235	100	2.28	Wilford G. Chapman, R	Dec. 11, 1916
Portland, Ore.	66½	260,000	15,467,470	315,119 240	y	....	Commission.	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3	32,281	2,195,000	26,666,720	80	1.85	Dan. W. Wilbur, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Providence, R. I.	18¼	250,000	14,093,528	349,375,720	100	m	Jos. H. Gainer, D.	Jan. 1, 1917
Quincy, Ill.	5½	40,000	243,000	10,958,535	33⅓	5.03	Aldermanic.	
Reading, Pa.	6¼	107,000	1,783,423	61,853,202	70	1.80	Commission.	
Richmond, Va.	27	155,000	11,167,635	156,403,604	66⅔	1.40	George Ainslie, D.	Sept. 1, 1916
Rochester, N. Y.	27	250,000	19,530,104	226,679,460	80	1.99	H. H. Edgerton, R.	Dec. 31, 1917
Rockford, Ill.	9½	60,000	359,800	21,197,240	33⅓	4.51	W. W. Bennett, R.	May 1, 1917
Sacramento, Cal.	27	75,000	2,020,165	69,420,580	72	r	Commission.	
Saginaw, Mich.	16	63,000	1,787,253	46,997,825	100	3.01	Commission.	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	50	125,000	4,948,000	71,719,308	40	4.15	Commission.	
San Antonio, Tex.	36	125,000	5,488,000	105,566,755	70	1.61	Commission.	
San Diego, Cal.	75¾	100,000	10,400,000	86,000,000	60	1.79	City Manager.	
San Francisco, Cal.	46	521,494	42,482,700	656,333,229	50	2.26	James Rolph, Jr., R.	Jan. 8, 1920
Savannah, Ga.	7½	85,000	2,616,000	57,007,336	75	1.25	Wallace J. Pierpont, D.	Jan. 20, 1919
Schenectady, N. Y.	8	85,000	6,372,948	58,131,477	85	3.12	George R. Lunn, Soc.	Dec. 31, 1917
Scranton, Pa.	21	150,000	1,640,221	84,405,075	80	1.67	Ed. B. Jermyn, Ind.	Jan. 5, 1918
Seattle, Wash.	58½	335,000	17,806,634	221,239,103	45	4.19	Hiram C. Gill, Ind.	Mar. 20, 1916
Sioux City, Iowa.	44¾	61,787	1,160,000	55,699,937	70	2.35	Commission.	
Somerville, Mass.	4¼	86,223	1,616,000	77,217,399	100	2.17	Zebedee E. Cliff, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
South Bend, Ind.	14½	67,500	525,000	29,990,530	50	3.38	Fred. W. Keller, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1918
Spokane, Wash.	39¼	125,000	8,956,000	88,913,470	50	1.30	Commission.	
Springfield, Ill.	8½	60,000	725,000	15,583,515	20	6.71	Commission.	
Springfield, Mass.	38½	102,103	4,314,600	189,544,290	100	1.82	Frank E. Stacy, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
Springfield, Ohio.	11	60,000	1,637,735	59,469,690	100	1.40	Commission.	
St. Joseph, Mo.	13¼	101,800	893,350	42,826,042	60	1.30	Elliot Marshall, R.	April 15, 1916
St. Louis, Mo.	61½	760,000	22,639,071	630,452,290	66⅔	2.35	Henry W. Kiel, R.	April 3, 1917
St. Paul, Minn.	54½	276,141	9,590,443	116,222,826	35	3.28	Commission.	
Syracuse, N. Y.	20	150,000	v10,023,487	144,111,656	100	1.85	Walter R. Stone, R.	Dec. 31, 1918
Tacoma, Wash.	39½	108,094	5,805,831	61,807,357	50	o	Commission.	
Taunton, Mass.	40	36,500	1,478,971	26,804,541	100	2.12	Commission.	
Toledo, Ohio.	28½	x189,224	9,565,351	249,785,310	100	1.12	Charter.	
Topeka, Kan.	8	50,000	2,028,000	55,941,978	100	1.90	Commission.	
Trenton, N. J.	7¼	110,000	8,100,951	82,155,698	80	2.28	Commission.	
Troy, N. Y.	9½	77,000	4,869,203	60,313,860	z	2.17	Cornelius F. Burns, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Utica, N. Y.	12	85,835	2,834,271	52,620,010	80	2.22	James D. Smith, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Washington, D. C.	69¼	359,000	6,223,000	441,440,675	66⅔	1.50	For Government, see Index.	
Wheeling, W. Va.	3.2	42,000	965,482	60,111,850	100	1.14	H. L. Kirk, R.	July 1, 1917
Williamsport, Pa.	7.9	33,000	289,500	15,718,100	66⅔	....	Commission.	
Wilmington, Del.	10	95,000	5,032,600	78,604,459	96	1.35	Commission.	
Worcester, Mass.	38½	170,000	9,862,552	179,198,586	100	2.05	Geo. M. Wright, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
Yonkers, N. Y.	21	91,418	10,511,011	117,294,587	80	2.77	James T. Lennon, D.	Dec. 31, 1917
Youngstown, Ohio.	25	118,000	13,967,531	165,000,000	80	1.30	Carroll Thornton	Jan. 1, 1918

D., Democrats; R., Republicans; Soc., Socialist; Ind., Independent; Prog., Progressive.

* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21.9; Bronx, 40.6; Brooklyn, 77.6; Queens, 118.6; Richmond, 57.2. The Surveyor's Bureau gives the area as 326.83 square miles. § Tax rate—Manhattan, $1.87; Bronx, $1.94; Brooklyn, $1.92; Queens, $1.95; Richmond, $2.24. (d) Old part of city, $2.24; new part, $2.17. (e) Including State and city. (f) Less $28,853 property exempted. (h) Bonded debt. (k) Real, 40%; personal, 33⅓%. (m) Realty and tangible personalty, $1.75; intangible personalty, 40 cents. (n) Real estate and tangible personal property, $1.65, and intangible property, 40 cents. (o) $3.51 to $3.97. (q) Exclusive of school debt. (r) $1.24 and $1.13. (s) Realty, $1.00; personalty, 40 cents. (t) $1.19½ to $1.60. (v) Year 1914. (x) Saloon census. (z) Real estate, 90%; building, 75%. (y) 75% of cash value on land and 50% on buildings. (z) 90 to 100%.

Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.	Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.
Atlanta, Ga.	$129,203,080	$52,745,025	Newark, N. J.	$351,444,882	$68,866,460
Baltimore	417,975,764	400,126,549	New Haven, Ct.	127,737,431	20,682,521
Boston	1,261,954,300	304,443,100	New Orleans	173,166,197	70,071,134
Buffalo	344,357,830	f37,309,670	New York City	8,108,760,787	352,051,755
Chicago	707,366,379	203,430,681	Philadelphia	1,685,221,800	575,000,000
Cincinnati, O.	390,765,060	208,160,370	Portland, Ore.	244,103,915	k71,015,325
Columbus, O.	200,000,000	75,045,160	Providence	216,132,380	e133,243,340
Cleveland	564,245,260	308,140,595	Rochester	202,737,940	f22,982,120
Detroit	392,335,600	166,608,350	San Francisco	526,927,767	29,405,462
District of Columbia	390,098,849	51,341,826	Seattle	179,546,419	41,692,684
Jersey City, N. J.	200,000,000	m75,004,000	Springfield, Mass.	155,949,860	33,594,430
Kansas City, Mo.	141,452,950	65,277,005	St. Louis	532,403,770	98,048,520
Los Angeles	394,744,600	g119,227,052	Syracuse	132,216,038	f11,895,618
Milwaukee	413,677,170	92,036,340	Toledo	169,425,190	80,360,120
Minneapolis	160,329,476	41,104,808	Worcester, Mass.	139,751,950	39,446,636

e Including tangible and intangible personalty. f Including franchises. g Including operative. h Less exemptions. j Including railroads. k Including public service corporations. m Including second-class railroad property.

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CITIES UNDER COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

S. Carolina.
Columbia.
Florence.
Orangeburg.
Spartanburg.
*Sumter.

South Dakota.
Aberdeen.
Canton.
Chamberlain.
Dell Rapids.
Huron.
Lead.
Madison.
Pierre.
Rapid City.

S. Dak.—*Cont.*
Rapid City.
Sioux Falls.
Vermillion.
Watertown.
Yankton.

Tennessee.
Bristol.
Chattanooga.
Jackson.
La Follette.
Knoxville.
Lebanon.
Memphis.
Murfreesboro.
Nashville.
Springfield.

Texas.
*Amarillo.
Aransas Pass.
Austin.
Coleman.
Corpus Christi.
Dallas.
Denison.
*Denton.
Fort Worth.
Galveston.
Greenville.
Houston.
Kennedy.
Marble Falls.

Texas—*Cont.*
Marshall.
McKinney.
Palestine.
Port Arthur.
Port Lavaca.
San Angelo.
San Antonio.
*Sherman.
*Taylor.
*Tyler.

Utah.
Logan.
Murray.
Ogden.
Provo.
Salt Lake City.

Washington.
Centralia.
Chehalis.
Everett.
Hoquiam.
North Yakima.
Spokane.
Tacoma.
Walla Walla.

West Virginia.
Bluefield.
Fairmount.
Grafton.
Huntington.
Parkersburg.
*Wheeling.

Wisconsin.
Antigo.
Appleton.
Ashland.
Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.
Janesville.
Ladysmith.
Menominee.
Oshkosh.
Portage.
Rice Lake.
Superior.

Wyoming.
Cheyenne.
Sheridan.

*City Manager Plan. †Modified.

In addition there are officers called managers in the following towns, which do not have commission-manager charters or lack some of the fundamental features of the plan: Staunton and Fredericksburg, Va.; Norwood, Mass.; Inglewood and San Diego, Cal.; Glencoe and River Forest, Ill.; Grove City and Titusville, Pa.; Morris, Minn.; Clarinda and Iowa Falls, Iowa; Clark, S. D.; Beaufort, S. C.; Tucson, Ariz., and Roswell, N. Mex.; Terrell, Tex.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Alhambra, Cal. In Canada: Port Arthur, Ontario, and Maissonneuve, P. Q.

There are state-wide laws permitting cities to adopt this plan in Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Ohio and Iowa.—(From Bulletin of National Short Ballot Organization).

SALARIES OF MAYORS IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Akron, Ohio, $3,000; Albany, N. Y., $4,000; Baltimore, Md., $6,000; Boston, Mass., $10,000; Bridgeport, Ct., $3,000; Butte, Mont., $4,000; Cambridge, Mass., $3,500; Camden, N. J., $4,500; Canton, Ohio, $3,000; Charleston, S. C., $3,500; Chicago, Ill., $18,000; Cohoes, N. Y., $2,000; Davenport, Iowa, $1,500; Detroit, Mich., $5,000; Elizabeth, N. J., $2,000; Elmira, N. Y., $1,500; Fall River, Mass., $3,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., $2,000; Hartford, Ct., $3,600; Holyoke, Mass., $2,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $7,000; Jacksonville, Fla., $3,000; Kansas City, Mo., $5,000; Lansing, Mich., $2,000; Los Angeles, Cal., $4,500; Louisville, Ky., $5,000; Manchester, N. H., $3,000; Milwaukee, Wis., $4,000; Minneapolis, Minn., $6,000; Mount Vernon, N. Y., $5,000; Newark, N. J., $10,000; New Bedford, Mass., $5,000; New Haven, Ct., $3,500; Newport, R. I., $1,800; Newton, Mass., $2,500; New York City, $15,000; Pawtucket, R. I., $1,500; Peoria, Ill., $3,500; Philadelphia, Pa., $12,500; Portland, Me., $2,000; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $1,000; Providence, R. I., $5,000; Richmond, Va., $5,000; Rochester, N. Y., $5,000; Rockford, Ill., $2,000; San Francisco, Cal., $6,000; Savannah, Ga., $6,000; Schenectady, N. Y., $4,000; Scranton, Pa., $5,000; Seattle, Wash., $7,500; Somerville, Mass., $2,500; South Bend, Ind., $3,000; Springfield, Mass., $4,000; St. Joseph, Mo., $3,600; St. Louis, Mo., $5,000; Syracuse, N. Y., $4,000; Troy, N. Y., $4,000; Utica, N. Y., $4,000; Wheeling, W. Va., $3,000; Worcester, Mass., $4,000; Yonkers, N. Y., $4,000.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTORIES IN UNITED STATES.

Following are the latest statistics on the distribution of motor vehicle factories at time Almanac went to press:

California	13	Indiana	45	Maryland	4	New Jersey	10	Pennsylvania	35
Colorado	3	Iowa	6	Massachusetts	17	New York	60	Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	7	Kansas	3	Michigan	86	North Carolina	1	South Dakota	1
Delaware	2	Kentucky	3	Minnesota	15	Ohio	52	Tennessee	3
Georgia	1	Louisiana	1	Missouri	16	Oklahoma	1	Texas	3
Illinois	47	Maine	1	Nebraska	1	Oregon	2	Utah	1

Virginia	1
Washington	6
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	14
Total	448

LATEST AUTO STATISTICS FROM REPORTS BY THE NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN DECEMBER, 1915.

Motor vehicles sold during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915	703,500
Increase over preceding fiscal year	198,400
Retail value of cars sold in last fiscal year	$625,000,000
Increase over preceding fiscal year	$43,000,000
Passenger cars sold in last fiscal year	665,826
Retail value of passenger cars sold in last fiscal year	$540,000,000
Average retail value of passenger automobiles in 1915	$811
Motor vehicles registered in the United States July 1, 1915	2,070,900
Registered in New York State at end of September, 1915	222,000
Registered in California at end of Oct., 1915	160,000
Registered in leading ten grain States	677,000
Motor vehicle fees collected in 27 out of 49 States	$13,250,000
Passenger car manufacturers	236
Commercial vehicle manufacturers	212
Total manufacturers of passenger and commercial cars	448
Dealers, garages, repair shops, and supply stores	27,700
States in which automobile factories are located	34
Proportion motor vehicles to population of United States	1 to 48
Mileage public roads in United States	2,273,000
Proportion of motor vehicles to miles of road, nearly	1 to 1
Proportion of automobiles to area of United States (per square mile)	1 to 1¼
Estimated total value motor vehicles exported during 12 months ended Dec., 1915	$100,000,000
Increase over previous 12 months	250%
Estimated value exports of commercial vehicles during 12 months ended Dec., 1915	$63,000,000
Increase over previous 12 months	633%
Estimated value exports passenger cars during 12 months ended Dec., 1915	$37,000,000
Increase over previous 12 months	90%
Freight car loads automobiles shipped during first 10 months of 1915	142,983
Miles travelled annually by motor vehicles	10 billion
Gasoline consumed annually by automobiles (barrels)	13,000,000
Lubricating oil consumed annually (gals.)	20,000,000
Tires used annually on motor cars	8,000,000
Wage earners employed by sixty Michigan automobile factories	51,000

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

States and Territories.	Governors. Names.	Salaries.	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Legislatures. Next Regular Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	Time of Next State or Territorial Election.†
Alabama	Charles Henderson, D.	$7,500	4	Jan. —, 1919	Jan. 7, 1919	Quad	50 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Alaska	John F. A. Strong, D*	7,000	4	Oct. —, 1917	Mar. 5, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Arizona	George W. P. Hunt D.	4,000	2	Dec. —, 1916	Jan. 8, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Arkansas	George W. Hays, D.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. —, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
California	Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.	10,000	4	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 8, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Colorado	George A. Carlson, R.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 3 1917	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Connecticut	Marcus H. Holcomb, R.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 3, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov 7, 1916
Delaware	Charles R. Miller, R	4,000	4	Jan. 21, 1917	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Florida	Park Trammell, D.	6,000	4	Jan. —, 1917	Apr. 3, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Georgia	Nat. E. Harris, D.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	June 27, 1917	Ann.	50 dys	Nov. 13, 1917
Hawaii	Lucius E. Pinkham, D*	7,000	4	Nov. —, 1917	Feb. 21, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Idaho	Moses Alexander, D.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Illinois	Edward F. Dunne, D.	12,000	4	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 3, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Indiana	Samuel M. Ralston, D.	8,000	4	Jan. 11, 1917	Jan. 4, 1917	Bien.	61 dys	Nov. 7, 1917
Iowa	George W. Clarke, R	5,000	2	Dec. —, 1916	Jan. 8, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Kansas	Arthur Capper, R.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 9, 1917	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Kentucky	A. O. Stanley, D.	6,500	4	Dec. —, 1919	Jan. 4, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —, 1919
Louisiana	Luther E. Hall, D.	5,000	4	May —, 1916	May 8, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Apr. 18, 1916
Maine	Oakley C. Curtis, D.	3,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 3, 1917	Bien.	None.	Sept. 11, 1916
Maryland	Emerson C. Harrington, D	4,500	4	Jan. —, 1920	Jan. 5, 1916	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 6, 1917
Massachusetts	Samuel W. McCall, R.	10,000	1	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 5, 1916	Ann.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Michigan	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D.	5,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 3, 1917	Bien.	None	Nov 7, 1916
Minnesota	W. S. Hammond, D.	7,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Mississippi	Theodore G. Bilbo, D.	5,000	4	Jan. —, 1920	Jan. 4, 1916	Bien.	None.	Nov. 4, 1919
Missouri	Elliott W. Major, D.	5,000	4	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 3, 1917	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Montana	Samuel V. Stewart, D.	5,000	4	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Nebraska	John H. Morehead, D.	2,500	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 7, 1916
Nevada	Emmet D. Boyle, D.	7,000	4	Jan. —, 1919	Feb —, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —, 1918
N. Hampshire	Rolland H. Spaulding, R.	3,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan 3, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
New Jersey	James F. Fielder, D.	10,000	3	Jan. 15, 1917	Jan 11, 1916	Ann.	None.	Nov 7, 1916
New Mexico	Wm. C. McDonald, D.	5,000	5	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 9, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 7, 1916
New York	Charles S. Whitman, R.	10,000	2	Dec. 31, 1916	Jan. 5, 1916	Ann.	None.	Nov 7, 1916
N. Carolina	Locke Craig, D.	5,000	4	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 3, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
North Dakota	L. B. Hanna, R.	5,000	2	Dec. 31, 1916	Jan 4, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Ohio	Frank B. Willis, R.	10,000	2	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Oklahoma	R. L. Williams, D.	4,500	4	Jan. 11 1919	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 4, 1919
Oregon	James Withycombe, R.	5,000	4	Jan. —, 1919	Jan. 8, 1917	Bien.	40 dys	Nov 7, 1916
Pennsylvania	M. G. Brumbaugh, R.	10,000	4	Jan. —, 1919	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Porto Rico	Arthur Yager, D*	8,000	4	Dec 16, 1917	Feb 14, 1916	Ann.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Rhode Island	R. Liv'gston Beeckman, R	3,000	2	Jan. — 1917	Jan 4, 1916	Ann.	60 dys	Nov 7, 1916
S. Carolina	Richard I. Manning, D.	3,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 11, 1916	Ann.	40 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
South Dakota	Frank M. Byrne, R.	3,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 2, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Tennessee	Tom C. Rye, D.	4,000	2	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 1, 1917	Bien.	75 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Texas	James E. Ferguson, D.	4,000	2	Jan. 12, 1917	Jan. 9, 1917	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Utah	William Spry, R.	6,000	4	Jan. —, 1917	Jan. 8, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Vermont	Charles W. Gates, R.	2,500	2	Jan. 6, 1917	Jan 3, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Virginia	H. C. Stuart, D.	5,000	4	Feb 1, 1918	Jan. 11, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 6, 1917
Washington	Ernest Lister, D.	6,000	4	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 8, 1917	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia	Henry D. Hatfield, R.	5,000	4	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 10, 1917	Bien.	45 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Wisconsin	E. L. Philipp, R.	5,000	2	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. —, 1917	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Wyoming	John B. Kendrick, D	4,000	4	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 9, 1917	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 5, 1918

D., Democrats. R., Republicans. Prog., Progressive. * Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. † Next Presidential election November 7, 1916.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives.
Alabama	$4 per diem	4	4	Louisiana	$5 per diem	4	4	Ohio	$1,000 ann.	2	2
Alaska	$15 "	4	2	Maine	$300 ann.	2	2	Oklah'ma	$6 per diem	4	2
Arizona	$7 "	2	2	Maryland	$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon	$3 "	4	2
Arkansas	$6 "	4	2	Mass.	$1,000 ann.	1	1	Penna.	$1,500 ses'n.	2	2
California	$1,000 term.	4	2	Michigan	$800 ann.	2	2	Porto Rico	$5 per diem	4	2
Colorado	$1,000 "	4	2	Minn.	$1,000 ses'n	4	2	R. Island	$5 "	2	2
Connec't	$800 term	2	2	Miss'sippi	$500 ses'n	4	4	S. Carol'a	$200 term	4	2
Delaware	$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri	$5 per diem	4	2	S. Dakota	$5 per diem	2	2
Florida	$6 "	4	2	Montana	$10 "	4	2	Tenn.	$4 "	2	2
Georgia	$4 "	2	2	Nebraska	$10 ses'n	2	2	Texas	$5 "	4	2
Hawaii	$600 ses'n	4	2	Nevada	$600 term	2-4	2	Utah	$4 "	4	2
Idaho	$5 per diem	2	2	N. Hamp.	$200 term	2	2	Vermont	$4 "	2	2
Illinois	$3,500 ann.	4	2	N. Jersey	$500 ann.	3	1	Virginia	$500 ses'n	4	2
Indiana	$6 per diem	4	2	N. Mexico	$5 per diem	4	2	Wash'ton	$5 per diem	4	2
Iowa	$1,000 ses'n	4	2	N. York	$1,500 ann.	2	1	W. Va.	$4 "	4	2
Kansas	$3 per diem	4	2	N. Caro'la	$4 per diem	2	2	Wisc'nsin	$500 ann.	4	2
Kentucky	$10 "	4	2	N. Dak.	$5 "	4	2	Wyoming	$8 per diem	4	2

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in New Jersey by all railroads to members by law.

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THE STATES AND THE UNION.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution.		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, December 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 26.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted.*		States.	Admitted.*
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.	21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
4	Ohio	1803, February 19.	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.	23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11.	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10.	25	Colorado	1876, August 1.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.	26	North Dakota	1889, November 2.
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.	27	South Dakota	1889, November 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.	28	Montana	1889, November 8.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.	29	Washington	1889 November 11
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	32	Utah	1896, January 4.
15	Texas	1845, December 29.	33	Oklahoma	1907, November 16.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28.	34	New Mexico	1912, January 6.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.	35	Arizona	1912, February 14.
18	California	1850, September 9.			

THE TERRITORIES.

Territories.	Organized.	Territories.	Organized.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, '91	Hawaii	April 30, 1900.
Alaska	July 27, 1868.		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam, Tutuila, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under Governors, all appointed by the President. Porto Rico is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Commissioner, and the Philippines by two Commissioners elected respectively by the people thereof.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL STATISTICS.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	51,998	200	330	Montgomery	Nebraska	77,520	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter.	590,884	800	1,100	Juneau.	Nevada	110,690	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona	113,956	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp.	9,341	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas	53,335	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey	8,224	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,297	375	770	Sacramento.	New Mexico.	122,634	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado	103,948	390	270	Denver.	New York	49,204	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut	4,965	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina	52,426	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware	2,370	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota	70,837	360	210	Bismarck
Dist. of Col.	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41,040	220	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,666	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70,057	555	210	Oklahoma C.
Georgia	59,265	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon	96,699	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	83,998	305	490	Boise.	Pennsylvania	45,126	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,665	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1,248	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,354	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina	30,989	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,147	300	210	Des Moines.	S. Dakota	77,615	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas	82,158	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,022	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,598	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas	265,896	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana	48,506	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah	84,990	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.	Vermont	9,564	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,327	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,627	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,266	190	110	Boston.	Washington	69,127	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	57,980	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia	24,170	200	225	Charleston.
Minnesota	84,682	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin	56,066	290	300	Madison.
Mississippi	46,865	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97,914	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69,420	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S.	3,617,673	‡2,720	‡1,600	
Montana	146,997	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449; Samoa, 77; Guam, 210; Panama Canal Zone, 436. *Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1910. † Breadth is from east to west. Length is from north to south. ‡ Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

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NEW YORK COUNTIES.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.	Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.
Albany	28	28	3	3	Oneida	36	33	5	4
Allegany	44	43	8	4	Onondaga	38	35	5	4
Bronx	21–22	21–24	1	1	Ontario	42	36	7	4
Broome	39	34	6	3	Orange	25	26	9	2
Cattaraugus	51	43	8	4	Orleans	47	39	8	4
Cayuga	40	36	7	4	Oswego	35	32	5	4
Chautauqua	51	43	8	4	Otsego	37	34	6	3
Chemung	41	37	6	3	Putnam	26	26	9	2
Chenango	37	34	6	3	Queens	2	1, 2, 9	2	2
Clinton	33	31	4	3	Rensselaer	29	28, 29	3	3
Columbia	26	27	3	3	Richmond	23	*11	2	2
Cortland	40	35	6	3	Rockland	23	25	9	2
Delaware	39	34	6	3	St. Lawrence	34	31	4	3
Dutchess	26	26	9	2	Saratoga	30	29	4	3
Erie	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	8	4	Schenectady	31	30	4	3
Essex	33	31	4	3	Schoharie	31	27	3	3
Franklin	34	31	4	3	Schuyler	41	37	6	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	30	4	3	Seneca	40	36	7	4
Genesee	44	39	8	4	Steuben	43	37	7	4
Greene	27	27	3	3	Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Herkimer	32	33	5	4	Sullivan	25	27	3	3
Jefferson	35	32	5	4	Tioga	41	37	6	3
Kings	3–10	3–10	2	2	Tompkins	41	37	6	3
Lewis	32	32	5	4	Ulster	27	27	3	3
Livingston	43	39	7	4	Warren	33	29	4	3
Madison	37	32	6	3	Washington	30	29	4	3
Monroe	45, 46	38, 39	7	4	Wayne	42	36	7	4
Montgomery	31	30	4	3	Westchester	24	24, 25	9	2
Nassau	1	1	2	2	Wyoming	44	39	8	4
New York	11–20	11–23	1	1	Yates	42	36	7	4
Niagara	47	40	8	4					

* Eleventh Congressional District also includes Governors Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island and portions of New York County. Blackwell's Island is in the Seventeenth Congressional District.

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No.	County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.	No.	County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1	Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	34	Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
2	Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	35	Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
3	Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	36	Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
4	New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	37	Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
5	Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	38	Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
6	Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	39	Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
7	Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	40	Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
8	Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	41	Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
9	Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	42	Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
10	Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	43	Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
11	Montg'mery*	Albany	March 12, 1772	44	Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
12	Washington†	Albany	March 12, 1772	45	Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
13	Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786	46	Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
14	Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788	47	Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
15	Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789	48	Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
16	Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	49	Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
17	Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	50	Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
18	Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	51	Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
19	Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	52	Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
20	Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	53	Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
21	Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794	54	Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
22	Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795	55	Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
23	Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796	56	Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
24	Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797	57	Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
25	Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798	58	Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
26	Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798	59	Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
27	Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798	60	Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1854
28	Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799	61	Nassau	Queens	Jan. 1, 1899
29	Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799	62	Bronx	New York‡	Jan. 1, 1914
30	Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800				
31	St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802				
32	Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802				
33	Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804				

* Formerly Tryon. † Formerly Charlotte. ‡ A portion of Westchester County was annexed to New York County in 1873 and 1895.

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NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(JANUARY 1, 1916.)

Governor	Charles Seymour Whitman	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1916.	Salary, $10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor	Edward Schoeneck, Syracuse	" " " "	" 5,000
Secretary to Governor	William A. Orr		" 4,000

Secretary of State	Francis M. Hugo, Watertown	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1916	Salary, $6,000
Comptroller	Eugene M. Travis, Brooklyn	" " " 1916	" 8,000
State Treasurer	James L. Wells, New York	" " " 1916	" 6,000
Attorney-General	Egburt E. Woodbury, Jamestown	" " " 1916	" 10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	Frank M. Williams, Goshen	" " " 1916	" 8,000
Superintendent of Insurance	Jesse S. Phillips, Hornell	" " July 1, 1918	" 10,000
Superintendent Banking Dept.	Eugene Lamb Richards, New Brighton	" " May 9, 1917	" 7,500
Superintendent State Prisons	John B. Riley, Plattsburg	" " May 24, 1916	" 6,000
Superintendent Public Works	W. W. Wotherspoon	" " Dec. 31, 1916	" 8,000
Commissioner of Education	John H. Finley, New York	Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents.	Salary, $10,000.

Deputy Secretary of State—A. D. Parker. Salary, $4,500.

Deputy Comptrollers—James A. Wendell, William Boardman, Warren I. Lee, Fred C. Reusswig. Salaries, $6,000 each.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—Henry D. Appleton. Salary, $6,500.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—James J. Hoey. Salary, $6,000.

First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Augustus S. Downing.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck.
Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.
Comptroller Eugene M. Travis.
State Treasurer James L. Wells.
Attorney-General Egburt E. Woodbury.
State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams.
Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherspoon.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Oscar S. Straus, Feb. 1, 1918; George V. S. Williams, Feb. 1, 1917; John Sergeant Cram, Feb. 1, 1916; William Hayward, Feb. 1, 1920; Robert Colgate Wood, Feb. 1, 1919.

Second District—James O. Carr, Feb. 1, 1920; Frank Irvine, Feb. 1, 1916; Devoe P. Hodson, Feb. 1, 1917; William Temple Emmet, Feb. 1, 1919; Seymour Van Santvoord, Feb. 1, 1918.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Lewis F. Pitcher, Brooklyn. Salary, $10,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel H. Ordway, New York, *Chairman.*
Willard D. McKinstry, Watertown.
William Gorham Rice, Albany.
John C. Birdseye, *Secretary.*
Salaries of Commissioners, $5,000 each.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

Edwin Duffey, Cortland. Holds office during pleasure of Governor. Salary, $10,000.

CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER.

George D. Pratt, New York. Term ends Dec. 31, 1920. Salary, $8,000 and expenses.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

William A. Mallery, Jr., Hillsdale. Term ends June 9, 1917. Salary, $6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

George E. Green, Binghamton. Term expires October 1, 1920. Salary, $7,000 and expenses.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean. Salary, $3,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.—Louis W. Stotesbury.
Military Secretary—Capt. Lorillard Spencer.
Aides-de-Camp—Major Henry J. Cookinham, Jr., 1st Infantry; Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th Infantry; Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade; Major James L. Kincaid; Lieut.-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia; Capt. Lyman P. Hubbell; Capt. Joseph J. Kingsbury; Capt. Walter F. Gibson, 74th Infantry; Capt. Theron R. Strong, Field Artillery; Capt. Henry E. Greene, 2d Infantry; Capt. Howard E. Crall; First Lieut. John F. Daniell, 7th Infantry; First Lieut. John W. Goff, Jr., 71st Infantry; Capt. Harold C. Woodward, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Alvan W. Perry, 1st Field Artillery; Capt. Thomas Fairservis, 23d Infantry; First Lieut. Maunsell S. Crosby, 10th Infantry.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Rochester; Fred. M. Ackerson, Niagara Falls; Thomas F. Fennell, Elmira. Additional judge, Charles R. Paris, Hudson Falls. Salary, $8,000 and expenses.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Charles S. Wilson, Ithaca. Term expires March 31, 1918. Salary, $8,000 and expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William H. Storrs, Albany. Salary, $5,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Hermann M. Biggs, M.D., New York. Salary, $8,000 and expenses. Term expires Dec. 31, 1919.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Joseph J. O'Connell, M. D., Brooklyn. Salary, $12,500. Term expires Feb. 19, 1916.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

John Mitchell, Mt. Vernon, *Chairman;* James M. Lynch, Syracuse; William H. H. Rogers, Rochester; Edward P. Lyon, Brooklyn; Louis Wiard, Batavia. Salary, $8,000 each.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

John F. Farrell, Albany. Salary, $3,500. Term ends March 27, 1919.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

James V. May, M. D., $7,500; Andrew D. Morgan, $5,000; Fred. H. Parker, $5,000. Each $1,200 expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ELECTIONS.

John R. Voorhis, New York; Wm. J. Hillery, Buffalo; John Pallace, Brockport. Salary, $5,000 each.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Henry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor—————————; *Vice-Chancellor*, Pliny T. Sexton; Adelbert Moot, Albert Vander Veer, William Nottingham, Abram I. Elkus, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Walter E. Kellogg, Charles B. Alexander, John Moore, Walter Guest Kellogg.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

William Rhinelander Stewart, New York; J. Richard Kevin, Brooklyn; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Frank F. Gow, Schuylerville; Clayton H. Lewis, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; William H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Henry Marquard, Mt. Kisco; Daniel Walter Burdick, Ithaca.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

John Franey, Albany; Fred A. Wenck, New Rochelle; Frank Dwyer, Geneva. Term three years, except originals, which expire Jan. 1, 1916, 1917, 1918.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Henry Solomon, New York; Richard M. Hurd, New York; Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; James T. Murphy, Ogdensburg; Rudolph F. Diedling, M. D., Saugerties; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo; Leon C. Weinstock, New York City. Term four years; compensation, $10 for each day's attendance at meetings of commission, not exceeding $500 yearly.

COMMISSIONER OF FOODS AND MARKETS.

John J. Dillon, New York. Term ends Nov. 21, 1920. Salary, $6,000.

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LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE 1916–17.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck, Rep., of Syracuse.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	George L. Thompson	Rep.	Kings Park.
2	Bernard M. Patten*	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Charles C. Lockwood	Rep.	Brooklyn.
5	William J. Heffernan*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William B. Carswell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel J. Carroll*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr.	Rep.	Brooklyn.
9	Robert R. Lawson	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Alfred J. Gilchrist	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Christopher D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Henry W. Doll	Dem.	New York City.
13	James J. Walker	Dem.	New York City.
14	James A. Foley*	Dem.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills	Rep.	New York City.
18	William M. Bennett	Rep.	New York City.
19	George W. Simpson*	Dem.	New York City.
20	Irving I. Joseph	Dem.	New York City.
21	John J. Dunnigan	Dem.	New York City.
22	James A. Hamilton	Dem.	New York City.
23	George Cromwell	Rep.	Dongan Hills.
24	George A. Slater	Rep.	Port Chester.
25	John D. Stivers*	Rep.	Middletown.
26	James E. Towner*	Rep.	Towners.
27	Charles W. Walton	Rep.	Kingston.
28	Henry M. Sage*	Rep.	Menands.
29	George B. Wellington†	Rep.	Troy.
30	George H. Whitney*	Rep.	Mechanicsville.
31	Arden L. Norton	Rep.	Cobleskill.
32	Franklin W. Cristman	Rep.	Herkimer.
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep.	Warrensburg.
34	N. Monroe Marshall	Rep.	Malone.
35	Elon R. Brown*	Rep.	Watertown.
36	Charles W. Wicks	Rep.	Sauquoit.
37	Samuel A. Jones	Rep.	Norwich.
38	J. Henry Walters*	Rep.	Syracuse.
39	William H. Hill	Rep.	Lestershire.
40	Charles J. Hewitt*	Rep.	Locke.
41	Morris S. Halliday	Rep.	Ithaca.
42	Thomas B. Wilson*	Rep.	Hall.
43	Charles D. Newton	Rep.	Geneseo.
44	Archie D. Sanders	Rep.	Stafford.
45	George F. Argetsinger*	Rep.	Rochester.
46	John B. Mullan	Rep.	Rochester.
47	George F. Thompson*	Rep.	Middleport.
48	Clinton T. Horton	Rep.	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger*	Dem.	Buffalo.
50	William P. Greiner	Dem.	Buffalo.
51	George E. Spring	Rep.	Franklinville.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	34
Democrats	17
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. † Elected vice Walter A. Wood, deceased. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1916. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALBANY.		
1	Clarence F. Welsh*	Rep.	Albany.
2	John G. Malone*	Rep.	Albany.
3	William C. Baxter*	Rep.	Watervliet.
	ALLEGANY.		
	William Duke, Jr.	Rep.	Wellsville.
	BRONX.		
32	William L. Evans*	Dem.	New York City.
33	Earl H. Miller*	Dem.	New York City.
34	M. Maldwin Fertig*	Dem.	New York City.
35	Jos. M. Callahan*	Dem.	New York City.
	BROOME.		
	Simon P. Quick*	Rep.	Windsor.
	CATTARAUGUS.		
	De Hart Ames*	Rep.	Franklinville.
	CAYUGA.		
	William Whitman*	Rep.	Venice.
	CHAUTAUQUA.		
1	Leon L. Fancher	Rep.	Jamestown.
2	Joseph A. McGinnies	Rep.	Ripley.
	CHEMUNG.		
	Robert P. Bush	Dem.	Horseheads.
	CHENANGO.		
	Bert Lord*	Rep.	Afton.
	CLINTON.		
	William R. Weaver	Rep.	Peru.
	COLUMBIA.		
	William W. Chace*	Rep.	Hudson.
	CORTLAND.		
	George H. Witse*	Rep.	Cortland.
	DELAWARE.		
	Edwin A. Mackey*	Rep.	Franklin.
	DUTCHESS.		
1	James C. Allen*	Rep.	Clinton Corners.
2	Frank L. Gardner	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
	ERIE.		
1	Alexander Taylor	Rep.	Buffalo.
2	Ross Graves*	Rep.	Buffalo.
3	Nicholas J. Miller*		Buffalo.
	ERIE—*Continued.*		
4	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
5	John A. Lynch*	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	Peter C. Jerzewski*	Rep.	Buffalo.
7	Joseph J. Roemhild	Rep.	Buffalo.
8	Leonard W. Gibbs*	Rep.	Buffalo.
9	Nelson W. Cheney	Rep.	Eden.
	ESSEX.		
	Raymond T. Kenyon*	Rep.	Ausable Forks.
	FRANKLIN.		
	Warren T. Thayer	Rep.	Chateaugay.
	FULTON-HAMILTON.		
	Burt Z. Kasson*	Rep.	Gloversville.
	GENESEE.		
	Lewis H. Wells*	Rep.	Pavilion.
	GREENE.		
	George H. Chase*	Rep.	Jewett.
	HERKIMER.		
	Selden C. Clobridge*	Rep.	Herkimer.
	JEFFERSON.		
1	Henry E. Machold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.
2	Willard S. Augsbury*	Rep.	Antwerp.
	KINGS.		
1	R. Hunter McQuistion*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
2	William J. Gillen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J. Taylor*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Peter A. McArdle*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Fred G. Milligan, Jr.*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	Nathan Shapiro*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel F. Farrell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	John J. McKeon*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Fred S. Burr*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Fred M. Ahern*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	George R. Brennan*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
12	William T. Simpson*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
13	Herman Kramer*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	John P. La Frenz*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
15	Jeremiah F. Twomey	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	Charles Joseph	Dem.	P. Brooklyn.

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ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

KINGS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
17	Frederick A. Wells*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	Frederick B. Maerkle	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	William A. Bacher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	August C. Flamman*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
21	Isaac Mendelsohn*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
22	Charles H. Duff*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
23	Abraham I. Shipiocoff	Soc.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

	Henry L. Grant*	Rep.	Copenhagen.

LIVINGSTON.

	George F. Wheelock	Rep.	Leicester.

MADISON.

	Morell E. Tallett*	Rep.	De Ruyter.

MONROE.

1	James A. Harris*	Rep.	Penfield.
2	Simon L. Adler*	Rep.	Rochester.
3	John R. Powers*	Rep.	Rochester.
4	Frank Dobson*	Rep.	Charlotte.
5	Franklin W. Judson*	Rep.	Gates.

MONTGOMERY.

	E. Corning Davis*	Rep.	Fonda.

NASSAU.

	Thomas A. McWhinney*	Rep.	Lawrence.

NEW YORK.

1	John J. Ryan*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Peter J. Hamill	Dem.	New York City.
3	Caesar B. F. Barra	Dem.	New York City.
4	Henry S. Schimmel*	Dem.	New York City.
5	Maurice McDonald*	Dem.	New York City.
6	Nathan D. Perlman*	Rep.	New York City.
7	Peter P. McElligott*	Dem.	New York City.
8	Abraham Goodman	Dem.	New York City.
9	Charles D. Donohue*	Dem.	New York City.
10	Leon Bleecker	Rep.	New York City.
11	James F. Mahoney	Dem.	New York City.
12	Joseph D. Kelly*	Dem.	New York City.
13	James C. Campbell*	Dem.	New York City.
14	Robert L. Tudor*	Dem.	New York City.
15	Abram Ellenbogen*	Rep.	New York City.
16	Martin G. McCue*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Vincent Gilroy	Dem.	New York City.
18	Mark Goldberg*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Perry M. Armstrong	Dem.	New York City.
20	Frank Aranow*	Dem.	New York City.
21	Thomas T. Reilley	Dem.	New York City.
22	Maurice Block*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Daniel C. Oliver*	Dem.	New York City.
24	Owen M. Kiernan*	Dem.	New York City.
25	Robert McC. Marsh	Rep.	New York City.
26	Meyer Levy	Dem.	New York City.
27	Hoffman Nickerson	Rep.	New York City.
28	Salvatore A. Cotillo*	Dem.	New York City.
29	Alfred D. Bell	Rep.	New York City.
30	Timothy F. Gould	Dem.	New York City.
31	Jacob Goldstein	Dem.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	William Bewley*	Rep.	Lockport.
2	Alan N. Parker*	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	John J. Hess	Dem.	Utica.
2	Louis M. Martin	Rep.	Clinton.
3	George T. Davis	Rep.	Rome.

ONONDAGA.

1	Edward Arnts*	Rep.	Syracuse.
2	J. Leslie Kincaid*	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	George Fearon	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	Heber E. Wheeler*	Rep.	East Bloomfield.

ORANGE.

1	William T. Snider	Rep.	Montgomery.
2	Charles A. Mead	Rep.	Middletown.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*

ORLEANS.

	A. Allen Comstock*	Rep.	Waterport.

OSWEGO.

	Thaddeus C. Sweet*	Rep.	Phœnix.

OTSEGO.

	Allen J. Bloomfield	Rep.	Richfield Springs.

PUTNAM.

	Hamilton Fish, Jr*	Prog.	Garrison.

QUEENS.

1	Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr.*	Dem.	Long Island Cit.
2	Peter J. McGarry*	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	William H. O'Hare*	Dem.	Long Island City.
4	George E. Polhemus*	Dem.	Long Island City.

RENSSELAER.

1	John F. Shannon*	Dem.	Troy.
2	Arthur Cowee	Rep.	Berlin.

RICHMOND.

	Stephen B. Stephens*	Dem.	Port Richmond.

ROCKLAND.

	William A. Serven	Rep.	Pearl River.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Frank L. Seaker*	Rep.	Gouverneur.
2	E. A. Everett*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	Gilbert T. Seelye*	Rep.	Burnt Hills.

SCHENECTADY.

	Walter H. McNab*	Rep.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	Edward A. Dox*	Dem.	Richmondville.

SCHUYLER.

	H. J. Mitchell*	Rep.	Watkins.

SENECA.

	William J. Maier*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1	Reuben B. Oldfield*	Rep.	Bath.
2	Richard M. Prangen*	Rep.	Hornell.

SUFFOLK.

1	Dewitt C. Talmage*	Rep.	East Hampton.
2	Henry A. Murphy*	Rep.	Huntington.

SULLIVAN

	William B. Voorhees	Rep.	Roscoe.

TIOGA.

	Daniel P. Witter	Rep.	Berkshire.

TOMPKINS.

	Casper Fenner	Rep.	Haddens.

ULSTER.

1	Henry R. Dewitt*	Rep.	Kingston.
2	Abram P. Le Fevre*	Rep.	New Paltz.

WARREN.

	Henry E. H. Brereton*	Rep.	Diamond Point.

WASHINGTON.

	Charles O. Pratt*	Rep.	Cambridge.

WAYNE.

	Riley A. Wilson*	Rep.	Savannah.

WESTCHESTER.

1	George Blakely*	Rep.	Yonkers.
2	William S. Coffey*	Rep.	Mount Vernon.
3	Walter H. Law, Jr.*	Rep.	Briarcliff Manor.
4	Floy D. Hopkins*	Rep.	White Plains.

WYOMING.

	John Knight*	Rep.	Arcade.

YATES.

	Howard S. Fullager	Rep.	Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	97
Democrats	51
Progressive	1
Socialist	1
Total	150

*Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.		JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.	
Republicans	34	Republicans	97	Republicans	131
Democrats	17	Democrats	51	Democrats	68
		Progressive	1	Progressive	1
Total	51	Socialist	1	Socialist	1
		Total	150	Total	201

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JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York—*Continued.*	Edward G. Whitaker	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1926
	M. Warley Platzek	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	John Ford	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Francis K. Pendleton	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	Daniel F. Cohalan	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Henry D. Hotchkiss	"	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Charles L. Guy	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	John J. Brady	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Francis B. Delehanty	"	Dem.	" 31, 1929
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk.	Isaac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Stephen Callaghan	"	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	Luke D. Stapleton	"	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	David F. Manning	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	" 31, 1926
	Garret J. Garretson	Elmhurst	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Samuel T. Maddox	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1922
	William J. Carr	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Russell Benedict	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1925
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie counties.	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep.	" 31, 1916
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31 1924
	Gilb't D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep.	" 31, 1926
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady counties	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	Dem.	" 31, 1927
	Charles C. Van Kirk	Whitehall	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	" 31 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	Rep.	" 31, 1925
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	William M. Ross	"	Rep.	" 31, 1928
	P. C. J. DeAngelis	Utica	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Irving L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	Dem.	" 31, 1927
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep.	" 31, 1925
	Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1920
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties.	George McCann	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	Rep.	" 31, 1929
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1916
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	" 31, 1919
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	" 31, 1928
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	William W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur E. Sutherland	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	" 31, 1921
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Henry L. Taylor	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1927
	Herbert P. Bissell	"	Dem.	" 31, 1927
	Frank C. Laughlin	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Charles A. Pooley	"	Ind. Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	" 31, 1922
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Cuthbert W. Pound	Lockport	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Louis W. Marcus	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1921
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	William P. Platt	White Plains	Dem.	" 31, 1929
	J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	Rep.	" 31, 1929

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COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster			
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler			
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1701-1702	Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708		
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Robert Monckton	1761
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761-1762
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1763-1765
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1769-1770
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1719-1720	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	William Tryon	1771-1774
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1774-1775
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov.	1736-1743	William Tryon	1775-1780
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753	James Robertson	1780-1781
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755	Andrew Elliott, L.-Gov.	1783

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	16	Silas Wright	1845-1846	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
2	John Jay	1795-1801	17	John Young	1847-1848	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	19	Washington Hunt	1851-1852	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	35	Frank S. Black	1897-1898
6	John Taylor	1817	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	22	John A. King	1857-1858	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	40	Horace White	1910-1910
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1833	27	John Adams Dix	1873-1874	42	William Sulzer*	1913
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876	43	Martin H. Glynn†	1913-1914
14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880	44	Charles S. Whitman	1915-1916
15	William C. Bouck	1843-1844	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882			

* Impeached and removed from office. † Became Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, on removal of Governor Sulzer.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	67	William V. Brady	1847-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	68	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1849-1849
4	Cornelis Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr.	1739-1744	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	70	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	71	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr.	1757-1766	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	76	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	78	T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
14	Cornelis Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	80	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	81	S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	82	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
20	Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	53	Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
22	Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
23	David Provost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
24	Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	92	Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
29	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	94	George B. McClellan	1904-1909
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	95	William J. Gaynor‡	1910-1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	96	Ardolph L. Kline§	1913
32	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	97	John Purroy Mitchel	1914-1917
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725						

‡ John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

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THE REJECTED CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK.

The voters of New York State at the general election of 1915 rejected a Constitution submitted to them by the Constitutional Convention of that year. Below are given the chief amendments to the present Constitution suggested:

Article I., Section 6. That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury—except in cases of impeachment and in cases of militia when in actual service and the land and naval forces in time of war. This, however, was qualified by the statement that any person might waive indictment and trial by jury on a charge of felony punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment or of an indictable misdemeanor. Lastly, in any court the party accused in any criminal case should have the right to at least one appeal.

Article I., Section 7. Providing that when private property is taken for any public use the compensation to be made for it shall be ascertained by the Supreme Court or by one or more Supreme Court Commissions or within the Third and Fourth Judicial Departments and such part of the Second Judicial Department not within the city of New York by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record. Also that where the proceedings are instituted by a civil division of the State compensation must be made before the property is taken, unless the Supreme Court, after hearing, because of public necessity, should otherwise direct. Finally, that the owners of swamp lands might construct dikes upon the lands of others to drain their lands, and that the Legislature might also authorize cities, in order to establish a uniform system of streets, to take real property within an abandoned street or highway and to sell and lease it.

Article I., Section 15. Abolished peacemakers' courts of the Tonawanda nation, the peacemakers' courts and surrogates' courts of the Seneca nation and all other agencies of the Indian tribes and nations in so far as they exercise judicial functions; and applied the general laws of the State to all Indians within the State.

Article I., Section 16. Continuing in force Colonial or State laws not repealed or altered.

Article I., Section 19. Declares that nothing contained in the Constitution should be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws for the payment either by employers, or by employers and employees, or otherwise, either directly or through a State or other system of insurance, or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to or occupational diseases of employees, or for death of employees resulting from such injuries or diseases without regard to fault as cause thereof.

Article II., Section 4. Provided that laws should be made for the regulation of elections and for ascertaining the electors who should be entitled to the right of suffrage and for their annual registration, which should be completed at least fifteen days before each general election; and declaring that in cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding Federal or State census or enumeration, electors shall be registered upon personal application. Laws were authorized permitting travelling men to register five months in advance of the day of election.

Article II., Section 6. Provided for the equal representation of the two great political parties on boards charged with the duty of registering "electors" or of distributing ballots at the polls to electors.

Article III., Section 3. Declares that "the State shall be divided into fifty districts, to be called Senate districts, each of which shall choose one Senator.

Article III., Section 4. Provided that the Senate districts should be altered in 1916 upon the enumeration made in 1915. It was also provided that no county should have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof as organized on January 1, 1895, "which are adjoining counties or which are separated only by public waters (as, for instance, New York and Kings Counties) should have more than one-half of all the Senators." The provision was retained by which an enlargement of the Senate might be made, namely: "The ratio for apportioning Senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent."

Article III., Section 5. Provided for the apportionment of Assemblymen by the Legislature of 1916 and that the apportionment should be based upon the enumeration of 1915. The provision that every county in the State except the county of Hamilton should be entitled at least to one member was retained. It was also provided that each county should be divided up into Assembly districts by the various Boards of Supervisors or by the Board of Aldermen, basing such a division of districts upon the last preceding State, or if no State enumeration shall have been taken within a period of five years prior to such apportionment, then according to the preceding Federal census.

The proposed Constitution at this point omitted a present provision that no member of the Legislature should receive any civil appointment within the State or the Senate of the United States from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected.

Article III., Section 8. Increased to $2,500 the annual salary of each member of the Legislature and also provided that the members of each house should "also receive the railroad fare actually paid in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route, but not oftener than once each week during any session of the Legislature."

Article III., Section 9. Provided that a majority of the members elected to each house should constitute a quorum to do business; and that if the Lieutenant-Governor become Governor the temporary President of the Senate should become Lieutenant-Governor for the remainder of the term; and that if the Speaker of the Assembly should be unable to perform the duties of the office or be Acting Governor the Assembly might choose a temporary Speaker.

Article III., Section 10. Authorizing the Legislature to convene on its own motion to take action in the matter of removal of a Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court; and, secondly, that the Assembly of its own motion might convene for the purposes of impeachment.

Article III., Section 11. Omitted a provision of the present Constitution making ineligible for election to the Legislature any man who at the time of his election or within 100 days previous thereto has been a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States or an officer under any city government.

Article III., Section 12. Providing for the publication of the proceedings of the Legislature from day to day.

Article III., Section 16. Omitting a provision of the present Constitution authorizing a Governor or Acting Governor to certify to the necessity of the immediate passage of a bill by the Legislature.

Article III., Section 19. Declaring that the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to prove a claim against the State or against any civil division thereof; or a bill authorizing any civil division of the State to allow or pay any claim or account.

Article III., Section 21. Declaring that no public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction or improvement of any build-

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ing, bridge, highway, dike, canal feeder, waterway or other work until plans and estimates of the cost of such work shall have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not in his judgment the general interests of the State there require that such improvement be made at State expense. This provision was not to apply to grade-crossing appropriations or to highway appropriations.

Article III., Section 22. Provided that no money should ever be paid out of the State Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made "not later than three months after the close of the fiscal year next succeeding that in which such appropriation was made."

Article III., Section 25. Authorizing the Legislature by general laws to establish different forms of government for counties not wholly included in a city—when such form of government shall have been approved by its electors. This section also contained the following new provision: "No local or special law relating to a county or counties, except to a county or counties wholly included within a city, shall be enacted except upon request by resolution of the governing body of the county or counties to be affected."

Article III., Section 26. The Legislature was authorized to confer upon any elective or appointive county officer or officers any of the powers and duties now exercised by the towns of any county or the officer or officers thereof relating to highways, public safety and the care of the poor.

Article III., Section 27. Making unlawful to grant any extra compensation to any public officer.

Article III., Section 28. Declaring that no person imprisoned in a State prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory should be allowed to work at any trade wherein his work should be sold to any person.

Article III., Section 29. Added a new provision as follows: "The Legislature shall have the power to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses."

Article IV. "Increasing from $10,000 annually to $20,000 annually the salary of the Governor who will be next elected and who will enter upon his administration on January 1, 1917.

Article IV., Section 6. Declaring that if the office of Governor be vacant the Lieutenant-Governor shall become Governor, and that if the Governor be under impeachment or be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office or be absent from the State the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as Governor during such inability, absence or the pendency of such impeachment.

Article IV., Section 7. Providing that if the office of Governor be vacant and there be no Lieutenant-Governor, the vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election happening not less than three months after the vacancy occurs; and in the interval the duties of Governor be executed by the temporary President of the Senate, or, if there should be none, by the Speaker of the Assembly, either of these officers to become Governor "until the first day of the political year next succeeding the election at which the office of Governor shall be filled." Secondly, that if the office of Governor should be vacant and the Lieutenant-Governor be under impeachment or unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office of Governor or be absent from the State the temporary President of the Senate should act as Governor during such inability, absence or the pendency of such impeachment. Lastly, that if the temporary President of the Senate should be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office of Governor or be absent from the State the Speaker of the Assembly should act as Governor during such inability or absence.

Article V., Section 1. This provided for the preparation of a State budget by the Governor. The head of each department of the State Government, except the Legislature and the Judiciary, was to submit to him itemized estimates of their needs for the approaching fiscal year. The Governor was to revise these estimates according to his judgment and submit to the Legislature, on or before the first day of February next succeeding, "a budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues." Itemized estimates of the financial needs of the Legislature and of the Judiciary were to be included in the budget without revision, but with such recommendations as he might think proper. The Legislature might not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the Governor except to strike out or reduce items therein; but this provision did not apply to items for the Legislature or the Judiciary. It was further provided that neither house of the Legislature should consider further appropriations until the appropriation bills proposed by the Governor should have been finally acted on by both houses; nor should such further appropriations be then made except by separate bills, each for a single work or object, which bills should be subject to the Governor's approval.

Article VI., Section —. Divided the civil departments into seventeen in number: law, finance, accounts, treasury, taxation, State, public works, health, agriculture, charities and correction, banking, insurance, labor and industry, education, public utilities, conservation and civil service with as their heads the Attorney-General, the Comptroller, a Commissioner of Accounts, a Treasurer, a State Tax Commissioner, a Secretary of State, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Commissioner of Health, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Secretary of Charities and Correction, a Superintendent of Banks, a Superintendent of Insurance, an Industrial Commission or Commissioner, the University of the State of New York, Public Works Commissioners, a Conservation Commissioner and a Civil Service Commissioner. This section also provided for the election at a general State election of an Attorney-General and a Comptroller, and the appointment by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, of an Industrial Commission or Commissioner, Public Service Commissioners and three Civil Service Commissioners.

Article VI., Section 4. It provided that the Governor should appoint the heads of all departments, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution, and might be removed by him in his discretion.

Article VI., Section 5. Provided that the Attorney-General and the Comptroller might be removed from office by impeachment.

Article VI., Section 6. Provided that all appointed heads of departments should be subject to impeachment or they might be removed by the Senate by a vote of two-thirds of all its members.

Article VI., Section 7. Constituting as the Canal Board the Commissioners of the Land Office and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund the following officials: Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Works.

Article VI., Section 8. Declaring that the article should not apply to military or naval affairs, nor to property from time to time devoted to military or naval purposes.

The article abolished the office of State Engineer and Surveyor.

Article VII., Section 1. Provided for the creation of a Department of Conservation, to consist of nine members, "to serve without compensation and to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms" to expire in nine successive years, the first ending on January 1, 1917, and their successors to be appointed for terms of nine years. One Commissioner was to reside in each judicial district.

Article VII., Section 2. Authorized the Conservation Department to reforest lands in the Forest Preserve and to construct fire trails therefrom for purposes of reforestration and fire protection solely.

Article VII., Section 4. Authorized the Legislature to authorize the use by the city of New

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York for its municipal water supply of lands now belonging to the State located in the towns of Hurley and Shandaken, in Ulster County, and in the town of Lexington, in the county of Greene, after paying just compensation.

Article VII., Section 5. Directing the Legislature to make provision annually for the purchase of real property within the Adirondack and Catskill parks, the reforestation of lands and the making of boundary and valuation surveys.

Article VIII., Section 1. Providing for the election of three additional Justices of the Supreme Court to take the places of those transferred to the Court of Appeals, of two additional Justices of the same court in the First Judicial District, together with such additional Justices as might be authorized by the Legislature.

Article VIII., Section 2. Providing that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department should consist of not less than ten nor more than twelve Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, should have seven members; and that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, might sit in two parts. Secondly, it was provided in this section that the other Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court should be designated from all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court. It was also provided that in case of the absence or inability to act of a Justice of any Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the Presiding Justice thereof might assign any of the Justices of the Supreme Court to sit in the Appellate Division during such absence or inability, but no Justice so designated should sit longer than four months in any year. It was further provided that whenever an Appellate Division became unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time a majority of the Presiding Justices of the several departments might transfer such number of the pending appeals from the department affected to any other department for hearing and determination. Lastly, it was provided that on appeals from judgments of conviction in criminal cases the Appellate Division, or the Appellate Term, as the case might be, might reduce the sentence imposed by the trial court or Judge.

Article VIII., Section 3. Providing that there should be an Appellate Term of the Supreme Court in the First and in the Second Department consisting of not less than three nor more than five Justices of the Supreme Court; and that this Appellate Term should hear all appeals from judgments and orders in civil cases made by county courts within such departments and all appeals from judgments and orders made by the City Court of the city of New York, the Municipal Court of the city of New York and the Court of Special Sessions of the city of New York and by all other inferior courts, except courts held by Justices of the Peace, City Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Special Sessions held by one City Magistrate only.

Article VIII., Section 6. Making it the duty of the Legislature to act with all convenient speed upon the report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation transmitted to the Legislature on April 21, 1915, and to enact a brief and simple civil practice act and to adopt a separate body of civil practice rules for the regulation of procedure in the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and county courts. Secondly, at intervals of not less than five years the Legislature was authorized to appoint a commission to consider and report what changes, if any, there should be in the law and rules governing civil procedure. Further, the Legislature was forbidden to "enact any law prescribing, regulating or changing the civil procedure in the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court or county courts unless the Judges or Justices empowered to make and amend civil practice rules should certify that legislation was necessary. It was lastly stated that after the adoption of the civil practice rules by the Legislature the power to alter and amend such rules and to make, alter and amend civil practice rules should vest and remain in the courts of the State, to be exercised by the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court or by such Judges or Justices of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and the county courts as the Legislature might provide.

Article VIII., Section 7. Continued the Court of Claims and made it a court of record.

Article VIII., Section 8. Authorizing the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments to appoint Supreme Court Commissioners for each of the counties within the city of New York to determine the compensation to be paid whenever private property is taken for a public use when such compesation is not made by the State. These Commissioners might also be designated as referees and perform such other duties as might be devolved upon them by special order or rule of court by the Appellate Divisions or by the civil practice rules. The Legislature was also authorized to permit of the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners in the Third and Fourth Judicial Departments and in the counties in the Second Department not within the city of New York. These Commissioners were not to practice as attorneys or counsellors in any court of this State or of the United States.

Article VIII., Section 9. Provided that the three Supreme Court Judges now serving as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor should be Associate Judges until their terms as Supreme Court Judges expired; and that in case of the temporary absence or inability to act of any Judge of the Court of Appeals the court might designate any Justice of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals during such absence or inability to act, but for a period not exceeding four months in any year. Further it was provided that for the purpose of disposing with reasonable speed of the accumulation of causes now pending in the Court of Appeals the Court should on or before March 1, 1916, designate not less than four nor more than six Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes pending on the calendar should be reduced to one hundred, but not later than December 31, 1917, when they should return to the Supreme Court. During such period the Court of Appeals should sit in two parts, each of which should consist of not more than seven Judges. Whenever also on January 1 later of any year after the present accumulation of causes had been disposed of there should be more than 500 causes pending and undisposed of, the Court should in like manner add Justices of the Supreme Court to its membership and sit in two parts, "but not later than until the expiration of one year from the date of such designations," when the Justices designated should return to the Supreme Court. It was also provided that the Court of Appeals might designate Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and that in this case the Appellate Division might designate other Justices of the Supreme Court to sit in the Appellate Division during the absence of regularly assigned Justices of such division serving as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, "in case the business of the Appellate Division should render such action necessary."

Article VIII., Section 11. Provided that after December 31, 1915, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, "except where the judgment is of death, or where the Appellate Division on reversing or modifying a judgment makes new findings of fact and renders judgment thereon," should be limited to the review of questions of law. It was further provided that appeals might be taken as of right to the Court of Appeals in the following cases only:

"1. Where the judgment is of death.

"2. From a judgment or order entered upon the decision of an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which finally determines an action or special proceeding where is directly involved the construction of the Constitution of the State

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or of the United States, or where one or more of the Justices who heard the case dissents from the decision of the court, or where the judgment of the trial court is reversed or modified.

"3. From an order of an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granting a new trial where the appellant stipulates that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against him." The Court of Appeals might also allow an appeal in any case where in its opinion a question of law was involved which ought to be reviewed. The Court of Appeals was authorized to determine the qualifications and prescribe the rules regulating the admission to practice of attorneys and counsellors in the courts of the State.

Article VIII., Section 14. Surrogates were added to the list of Judges who should not hold office after reaching 70 years of age. It was stated that each Justice of the Supreme Court should receive an annual salary of $10,000; those assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the Third and Fourth Departments, $12,000 each; the Justices of the First and Second Departments what they are now receiving, $17,500; and Justices of the Third and Fourth Departments designated for duty in the First or the Second Judicial Departments $20 a day for expenses. Except in the case of the consolidation of the offices of County Judge and Surrogate or to make the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals equal to that of any Justice of the Supreme Court, it was provided that the compensation of a Judge or Justice of any court of record in the State should neither be increased nor decreased during the term of office for which he should be elected or appointed.

Article VIII., Section 15. Declared on the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the temporary President of the Senate should act as a member of the court.

Article VIII., Section 16. Abolished the County Judges in the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx and made the Judges of these courts until the end of their terms Judges of the Court of General Sessions.

Article VIII., Section 19. Provided that Justices of the Peace, City Magistrates and all other judicial officers whose election or appointment was not otherwise provided for might be elected in the several cities of the State or in any boroughs contained within a city or within districts created for that purpose or might be appointed by some local authorities of the several cities.

Article VIII., Section 20. Provided that after January 1, 1917, the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York should have the same jurisdiction and powers throughout the city of New York as it now possesses within the county of New York. It added to the present court the County Judges of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, and created a Court of General Sessions consisting of seven Judges residing in and elected by the electors within the county of New York, five Judges resident in and elected by the electors in the county of Kings, and one Judge resident in and elected by the electors in each of the counties of Queens, Richmond and Bronx.

Article VIII., Section 21. Continued the City Court of the City of New York and provided that it should have the same jurisdiction and power throughout the city of New York as it now possesses within the county of New York and the county of Bronx and original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding $3,000. It was also provided that there should be five additional Judges of this court, two to be elected in Kings County and one each in the counties of Bronx, Richmond and Queens.

Article VIII., Section 22. Authorized the Legislature to establish Children's Courts and Courts of Domestic Relations.

Article VIII., Section 25. The Legislature was directed to provide for the speedy publication of civil practice rules and rules of court and the collection, compilation and publication annually of the civil and criminal judicial statistics of the State.

Article VIII., Section 28.—The Legislature was authorized to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors in any county; in a county in the First and Second Judicial Districts by the respective Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court and in a county in the other judicial districts by the Justices of the Supreme Court resident in the judicial district embracing such county.

Article IX., Section 2. Authorized the State to contract debts in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and revenues, direct and indirect, for the purposes and within the amounts of appropriations theretofore made. Bonds or other obligations for the money so borrowed should be issued and should, with the interest thereon, be paid from such taxes and revenues within one year from the date of issue.

Article IX., Section 4. Declared that except debts specified in sections 2 and 3 of the article (to contract debts in anticipation of taxes and revenues, and to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in war) all debts contracted by the State after November 2, 1915 "pursuant to an authorization therefor heretofore or hereafter made and each portion of any such debt from time to time so contracted, irrespective of the terms of such authorization, shall be paid in equal annual instalments, the first of which shall be payable not more than one year, and the last of which shall be payable not more than fifty years after such debt or portion thereof shall have been contracted." It was further provided that "if such debt hereafter authorized shall be contracted for a period longer than that of the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is to be contracted, to be determined by general laws, which determination shall be conclusive." Lastly, it was provided that "the Legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any State debt which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section or upon any part of such debt; provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof which has been or shall be created or issued before such alteration."

Article IX., Section 5. Continued the Sinking Funds before contracted for the extinguishment of the principal and payment of the interest of the debts of the State. The additional provision was made, however, that the Comptroller should each year appraise the securities held for investment in each of the Sinking Funds at their fair market value "not exceeding par" and certify to the Legislature the amount of each of such funds and the amounts which, "if thereafter annually contributed to each such fund, would with the fund and with the accumulations thereon and upon the contributions thereto computed at the rate of three per centum per annum produce at the date of maturity the amount of the debt to retire which such fund was created," the Legislature should thereupon appropriate as the contribution to each such fund for such year at least the amount thus certified. The further declaration was made that "if the income of any such fund in any year is more than a sum which if annually added to such fund would with the fund and its accumulations as aforesaid retire the debt at maturity the excess income may be applied to the interest on the debt for which the fund was created;" and that "after any sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created no further contribution shall be made thereto except to make good any losses ascertained at the annual appraisals above mentioned and the income thereof shall be applied to the payment of the interest on such debt." It was also stated that any excess in such income not required for the payment of interest might be applied to the general fund of the State. Finally, the Legislature was authorized by general laws to provide means and authority "whereby outstanding bonds of the State, for which sinking funds

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are provided, may be exchanged at par for cancellation, for serial bonds of the form authorized under Section 4 of this article, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and otherwise as it may in its discretion authorize or determine, except that the debt as thus refunded shall finally mature no later and at no greater comparative cost to the State than the original debt; the determination of the Legislature as to such comparative cost shall be conclusive."

Article IX., Section 6. Provided that the Legislature should annually provide by appropriation for the payment of interest upon and instalments of the principal of all debts created on behalf of the State, except those contracted under Section 2 of the article, as the same should fall due, and for the contribution to all of the sinking funds before created by law of the amounts annually to be contributed under the provisions of Section 5 of the article. If at any time the Legislature should fail to make any such appropriation the Comptroller should set apart from the first revenues thereafter received applicable to the general fund of the State a sum sufficient to pay such interest, instalments of principal or contributions to such sinking fund, as the case might be, and should so apply the moneys thus set apart. The further declaration was made that the Comptroller might be required to set aside and apply such revenues "as aforesaid" at the suit of any holder of such bonds.

Article IX., Section 7. Provided that debts hereafter authorized for the improvement of highways should be created only in the manner provided in Section 4 of the article; and that no provision of the article should be deemed to impair or affect the validity of any debt of the State heretofore contracted or any right or obligation heretofore created between the State and any of its civil divisions.

Article IX., Section 8. Declared that the moneys authorized to be raised by the sale of highway bonds "pursuant to the law approved by vote of the people at the general election held" in 1912, "which have been apportioned to certain counties in excess of the sums to be determined by the Comptroller, which are or will be required to construct and improve the highways heretofore determined by general laws to be constructed and improved in such counties," should be applied by the Superintendent of Public Works after appropriation by the Legislature to the construction and improvement of such State routes and portions thereof as were defined by law when such bonds were authorized and located outside of such counties as might be deemed expedient.

Article IX., Section 10. Forbade the Legislature from selling or leasing the canal terminals or to create any easement in or incumbrance on the canals or their terminals. It was also provided that the abandonment, sale or other disposition of canals or canal property should be under and pursuant to general laws only; and that the leasing of surplus waters of any of the State canals should hereafter be pursuant to general laws. Lastly, that each lease should be for a stated period, not exceeding 30 years.

Article X., Section 1. The declaration was made that the power of taxation should never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to the securities of the State or a civil division thereof; and that hereafter no exemption from taxation should be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Article X., Section 2. The provision was made that taxes should be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only.

Article X., Section 3. The Legislature was directed to establish tax districts, none of which, unless it should be a city, should embrace more than one county, "for the assessment of real property, heretofore locally assessed." In these districts the assessors should be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities as might be designated by law. The Legislature might provide that the assessment roll of each larger district might serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries. No tax district larger than a town should be established until the law providing therefor should have been adopted by a vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon in such proposed district at an election for which provision should be made by law. The Legislature might, however, provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations.

Article XI., Section 11. Making the provisions of the present Constitution relating to the debts that are to be excluded in ascertaining the power of a city to become indebted applicable to the cities of Buffalo and Rochester.

Article XI., Section 12. Declared that the Legislature should provide for the method and limitations under which debts might be contracted by the cities, counties, towns, villages and other civil divisions of the State, to the end that such debts "shall be payable in annual instalments, the last of which shall fall due and be paid within fifty years after such debt shall have been contracted and that no such debt shall be contracted for a period longer than the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is to be contracted."

Article XI., Section 13. Declared that the Legislature should provide for a State Commission in Lunacy in which should "remain the management and fiscal control of the State hospitals for the insane (not including institutions for criminals or convicts) except in so far as such management may now or hereafter be delegated by the Legislature to local boards of managers."

Article XIII., Section 2. Provided that all city, town and village officers whose election or appointment was not provided for by the Constitution should be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or be appointed by such authorities thereof "as shall be provided by law." Secondly, that all other officers whose election or appointment was not provided for by the Constitution and all officers whose offices might hereafter be created by law should be elected by the people or appointed as "may be provided by law."

Article XIV., Section 4. Providing that the Governor should appoint his aides-de-camp and military secretary "and the Adjutant-General of the State" and also that the Legislature might "prescribe the number and qualifications of major-generals and aides-de-camp."

Article XIV., Section 5. Declared that all other commissioned and non-commissioned officers should be chosen or appointed in such manner and should "have such qualifications" as the Legislature might deem most conducive to the improvement of the militia.

Article XV., Section 1. Made it the duty of the Legislature "by general laws" to provide for the organization of "new" cities "in such manner as shall secure to them the exercise of the powers granted to cities in this article." It was also provided that "except as to cities having more than 100,000 population" it should be the duty of the Legislature "to restrict the powers of taxation and assessment so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments by any city or incorporated village."

Article XV. Declared that the Legislature might regulate and fix the wages "and except as otherwise provided" in the article "the salaries of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, and might also regulate and fix the hours of work or labor of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town or village." In an abstract of the Constitution the statement was made that "this section is a part of Section 1 of Article XII. of the present Constitution and modifies it only to the extent of transferring from the Legislature to cities the right to fix the salaries mentioned in the ensuing provisions of the article.

Article XV., Section 3. Provided that every city should have exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its property, affairs and municipal government, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and "subject further to the provisions

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of the general laws of the State, of laws applying to all the cities of the State without classification or distinction and of laws applying to a county not wholly included within a city establishing or affecting the relation between such a county and a city therein."

This power of the cities should be deemed, the Constitution said, to include among others:

(a) The power to organize and manage all departments and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, terms of office, compensation and method of removal of all city officers and employees, including all police and health officers and employees paid by the city and of all non-judicial officers and employees attached to courts not of record, and to regulate the compensation of all officers not chosen by the electors and of all employees of counties situated wholly within a city except assistants and employees of District-Attorneys and except officers and employees of courts of record.

(b) "The power to revise or enact amendments to its charter in relation to its property, affairs or municipal government and to enact amendments to any local or special law in relation thereto." Under this sub-division a city was authorized to adopt a revised charter or enact amendments to its charter or any existing special or local law in relation to any matter of State concern the management, regulation and control of which should have been delegated to the city by law, "until and unless the Legislature pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of this article shall enact a law inconsistent therewith." The term "charter" was declared for the purposes of the article to include any general city law enacted for the cities of one class in so far as it applied to such city.

Under this section it was also provided that the legislative body of a city might enact amendments to its charter, subject to the approval of the Mayor and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment if any there should be; provided, however, that in a city in which any of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were not elected or in which no such body existed no such amendment of the charter should be enacted without the assent of two-thirds of all members elected to such legislative body. Every amendment which changed the framework of the government of a city or modified restrictions as to issuing bonds or contracting debts must be submitted to the Legislature in the year 1916 on or before March 15 and in any year thereafter during the first week of its next regular session and should take effect as law 60 days after such submission, unless in the mean time the Legislature has disapproved the same by joint resolution. Every other such amendment should take effect upon its enactment without such submission to the Legislature.

It was also provided that at the general election in 1917, and unless its charter after one revision should otherwise provide, in every eighth year thereafter either at the general or at a special election, every city should submit to the electors the question: "Shall there be a commission to revise the charter of the city?" and might at the same time choose seven Commissioners to revise the city charter if the question should be answered in the affirmative; provided, however, that in the city of New York the number of such Commissioners should be sixteen, nine of whom should be chosen by the electors of the entire city, two by the electors of the borough of Manhattan, two by the electors of the borough of Brooklyn and one each by the electors of the boroughs of the Bronx, Queens and Richmond respectively. Such revision, when completed, should be filed in the office of the City Clerk and not less than 6 weeks after such filing should be submitted to the electors of the city at the next ensuing general election or at a special election to be called for that purpose. If such revision should be approved by a majority of the electors such revision should be submitted to the Legislature during the first week of its session in January of the year following and if not disapproved by the Legislature by joint resolution prior to the first day of July thereafter should thereupon take effect as law except as therein otherwise specified.

Article XV., Section 4. Classified all cities according to the latest Federal or State enumeration. The following declarations were then made: "The Legislature may delegate to cities for exercise within their respective local jurisdictions such of its powers of legislation as to matters of State concern as it may from time to time deem expedient. The Legislature shall pass no law relating to the property, affairs or municipal government of any city excepting such as is applicable to all the cities of the State without classification or distinction. The provisions of this article shall not be deemed to restrict the powers of the Legislature to pass laws regulating matters of State concern as distinguished from matters relating to the property, affairs or municipal government of cities. Laws affecting cities in relation to boundaries, water supply, sewerage and public improvements, involving the use of territory outside the boundaries of cities, and in relation to the government of cities in matters of State concern and applying to less than all the cities of the State without classification or distinction are defined for the purposes of this article as special city laws."

Copies of special city laws, after they were passed by the Legislature, it was provided, were to be sent to the Mayor of the city concerned for approval or disapproval within 15 days; and upon their return to the State Capitol were to be sent to the Governor for his action.

Article XV., Section 5. The present Constitution was amended to provide that all elections of city and county officers in the counties of New York, Kings, "Queens, Richmond and Bronx," except to fill vacancies, should be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd numbered year.

Article XVII., Section —. Provided that any amendment or amendments to the Constitution might be proposed in the Senate and Assembly and if the same should be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, "after consideration in joint session, as hereinafter provided and after the same shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form for at least five calendar legislative days prior to agreement thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals and the yeas and nays taken thereon and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making choice. On the first Tuesday following the adoption by either house of the Legislature of any proposed amendment to this Constitution the two houses shall convene in joint session for the consideration thereof and thereafter the proposal shall be considered and acted upon by the houses separately. If the Legislature so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house and all the requirements for the original passage thereof shall be observed, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval at the general election in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval."

Article XVII., Section 2. This section opened with the following declaration: "The question 'Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?' shall be submitted to the electors of the State at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and shall be submitted at such other general elections as the Legislature may by law provide." It was further provided that "in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose the electors of every Senate district of the State as then organized shall elect

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THE REJECTED CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

three delegates at the next ensuing general election at which members of the Assembly shall be chosen and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the Capitol on the first Tuesday following the completion of the canvass of the votes cast for delegates-at-large at such election and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall have been completed." It was further provided that any proposed Constitution or Constitutional amendment which should have been adopted by such a convention should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at a general election which should be held not less than 60 days after the adjournment of such convention.

Article XVII., Section 3. This provided that the validity of an election upon any amendment or proposed Constitution, or the question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" or upon any other question submitted to the electors of the State "and the determination whether the proposed amendment, Constitution or question has received the number of votes requisite for the adoption of such amendment or Constitution or the decision of such question" might be contested in the Supreme Court by any elector in an action in equity "brought within three months after such election against the Secretary of State and the judgment rendered shall be reviewable by the Court of Appeals."

Article XVII., Section 4. The abstract stated that provision was made in this section for embodying in the new Constitution the proposed Woman Suffrage amendment submitted by the Legislature if at the general election it was approved and ratified. Provision was also made, according to the abstract, that if the people should approve the Canal Referendum act, which was submitted to them for approval, the debt so authorized should be paid in equal annual instalments instead of through a sinking fund as provided by the act. "The purpose of this," it was stated, was "to conform to the new provision of the Constitution herewith submitted requiring serial bonds instead of sinking funds for all future debts of the State."

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

The Lincoln Highway is the longest road in the world. It connects twelve States, and is laid out between New York and San Francisco, as directly as possible, consistent with the topography of the country. Its length is about 3,284 miles, and it is constantly being shortened by improvements and the elimination of curves.

The idea of an ocean-to-ocean highway was presented to the public in the early Fall of 1913, by a National proclamation issued by the Lincoln Highway Association, an organization incorporated with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. The originator of the idea was Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, now Vice-President of the Lincoln Highway Association. The object of the association was—

> "The establishment of a continuous improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, open to lawful traffic of all descriptions, without toll charges, and to be of concrete wherever practicable—this highway to be known, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, as the "Lincoln Highway."

National interest has attached to the development of this great thoroughfare, and the effort of the public in the States through which it passes has been devoted to its rapid improvement and marking. In the two years since the establishment and dedication of the route, the road has been marked for practically its entire distance, and construction has progressed as rapidly as possible in every State.

The Lincoln Highway Association was not organized to construct the road, but to promote and aid in its construction by the local communities, counties and States through which it passes. In round figures $3,780,000 have been spent in the improvement of the Lincoln Highway. The eastern section of the great road is almost completely hard-surfaced. The Middle Western States have devoted every effort to the grading and maintenance of the route, and are progressing to hard-surfacing as fast as means will allow. Much work on the road has been done in the West, but it is there, particularly in the States of Utah and Nevada, that outside aid solicited by the association is particularly needed, due to the long mileages and sparse population, which makes the raising of sufficient funds from the regular road improvement sources impossible.

The following table indicates the amount spent on the Lincoln Highway during the eighteen months previous to the first of September, 1915, in each of the States crossed by the highway.

		State Aid.
New Jersey	$259,000	$69,000
Pennsylvania	437,000	240,000
Ohio	889,780	367,000
Indiana	871,000	None
Illinois	331,500	76,000
Iowa	397,000	20,000
Nebraska	192,000	30,000
Wyoming	271,000	5,000
Utah	52,000	13,000
Nevada	80,000	13,600
Total	$3,780,280	$833,600

The efforts of the Lincoln Highway Association are directed toward the procuring of construction along the route, and one of the chief means used to interest the communities in road construction, and educate them to the advisability of hard-surfaced improvement, is the establishment of "seedling miles" of standard Lincoln Highway by the association, it being the theory that if the association provide sufficient cement for the construction of a standard section of concrete Lincoln Highway in every county, the people of the county, through observation and use, would learn of the value of such construction, and that future funds spent on the road would be utilized for further extensions of the hard-surfaced mile. Such "seedling miles" have been built in Indiana, Illinois, and Nebraska, and the association purposes to continue this policy until a standard section has been constructed in every county through which the Lincoln Highway passes, between the Indiana-Ohio line and the Wyoming-Nebraska line.

The development of the Lincoln Highway, and the National interest which has been aroused in it, have been responsible for a tremendous increase in the volume of transcontinental touring. This increase in the flow of through traffic, has amounted to over 300 per cent. in the two years since the Lincoln Highway was announced. The Automobile Club of California estimates that 25,000 cars drove into the State during the touring season of 1915, and advises that the majority of these tourists came over the Lincoln Highway. The officers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco estimates even a greater number.

The Lincoln Highway stands as a foremost example of the most certain economic need of the United States—improved connecting highways, permanent in construction, and leading from a definite point to some other definite point. It was the thought of those men who founded the Lincoln Highway Association that the establishment of the Lincoln Highway would prove a great object lesson to the Nation as a whole, and eventually result in a Nation-wide system of like improved, permanent roads.

No conflicting element has ever entered into the constructing development of the Lincoln Highway and the Nation-wide support which the movement has received, particularly from the press, both daily and periodically, and from the motoring public and the American farmer, indicates that its ultimate success and rapid completion are assured.

The officers and directors of the Lincoln Highway Association are given below:

President—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-President*—Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind. *Treasurer*—Emory W. Clark, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-President*—Roy D. Chapin, Detroit, Mich. F. A. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio. Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind. A. Y. Gowen, Chicago, Ill. Paul H. Deming, Detroit, Mich. John N. Willys, Toledo, Ohio. *Secretary*—A. F. Bement, Detroit, Mich.

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THE GREAT WAR

THE WORLD was the first American newspaper—the first newspaper anywhere—to point out the true significance of the great war. On August 5, 1914, the day after England, in defence of Belgium, declared war on Germany, which had already attacked France and Russia, THE WORLD said: "The issue is now joined. Either German autocracy must be crushed or European democracy will be obliterated. There is no middle course. If the forces that the Kaiser has loosed are victorious, the map of European republicanism may as well be rolled up and the American people prepare to make the last grand stand for democracy." That is the fundamental issue of the war. The Kaiser, it is true, dreamed of a World-Empire, just as Alexander the Great and Caesar and Napoleon had dreamed before him; but his triumph would have been more than the triumph of one man or of one nation—it would have been the triumph of a system of government which for a thousand years has been slowly crumbling beneath the pressure of human rights and human liberty. Millions of men are giving their lives to-day to decide whether they and their children are to continue to exist merely as members of a state, or whether they as individuals have certain unalienable rights, of which no Government may deprive them but to secure which all government exists. Those who are resisting the Kaiser's effort to make Germany a World-Empire and impose Prussianism on mankind are fighting to fix the future of all generations yet to come; they are fighting for "a principle of human liberty upon which rests the development of the freedom of the world"; they are fighting for democracy against autocracy.

GROWTH OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

In 1701 Prussia became a kingdom, and the head of the House of Hohenzollern, who had ranked beneath the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria and had been a vassal of the Kings of Poland, was elevated to royal rank. From the first the Kingdom of Prussia was based upon the autocracy of militarism, upon the existence of a sacrosanct caste superior to any other, and upon the subservience of civil to military authority. This was the system of Frederick the Great, who brought his Prussian army to such a state of perfection that he was able to withstand the rest of Europe, and it received further impetus in 1870, when the genius of Bismarck placed the sceptre of the German Empire in the hands of the Kings of Prussia. The Hohenzollerns never emancipated any one, even by accident, and the failure of the German revolution of 1848, one of the great tragedies of the human race, made autocracy and militarism more secure in Prussia than anywhere else. In 1864 Denmark was despoiled of Schleswig-Holstein, giving Germany full control of the Elbe and a large portion of the Baltic coast. Through the territory thus taken from her weaker neighbor the Kiel Canal runs to-day, linking the North Sea and the Baltic, one of the many monuments to German foresight and preparedness. Austria was next attacked, and the supremacy of the Hohenzollerns over the Hapsburgs established, and the latter forced to consent to a reorganization of Germany in which they had no participation. Hanover, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau were annexed to Prussia. Then came the war of 1870 and the foundation of the German Empire, with the Hohenzollerns dominating Central Europe. Alsace and Lorraine were wrested from France, and the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wuerttemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden and the southern provinces of the Grand Duchy of Hesse were added to the North German Confederation. From that day all the German States which had survived the struggle of 1866, with the exception of Austria, the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Principality of Lichtenstein, were incorporated as a federated nation under the hereditary leadership of the Kings of Prussia, with the title of German Emperor. In 1870 Belgium narrowly escaped German domination, as only England's threat that she would fight on the side of France if Belgium's neutrality were violated caused Bismarck to hesitate.

GERMANY'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

During the next forty-four years—from 1870 to 1914—Germany's material progress was uninterrupted. Centralized authority, organization and scientific management brought about an extraordinary degree of national efficiency. Germany amassed vast wealth, her population increased to 67,000,000, her exports were approaching in volume those of England, she founded a colonial empire, her shipping grew a hundredfold, she built a great navy and organized an army that bewildered and filled with awe all those who saw it. There was no secret about her readiness for war. For forty years her philosophers had preached a doctrine of brute force as the basis of World-Empire, had preconized a policy of preparedness and had inculcated to the youth of the rising generation a belief that Germans were a race of supermen, destined to rule the earth. But the blessings that prolonged peace had brought to the German people were so great that mankind hesitated to believe war possible, and the nations of Europe continued to bear the burdens of armament without realizing that one man had the power to plunge humanity into the greatest of conflicts, to devastate continents and array forty million of his fellow-men in arms to shed each other's blood. Yet after the Balkan wars Germany's martial preparations were intensified; a war tax of staggering proportions had supplied the Kaiser with the gold for his crowning effort, for the realization of his ambition to dominate Europe and achieve World-Empire. Alone, of all the nations of Europe, Germany was ready for war. France had made some effort to keep pace with the preparedness of her ancient foe; Russia had increased her standing army; but, of all the powers, Germany alone had grasped the gigantic scale on which the great war was to be fought and had made ready for it. England was totally unprepared, and but for her grand fleet and her financial power was an almost negligible factor at the outbreak of hostilities. In the light of all the diplomatic documents published, there can be no doubt that Germany was seeking a favorable opportunity to strike, and that her plan was to throw down the gantlet to Russia in the ill-founded hope that France might hesitate before joining in the fight. But in any case her statesmen appeared to be confident that the conflict could be restricted to a struggle for European supremacy in the first place between Germany and her allies on the one side and Russia and France on the other. The result Germany never doubted. After the Kaiser had made himself supreme in Europe and had wrested from France her colonies, Germany would be able to attack England, obtain the mastery of the seas and that World-Dominion which for more than a generation had been the dream of Prussia.

PAN-GERMANISM AND PAN-SLAVISM

When, after decades of jealous bickerings, the little Balkan states had agreed upon a concerted plan of action and had crumpled the Turk, Teuton influences were brought to bear to set them fighting among themselves. For Slavism had profited by the defeat of the Sultan, a thing Germany could not tolerate. In the Near East the influence of the Teuton had grown and that of the Slav had dwindled ever since. In 1908, Austria had annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Russia had failed to take the stand hoped for by the southern Slavs, especially the Serbs, who had seen their national hopes for the reconstitution of ancient Serbia dashed forever by the growth of Pan-Germanism. On the very day before the Treaty of Bucharest was signed—it was August 9, 1913, a year before the war broke out—Austria had confided to Italy that "in common accord with Germany" she was about to deliver to Serbia an ultimatum of substantially the same tenor as that sent in July, 1914. Italy refused to consider such action as "defensive," or to be bound by its re-

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sults, and she urged Germany to dissuade Austria from "so perilous an adventure." Germany was thus aware that she could not count upon Italian support, and so she pressed with feverish haste the rebuilding of the Kiel Canal and the completion of the strategic railways leading to the Belgian frontier. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, reported to his Government in November, 1913, a change in the Kaiser's pacific attitude, and King Albert of Belgium was forewarned of the approaching struggle and given a solemn pledge that the neutrality of Belgium would never be violated.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated with his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, by Bosnian conspirators at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, where Pan-Slavic feeling ran high. On July 23 the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented to the Serbian Government a drastic ultimatum demanding punishment of the alleged Serbian instigators of the tragedy, and imposing, along with many other humiliating demands the condition that Serbia "accept the collaboration of Austrian officials in the suppression of" the Pan-Serbian movement, and giving her weaker neighbor forty-eight hours in which to comply. It was openly the aim of Austria "in accord with Germany" not only to deprive Serbia of its political independence but also to inflict a check to Russia. From then on events moved rapidly. Serbia, on July 25, gave way to all the Austrian demands, but denied the right of Austria to exercise judicial authority in Serbia. Italy, before the expiration of the ultimatum, made it known that she was not in sympathy with the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia. At once diplomatic exchanges began between the various powers to avert the war that was impending; but, on July 27, Austria issued a note to the powers stating that Serbia's acquiescence to her demands was unsatisfactory and "filled with the spirit of dishonesty," and on the following day, July 28, Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia at once began to mobilize, and notified the powers that she would not permit the invasion of Serbia. The next day, Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, sent peace proposals for a Council of Europe to both the Kaiser and the Czar. His action was supported by France and Italy. The Kaiser's reply was a general order of mobilization and an ultimatum, with a twelve-hour limit, to Russia to stop mobilizing. Of France, Germany demanded to be informed of her attitude in case of a Russo-German war. This was on July 30, and on the same day Austria invaded Serbia. On July 31 military law was proclaimed throughout Germany, and Russia ordered a general mobilization. Personal messages were exchanged between the Czar and the Kaiser, to both of whom King George sent appeals for peace, but on August 1 Germany suddenly decided that "the sword had been forced into her hand" and declared war on Russia while Austria was still actually negotiating with the Czar. France at once ordered a general mobilization, and Italy formally declared her neutrality. It was plain that a general war was unavoidable. The Kaiser sent an ultimatum in German to King Albert of Belgium, on August 2, demanding free passage for his armies. The same day German forces crossed the frontiers of Luxemburg and France, and on August 3 Germany declared war on France. On the morning of August 4 the German army invaded Belgium, which had already appealed to England to preserve her neutrality, and the British Ambassador in Berlin demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Kaiser's forces from Belgium, and, unable to obtain satisfaction, England declared war on Germany the same evening, to the unaffected dismay of the German Chancellor, who could not believe that "just for a scrap of paper England was going to make war." At first the conflict assumed the aspect of a Russo-German war, with the allies of each as active participants. Civilization menaced by the Slav peril was the keynote of the early German propaganda.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEDIATION OFFER.

President Wilson, on August 5, tendered the friendly mediation of the United States to all the belligerent powers in the following message, which he addressed to the Emperors of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, to the King of England and to the President of the French Republic: "As official head of one of the powers signatory to The Hague Convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty, under Article III. of that convention, to say to you in a spirit of earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace either now or at any other time that might be thought more suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness." But this effort at mediation was unavailing, and the conflagration continued to spread. On August 6 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia, and three days later Montenegro declared war on Austria-Hungary and Serbia gave the German Minister his passports. France formally declared war on Austria on August 10, followed two days later by Great Britain. Japan, as England's ally, assumed her treaty obligations in the Far East and declared war on Germany on August 23. The war was further extended by the entry of Turkey on the side of the Central Empires, the Sultan's declaration of war against the Czar being made on October 30. On November 5 England in turn declared war against Turkey. Italy maintained her neutrality till May 23, 1915, when overwhelming public sentiment forced the King of Italy to declare war on his former ally, the Emperor of Austria, while retaining a peace status with Germany. She also declared war on Turkey on August 23. Bulgaria threw in her lot with the Kaiser on October 13, 1915, by invading Serbia, after an Austro-German army had taken the heights south of Belgrade.

GERMANY TRIES TO CRUSH FRANCE.

The German plan was to crush France before Russia could mobilize, and then to turn eastward and destroy the Czar's forces. Time was an essential element of this plan. The Franco-German frontier, with the Vosges Mountains and their spurs and the Moselle River, fortified by the Verdun-Toul and the Epinal-Belfort defenses, constituted an almost impregnable barrier, one which in any case could not easily be broken through. Besides, the selected point of concentration for the French mobilization was at Neufchateau, directly opposite the Toul-Epinal gap. But the northern frontier of France lay almost open; it was weakly defended, and only peaceful and industrious Belgium stood in the way. So the Kaiser's forces were gathered for the steam-roller movement across the territory of that little country, the neutrality of which had been solemnly guaranteed by Germany and the other powers, and confirmed by the neutrality clause of The Hague Convention, to which the United States was a party. But King Albert never wavered, and with an army of less than 200,000 men he prepared to resist the onslaught of the greatest and most powerful war machine ever organized. He told his people: "I have faith in our destinies. A nation which defends itself commands the respect of all. Such a nation cannot perish. God will be with us in a just cause. Long live independent Belgium!" That was his reply to the "hack our way through" statement of von Bethmann-Hollweg, who in the Reichstag pleaded the law of necessity for "the wrong that we are committing."

The war actually began on Sunday, August 2, when Germany invaded both Luxemburg and France. At 6 o'clock in the morning German troops from Treves entered the neutral state of Luxemburg, which, under the treaty guaranteeing its neutrality and to which Germany was a party, was not allowed to maintain an army, and could therefore offer no resistance. By noon German cavalry patrols had entered France at Birchambois, near Cirey-sur-Vezouze, and at Long-la-Ville, near Longwy, and a party of uhlans advanced ten kilometres within French territory near Delle, despite the fact that war had not yet been declared. Al-

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though the twelve-hour ultimatum sent by Germany to Belgium expired at 7 A. M. on Monday, August 3, the actual invasion of Belgium did not take place till 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, August 4, when a large force of German troops in automobiles was thrown across the frontier and occupied Vise, just north of Liege. The invasion of Belgium—the first real act of war officially admitted by the German Government—was timed for exactly the hour, 9 A. M., and exactly the day, August the Fourth, on which German forces had crossed the French frontier at Wissenburg in 1870, forty-four years before.

BELGIUM FOILS KAISER'S PLAN.

The first resistance to the Kaiser's forces was offered at Liege, before which place the advance guard of the German army arrived soon after noon on August 4. While this was being held in check the Belgian army set about the wholesale destruction of bridges, culverts, railroads, &c. It was this quick and determined destruction of all means of transportation through Belgium that frustrated the Kaiser's plans, as a rapid advance by rail from Liege to the Charleroi frontier was an essential factor in the crushing blow that Germany aimed to deal at France. In the absence of railways the Teuton forces pressed on by horse and motor transportation and on foot, the Belgian army striving to retard their progress as much as possible without risking a pitched battle with the first line German troops. The Belgian plan was to hold Liege as long as possible, and then to fall back with their right wing resting on Namur, which was on the direct line to Paris. Liege offered a most heroic resistance, but as the Great German army advanced the defending forts were surrounded by a sea of gray-clad soldiers and, although the city itself fell to the invaders on August 6, the main forts held out till the 15th. But the German attack was so sudden and so overwhelming that from the start they made themselves masters of the Meuse, and the Belgian army had to fall back on the Gette. Unwilling to leave the Belgian army undestroyed in their rear, the Germans pressed the attack at Halene, Diest, Tirlemont, Aerschot and Louvain, the last two cities being sacked after a few days of German occupation and their inhabitants massacred by the hundreds on the pretext of their having violated the military regulations of the victors. King Albert was forced to abandon Brussels and was thrown back with his army to Malines and the defences of Antwerp. On August 21 the German army entered Brussels, and the same day their main forces arrived before Namur, which, to the surprise of military experts everywhere, was reduced within forty-eight hours by high explosive shells from the enormous 16-inch howitzers, which no fortifications could withstand and the existence of which Germany had kept a profound secret. From the very start Germany possessed a tremendous superiority over the allies in heavy artillery, as well as in every other kind of equipment, especially machine guns and ammunition. France, however, had the advantage in light field pieces, her 3-inch gun—the famous "soixante quinze"—proving far superior to the German 77mm.

FRENCH INVADE ALSACE-LORRAINE.

As Germany invaded Belgium, France began a counter offensive in Alsace and Lorraine, which, if successful, would have forced the Germans to defend the Rhine and abandon their attack from the north. France seized all the important passes of the Vosges Mountains, and on August 8 a French force, leaving Belfort, entered Alsace from the south and overcame German resistance first at Altkirch and then at Muelhausen, menacing the strong German defences at Neu Breisach, the uppermost of the Rhine forts, and at Colmar, the key to Strassburg from the south. Muelhausen changed hands several times, resting finally on August 25 with the Germans, as Joffre called back every available man to stem the Teuton tide advancing on Paris. The counter offensive in Lorraine was on a larger and more important scale, and on August 19 the Fifteenth French army reached Saarburg, on the main railway line between Metz and Strassburg, and the great Metz-Thionville defence line was threatened. Germany, however, was fully prepared, and on August 20 the Crown Prince of Bavaria, at the head of a quarter of a million men, met the French invasion, and on August 21-22 the French were decisively defeated in the Battle of Metz and driven back across the frontier to their defensive positions known as the Grand Couronne de Nancy with heavy losses in men and guns. This victory, coincident with the sweeping aside of Belgian resistance at Namur, really marks the beginning of the great advance on Paris.

The Germans poured across the Sambre and the Meuse, overcoming desperate French resistance at Charleroi, where a very bloody battle was fought. The French right centre, which had scored an initial success at Neufchateau (Belgium), was driven back, and forces which had been sent to the assistance of Longwy were withdrawn into the Argonne. But the crucial test was at Mons, on the extreme left, where the British expeditionary force which had been landed less than a week before was outnumbered five to one by von Kluck. With the French falling back on their right, their own flank exposed to an enveloping movement, there was nothing for them to do but retreat; but they retreated fighting steadily night and day for six days and holding in check an entire German army corps. An effort was made to gather French forces in the north to outflank the extreme German right, but the movement failed, and no effort was even made to hold Lille. The retreat of the allies carried them back more than 125 miles in twelve days, until September 4, when they reached the shelter of the Grand Morange, under the guns of the Paris forts.

THE MARCH ON PARIS.

The flower of the Kaiser's army had swept across northeastern France with irresistible force. The line of the Sambre and Meuse had been abandoned on August 24. At Cambrai and Le Cateau, on the 26th, the Germans had been victorious, and by the end of the following day had swept the allies back to the Somme. The advance of the German right wing was halted for a moment on the 28th by the heroic charges of the British Household Cavalry, and on August 28 the troops which Joffre had called back from Alsace successfully attacked the Prussian Guard and two German army corps at Guise, thus affording much needed relief to the British army at St. Quentin. Despite this, Joffre continued to retreat, because the hope of resuming the offensive at this moment was rendered vain by the rapidity of the march of the German right wing. On August 31 the small British force had been pushed back by sheer weight of numbers and had uncovered the French left flank. Despite successes on the French right, it was impossible for the allies to give battle under these conditions, as a defeat would have cut off the main French army from Paris and from their British allies. French and English continued to retreat in good order, straightening out their line as they fell back. On September 1 the British were successful in an engagement in the Forest of Compeigne and took some German cannon, and by the 3d they had reached a position south of the Marne, where they were prepared to make a stand, but at Joffre's request they fell back on to the Seine. The German army, having crossed the Oise, now threatened Paris, and the French Government, on September 3, was transferred to Bordeaux. The retreat ended on September 4, when the German army commanded by von Kluck made a sudden sweep to the southeast. The Germans have never officially explained this movement. Two courses of action were open to them. One was to attempt to force the French armies back into the intrenched camp of Paris and isolate the eastern defences of Verdun from the capital, the other was an attempt to envelop and destroy the French armies in the field before seizing the French capital. If successful, the latter would have offered the quickest solution, and, with France crushed, Germany could have turned on Russia, which had mobilized her forces far quicker

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than Germany had expected and had overrun a large part of East Prussia. It was at this moment, when the outlook was blackest for France and the fall of Paris appeared certain, that the allies signed the famous agreement not to make a separate peace: "The British, French and Russian Governments mutually agree not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies." This compact was also adhered to by both Japan and Italy after they had entered the war, and confirmed by the five powers in London in December, 1915.

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

But von Kluck's movement exposed his right to the offensive movement of the allies' left, where fresh French forces had been brought up to extend the British lines; besides, a precious reserve of a quarter of a million men had been held in Paris. On September 5 General Joffre issued his famous order of the day: "The hour has come," he wrote, "to advance at all costs and to die where you stand rather than give way." The Battle of the Marne was on. The allies began a general attack on the Meaux-Sezanne-Vitry le Francois-Verdun front. Holding the Germans fast in the centre, the French left, with the troops of the Paris garrison and the British army, struck desperately toward Soissons, and on September 9 succeeded in hurling the German invaders back across the Marne, which has given its name to the battle that lasted to the 12th of September. For a time von Kluck's army was in the greatest plight, but he extricated himself by forced marches. A desperate German counter attack on the French centre at Vitry le Francois was repulsed, and then General Foch struck what was perhaps the decisive blow by taking advantage of a weak spot between the lines of von Buelow and the Wuerttemburg army and throwing the Prussian Guard in great disorder into the marshes of St. Gond. This determined a retreat along the entire German front to a point behind the Soissons-Rheims line, and it was accentuated by a severe defeat administered to the Crown Prince's army in the Argonne, by which Verdun was definitely placed beyond the reach of the invaders. It seemed at one time as if French soil would be freed, but the French cavalry was utterly exhausted, and the fall of Maubeuge on September 7 had removed what would have constituted a grave menace to the German lines of communication. The rear guard actions fought by the retreating forces of the Kaiser assumed greater intensity till, on September 12 and 13, after abandoning Amiens, and on their extreme left Luneville and St. Die, the Germans dug themselves in to the positions on the range of hills north of the Aisne that Bluecher once boasted he could hold against the world with 80,000 men. The lines were almost identical with those occupied to-day from Soissons, on the Aisne, to the Verdun front.

ON THE AISNE AND IN FLANDERS.

On September 13 the French troops, in the face of a deadly fire, crossed the Aisne near Soissons, and there ensued a long series of attacks and counter attacks launched from the opposing trenches, which in many places were only a hundred yards apart. To the south, near Rheims, the Germans lost ground, and retaliated by the bombardment of the city and the partial destruction of its great cathedral, but without achieving any military object or advantage. The fighting to the west was of far more importance. The French threw every available man forward on their extreme left in an attempt to turn the German right and throw the invaders back over the Meuse; the Germans brought up fresh forces in an effort to turn the French left and threaten Paris from the north. At one time the German cavalry reached St. Omer, only twenty-five miles from Calais, but they were thrown back by the British forces which, at Field Marshal French's request, had been shifted to the extreme left and assigned the task of making a junction with the Belgian army. After violent fighting near Arras on September 30 the turning movement developed into a race for the sea, and the allies struck due north. A long-drawn-out fight in Flanders continued the Battle of the Aisne, which in itself was only the prolongation of the Battle of the Marne. It was at this stage that the German commanders attempted to destroy the Belgian army, which still threatened their rear from the intrenched camp of Antwerp. Bringing up the big siege guns that had been used at Maubeuge, they invested Antwerp on September 26. By the 5th of October they had destroyed the outer forts and brought the city itself within range of their great guns. The next day King Albert withdrew with his army under cover of a British cavalry force which had been disembarked at Ostend and rushed to Ghent to cover the Belgian retreat. This was the famous Seventh Division, which afterward fought its way to Ypres and held there till the main British force joined it. King Albert and his army reached the Yser on October 15, taking up positions at Nieuport and Dixmude. On the 17th the Germans attacked in force, and Joffre sent word to King Albert to hold at all costs for twenty-four hours. With 70,000 Belgians, who had fought all the way from Liege to Antwerp and to the Yser, King Albert held the coast, and some 25,000 English troops held the line at Ypres for five days against five German army corps. On the 22d of October the French came up, threw the Germans back beyond the Yser, and the Belgians on October 29 opened the dikes and flooded the country, destroying all possibility of the Germans reaching Calais by a march along the coast. The trenches now stretched in one continuous line from the North Sea to Switzerland, and although the Kaiser in person directed desperate efforts and sacrificed 150,000 men to break the lines and force his way through to Calais, he was foiled in the attempt; he bent the line at Arras, but his crowning attempt, made at Ypres early in November with the Prussian Guards, was beaten off with huge losses by the thin khaki line of British soldiers, reinforced by part of the Tenth French Army. On top of this the Germans tried to drive a wedge between Verdun and Toul, and isolate the former fortress. They succeeded in crossing the Meuse at St. Mihiel on November 19, and their advance at this point forms the famous salient that has been described as "an arrow aimed at the heart of France." But they could get no further. This was the last attempt in force to shatter the allies' line on the west and marked the beginning of the existing deadlock and the end of the first period of the war.

THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR.

The Battle of the Marne did more than save Paris; it sealed the fate of the Kaiser's bid for world empire. Germany, with its war machine at the highest point of efficiency after more than a generaton of preparation, had failed to destroy France, which entered the conflict with inferior forces incompletely mobilized. By reason of its homogeneous organization, which has enabled it to shift its forces from east to west and from west to east at will, Germany with the aid of Austria has been able to make great territorial gains on every front except the west; but these gains have been made at an enormous cost in lives, and as the German line has lengthened, Germany's numerical and economic strength has weakened, while that of the allies has steadily grown. This has been in great part due to England's command of the seas, which cut Germany off from the rest of the world while placing all the resources of the entire British Empire and all the productive power of neutral nations at the disposal of the allies. Contributing causes to the victory of the Marne, which was the turning point of the war, were the rapidity of the Russian mobilization and the invasion of East Prussia by the forces of the Czar, thus obliging the Germans to detach several army corps from the huge mass of men hurled upon Paris, and also two brilliant sorties from Antwerp, led by King Albert in person, which detached 160,000 troops from the armies that were pouring into France. The operations on the western front included the entrance of Russian forces into Galicia and the capture of Tarnopol on August 21,

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that of Lemberg in September and the investment of Przemysl, forcing the Austrians to pause in their attack on Poland, where they were making a successful demonstration before Lublin with the intention of threatening Warsaw. But it was the invasion of East Prussia that caused the most concern to the German General Staff. The Czar's troops swarmed over the frontier on August 17 and almost without opposition made themselves masters of Lyck, Insterburg, Gumbinnen, Oertelsburg and Marienburg. Allenstein and Koenigsburg were threatened, and five German army corps were hurriedly detached from the western front and hurled against the Russians. Von Hindenburg, a general whose life work in studying the region of the Mazurian Lakes had brought upon him much army ridicule, was called from retirement by the Kaiser, and, gathering reserves and adding what garrison troops he could to the first line forces from the west, he struck at the Russian invaders on August 27 at Tannenburg, just south of Allenstein, and in three days virtually annihilated 250,000 Russians, throwing them into the swamps, where he captured 100,000 prisoners and killed and drowned tens of thousands more. Following up his success, von Hindenburg threw General Rennenkampf back across the frontier behind the Kovno-Grodno line of forts. While these events were in progress Austria had launched against Serbia an attack that at first was successful. The Serbians, who in their first dash had obtained a foothold in Bosnia, were driven across the Drina River, and on December 2 the Austrians captured Belgrade, King Peter having already moved his capital to Nish. Outnumbered and beaten, the Serbians retreated into the mountains, while the victorious Austrians laid waste the fertile valleys and lowlands and converted the country around Belgrade into a land of corpse-strewn desolation. But neither victors nor vanquished had paid any attention to sanitation, and disease and plague broke out in both armies. The Serbians in the healthy mountain districts suffered least, and, gathering up all their forces, they fell upon the invaders with indescribable fury and virtually annihilated the Austrian army, driving it out of Belgrade by December 15 and taking more than 60,000 prisoners, of whom no less than 50 per cent. died of plague in the concentration camps. This broke the Austrian offensive, and for the time being Serbia ceased to figure in the war except as a plague spot where the American Red Cross was fighting typhus and the black death.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Since the Battle of the Marne nothing has occurred which can be compared to it for strategic results or political importance. It settled one thing: Germany cannot win. The deadlock on the western front, it is true, has remained almost unbroken despite much desperate fighting and great loss of life, and Germany is still in possession of almost all of Belgium and of a goodly portion of the richest mining and industrial region of France, with at least 60 per cent. of France's much-needed supply of iron. But England has raised, trained and equipped an army of more than three million men, and is steadily increasing her forces, with the result that in the spring the allies will have an overwhelming superiority of men and guns and ammunition in France. On the eastern front Germany has inflicted severe reverses on Russia, and besides taxing Warsaw is master of rich Russian and Polish provinces; but she has not destroyed the Russian armies, whose lack of equipment and ammunition is being rapidly remedied and whose supplies of men are inexhaustible. Russia moves her millions with the relentless certainty of a glacier. Attack her, and she retreats on Moscow. Leave her alone, and the deep, slow tide of her advance rolls forward again. In the Spring she will have six million men. As things stand today Germany is not invaded, except for a tiny strip of territory in Alsace, and everywhere her armies are fighting on enemy soil. But Germany has lost virtually all of her colonies, and her flag has been swept from every sea but the Baltic. The German navy remains bottled up in the Kiel Canal and behind the mined defences of Heligoland, unable to cope with the crushing superiority of the British navy and of no more use than if it was at the bottom of the sea. Japan, which entered the war as England's ally, seized Germany's foothold in Asia, the fortress of Tsingtau, in conjunction with a detachment of England's Indian army. Germany's ally, Austria, has with the Kaiser's help managed to free her eastern territory, which at one time was deeply invaded by the Russian forces; but Italy has entered the war on the side of the allies and has obtained a strong grip on the Trentino and forced Austria to concentrate most of her best troops and heavy artillery among the mountains and passes of her southern frontier. Turkey, which threw in its lot with Germany and attacked Russia, has successfully resisted the combined attempts of England and France to force the Dardanelles, to carry much needed supplies to Russia and afford an outlet for her grain crop, which was one of the most abundant in years. In the Caucasus, after initial reverses, Turkey has withstood the Russian army, who were powerless to aid the Armenians, whom the Turks have set about to exterminate entirely. In Mesopotamia a British expedition which at one time menaced Bagdad, after a brilliant march from the Persian Gulf, has met with a reverse. England, early in the Fall of 1914, repulsed a Turkish attack on the Suez Canal and seized this opportunity to secure her hold on Egypt, over which she proclaimed a protectorate. In order to make a junction with the Turks, Germany recently struck a bold blow in the Balkans, where she scored her first diplomatic success of the war by inducing Bulgaria to fight on her side. As a result, Serbia was crushed, and a new field of battle has opened in the Balkans, the allies landing forces in Greece, but neither sufficiently soon nor in sufficient force to be able to save Serbia from the fate of Belgium. Other important phases of the world struggle have been Germany's attempted submarine blockade of Great Britain, which, after the torpedoing of the Lusitania, brought about a diplomatic crisis with the United States; the German Zeppelin raids on England, in which many innocent civilians and non-combatants have been killed, and the allies' attempt to starve out Germany and Austria, which, despite tremendous territorial gains, are as a matter of fact, besieged and surrounded by a ring of steel which will begin to close in upon them in the Spring. In the following pages each of these subjects is treated under its separate heading, and statistics are added showing the cost of the war in men and money to date.

WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Trench warfare on the western front has been continuous ever since the deadlock began. All through the Winter of 1914-15 there was a constant bombardment all along the line from Switzerland to the North Sea, the intensity of which kept on increasing as the mobilization of the industrial forces of France and England progressed, thus continually augmenting the supply of ammunition at the front. Immediately after the Battle of the Marne the allies had faced a serious shortage of every kind of artillery and munitions, from heavy howitzer to rapid-fire machine guns, whereas the almost inexhaustible supplies of the Germans showed how long and thorough had been the Teuton preparations for the war. It was only in the Fall that the allies really began to accumulate a surplus over their immediate needs so as to supply the reserves of ammunition necessary for the intensive bombardment which must precede any attack in force. It will not be till the Spring of 1916, when the bulk of the enormous ammunition orders placed in the United States will be delivered, that the allies will have any marked advantage over the Germans, who have so thoroughly organized their industrial resources as to be able to turn out about 2,000,000 shells a week indefinitely. Disparity in the supply of ammunition, however, has not prevented many severe engagements taking place in Belgium, France and Alsace. Early in January the French launched a new offensive in Alsace, in which they made themselves masters of Steinbach. They also

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made a successful attack north of Soissons, but the German counter offensive more than wiped out their gains, and a few miles to the east of where the French had attacked the Kaiser's forces took important positions and inflicted heavy losses by inundating part of the Aisne Valley. The first really serious attempt to smash through the German lines was made by the British, who took the offensive toward Lille and captured Neuve Chapelle, just north of La Bassee on March 10. Nearly the entire British force was employed in this great effort, which broke down almost in the moment of victory when it seemed certain the German lines would be broken because the attacking forces were decimated by the fire of their own artillery. But the British stuck to their gains, and despite every effort the Germans have not been able to dislodge them. Early in April there was fierce fighting in the St. Mihiel salient, where the Crown Prince had time and time again been foiled in his attempts to isolate Verdun. The French took the crest of the hill at Les Eparges, depriving the Germans of a position of great strategic importance which dominated the valley of the Woevre. Fighting has raged almost continuously around the Hartmannsweiler Kopf, which is said to have changed hands some seventy times since the war began and to have cost 100,000 lives. One slope of the mountain is now in the hands of the French and the other in the hands of the Germans. In the beginning of April marked activity was noticed back of the German lines, and on April 17 the British captured Hill 60 in an engagement which preceded the second great German attack on Ypres. This culminated on April 24, when asphyxiating gases were used for the first time with such terrible effect that the Germans gained nearly three miles. Their failure to break through was due in large measure to the splendid gallantry of the Canadian troops, whose crack reiment, the Princess Pat Light Infantry, was almost wiped out holding an advanced position. Since then the Germans have made no further attempt to break through to Calais. The French again took the offensive, and in May and June the chief fighting centred around Arras, with the French gradually creeping up toward Lens, a railway centre of great strategic value, the capture of which would have impeded German communications along the front and have forced a retirement. It was in this advance that the French captured the remarkable defensive work known as the Labyrinth, a veritable underground fortress with trenches and subterranean passages lined with steel and concrete, near Neuville St. Vaast. The Germans believed it to be absolutely impregnable. When finally occupied by the French on June 23 this underground stronghold was found to cover an area of more than two square miles. The French were also successful in fighting in the Vosges and in Alsace, but lost about a mile of their trenches in the Argonne. All through July and August fighting continued in the long line of trenches and increased in activity in the air, numerous raids being made by aviators on both sides, the advantage, however, resting with the allies. In September, after continuous German successes in the East, which had carried a large portion of the Teuton forces far into Russia, Joffre made his long expected effort to break the deadlock on the western front. The allied offensive developed into a stupendous but unsuccessful drive in Champagne, Artois and Belgium. Following the most terrific bombardment on record, in which the German trenches were literally wiped out by a storm of high explosive shell-fire, the French drove the Germans back nearly three miles in Champagne, and by September 27 had captured more than 20,000 prisoners and a large number of guns, ammunition and other war material; but they did not succeed in breaking through, although they sacrificed more than 100,000 men in the attempt. The British, striking at the same time, took five miles of German trenches south of La Bassee Canal, and both the French and the British successfully resisted the German counter offensive, to support which five German army corps had been hurriedly transported from the eastern to the western front. Continuing to advance, the French pierced the German second-line defences and threatened the Crown Prince's communications in the Argonne, but their drive slackened in the beginning of October, after the capture of Tahure. They had retaken about fifty square miles of French territory. A few days later the Germans fiercely assailed the British lines in an effort to reconquer the positions they had lost at Loos, but they were beaten off and left 8,000 dead between the lines. They also failed in a series of attacks launched in the early part of November against the French in Champagne, despite a temporary success at Tahure, which changed hands several times. All through December there was a continuous artillery duel along the western front, but the year ends with the deadlock unbroken.

WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

At the outbreak of the war the German plan on the eastern front was based on the belief that the Czar's forces would strike straight for Cracow, the gateway to Berlin and Vienna. This was what the Germans wanted; for if the Russians had thrown all their forces into the Polish salient Germany could have attacked their northern flank from East Prussia and Austria their southern flank from Galicia, cutting the Russian lines of communication and literally "bagging" the Czar's first-line armies. So, in order to attract this hoped-for Russian offensive, a few German divisions were thrown into Poland; but Grand Duke Nicholas was not to be caught in any such trap. Disregarding the demonstration in Poland, the Russian commander struck simultaneously at the Germans in East Prussia and at the Austrians in Galicia. Despite the defeat of the Russians at Tannenberg by von Hindenburg with forces transported in all haste from the western front, and which broke down the Russian offensive in East Prussia and threw General Rennenkampf back behind the Kovno-Grodno forts, the Czar's forces continued to advance in Galicia against the Austrians, whom they defeated at Rawa Ruska on September 3. Then they took Lemberg, won a battle near Lublin, and on September 22 took Jaroslaw and invested the great fortress of Przemysl. With the Russians west of the San and the Austrian right wing flanked by hordes of Cossacks who were raiding well into the plains, and with the Carpathian passes falling into the hands of the invaders, Austria called upon Germany for immediate aid. Von Hindenburg was sent to the rescue. With four German army corps taken from East Prussia—thus making possible the Russian success at Augustowo on October 2—and other reinforcements drawn from the western front, the German general, instead of trying to stem the invasion of Hungary, struck straight at Warsaw and the Ivangorod fortress. This counter offensive was highly successful. With their right flank in great danger, the Russians had no alternative but to take their army back across the San. The Austrians followed, and drove the invaders from Hungary and the Carpathians, after raising the siege of Przemysl. The German advance in Poland was pressed, and von Hindenburg's cavalry screen was within seven miles of Warsaw when the Russians, gathering all their available cavalry forces, hurled a body of more than 100,000 horsemen upon the advancing foe. This bent back the German left wing and compelled a hasty retreat to the frontier. This German reverse had serious consequences for the Austrians, against whom the Russians concentrated an enormous force, and the second invasion of Galicia began. The Austrians were routed at Jaroslaw on November 5 and their army cut in two, one half being forced back into the snow-laden Carpathian passes, the other driven toward the Cracow defences, the outer line of which was penetrated by the Russians on November 7. The Russians were also following up their victory over the Germans, who kept on retreating into Silesia and successfully drawing into the Polish bag great masses of the Czar's troops, who believed that

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they were pursuing the main German army. But although the Russians had advanced far into Southern Poland the Germans were unable to carry out their original plan, because they no longer had the men in East Prussia to cut the Russian communications by an attack on the north flank, and on the south flank the Austrian base of operations was in the hands of the Russians. But just when the Russians in pursuit of the retreating Germans had taken Ploeken, in Germany, to the southeast of Posen, the Kaiser gathered his main eastern army at Thorn. On November 12 these forces, under General Mackensen, were suddenly launched forward, and had no difficulty in overwhelming the much smaller Russian forces which were guarding the flank of the Russian advance on Silesia. In ten days, by forced marches, Mackensen had reached Bresiny, some fifteen miles east of Lodz, where he narrowly escaped disaster; for the Russians, hurrying up from all sides, nearly cut off more than 100,000 of his advance guard. But the Germans, by a magnificent feat of arms, cut their way through, although there is little doubt that they would have been annihilated had it not been for Rennenkampf's delay in coming up. This, added to his defeat at Tannenberg, cost him his command. By this time the main German army had come up, and on December 6 it took Lodz and advanced northward to Lowitz, forcing the Russians to give up their offensive in the Cracow district. Again the Germans thrust at Warsaw, but the Russians took up positions on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers, where they made a great stand. The Russian line had been drawn back in the south to prepared positions behind the Nida and Dunajec Rivers and extending right up to their northern army. There the German advance was checked early in January, and a deadlock ensued which lasted till July. The Germans could make no headway in Poland, but Mackensen's drive had so far relieved the pressure in Galicia that Austria attempted a fresh offensive movement against the weakened Russian lines. Reinforced with some German troops, and supported by a sortie of 100,000 men from Przemysl, they came through the passes; but their movements were slow and the Russians had time to concentrate new armies which at Tarnow, on December 25, smashed the Austrians completely, establishing themselves on the Tarnow line, overran Bukowina, and seized the Carpathian passes, which they held until driven out by Mackensen in May and June. In February, Germany succeeded in dealing a great counter blow, the effect of which undoubtedly influenced the subsequent course of events on the eastern front. The Russians had been gradually gaining ground again in East Prussia, where heavy snowfalls had made anything like rapid movements of large bodies of troops appear out of the question. But they were suddenly attacked on both flanks. Von Hindenburg caught them again in the region of the Mazurian Lakes, crushed in their right wing at Gumbinnen and their left at Lyck, and then, converging on their centre, virtually destroyed the Russian East Prussian army on February 22, taking more than 100,000 prisoners and nearly all of their guns, ammunition and equipment. The way for the German advance into Courland was clear. The Russians were also running very short of ammunition and opposed but weak resistance to a German drive toward Osowiec, the great fortress of North Poland, in which the invaders captured Pryzasnyz and threatened Nowogeorgiewsk. The Austrians also took heart from the Russian reverse and began to drive them out of Bukowina, but once again the tide turned in the Czar's favor with the surrender of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl on March 22. Besides capturing 120,000 prisoners and vast stores of war material this released a Russian force of more than a quarter of a million men, all of whom were rushed into the Carpathians to beat back the Austrians who were attempting to turn their left wing in Bukowina, and penetrated more than twenty miles into Hungary after taking most of the important Carpathian passes. Again Austria was in sore straits, and again she appealed to the Kaiser for help. Mackensen was sent to the rescue with large forces drawn from von Hindenburg's armies, thus again reducing operations in the north to a deadlock. Enormous forces of heavy artillery were transported from the western front, and the combined German and Austrian forces began a great counter offensive against the advancing Russians. After a terrible artillery bombardment of the Russian positions the drive was launched which drove Russia entirely out of Galicia and really sealed the fate of Warsaw. The Dunajec line was pierced early in May, and, overwhelming all resistance, the Germans, on a front sixty miles wide, swept on toward Jaroslau and Przemysl, which latter fortress they retook on June 3. On they went, breaking through the third Russian line of defence from Rawa Ruska to Grodek and the Dneister, and, taking Lemberg on June 24, they cleared the Russians out of all their hard won positions. But although the Russian armies were driven back they were not destroyed, and the German victory was won solely by an overwhelming superiority in guns and ammunition. Archangel had been closed all the Winter, the trans-Siberian railroad blocked in many places, and despite all the efforts of the allies, especially Japan, to supply them, the Czar's forces were helpless for lack of cannon and shells and quick-firing guns and ammunition, without which her inexhaustible supply of men availed nothing. However, a few weeks earlier, the Germans had effected an entrance into Courland, and forces under von Buelow had actually landed in Northern Russia and, moving south from the Gulf of Riga, had effected a junction with von Hindenburg's army before Warsaw. Simultaneously, Mackensen, turning north from his Galician campaign, had forced the Russians back beyond the Lublin line and was almost in contact with the right wing of the forces attacking Warsaw. The Austrian forces, reinforced by German artillery, continued the line along the Bug and the Dneister. In this manner it was virtually impossible for the Russians to outflank their opponents without first breaking their lines, and the lack of ammunition made any kind of offensive impossible. With the Czar's forces on the defensive, the Germans began to close in on Warsaw from all sides. Pultusk fell to the Teutons on July 25, and five days later the Russians began the evacuation of Warsaw, retreating toward a prepared line from Kovno through Grodno and south to Brest-Litovsk. Choim, an important fortress southeast of Ivangorod, was the next Russian stronghold to fall, and on August 6 Wasaw, the capital of Poland, was occupied by Bavarian troops under Prince Leopold. The victorious German campaign was completed by the fall of Ivangorod, Serock, Praga, Lomza and Siedlce, and finally, on August 19, Kovno, one of the greatest of Russian fortresses, was taken. Then Nowogeorgiewsk and Osowiec fell, and the Germans began to close in on Brest-Litovsk, which surrendered on August 27. At the same time, renewing their drive to free Austria, the Teutons smashed the Russian line in Galicia, crossing the Zlota-Lipa River, and then began an advance along their entire 500-mile front, capturing Lipek and Grodno and advancing on their left toward Riga. Still maintaining their progress, the Germans captured Vilna and threatened Dwinsk; but then the Kaiser's offensive in the east weakened owing to the withdrawal of five army corps sent to resist the French drive in Champagne, and this enabled the Russians to make some gains in Galicia, hold back the invaders in the Smorgon district, and stop the German advance on Dwinsk early in October, despite the fact that von Hindenburg had succeeded in crossing the Viliya, east of Vilna, and that Austro-German forces had forced back the Russians in Galicia to the eastern bank of the Styr. On October 21 the Russians reoccupied Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, and took the offensive at Mitau and before Dwinsk, and by November 1 had forced the German army attacking Riga to retreat over the Misa. The Winter has since made active operations increasingly difficult on the

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eastern front, but although the Russians have been very sorely tried by a long succession of serious reverses they have managed to keep their armies intact. The German gains have been gains of territory, of less strategic value than would have been the annihilation of any of the Russian armies, not one of which has been destroyed. Nevertheless, the political effect of the German victories has been very great, especially in the Balkans. The Czar is now raising large numbers of fresh troops to fill his ranks, and gathering vast supplies of arms and ammunition to enable him to retake the offensive in the Spring with an army which, it is asserted, will exceed six million men.

THE NAVAL WAR.

In July, 1914, just before the war, the grand fleet of England, the most powerful naval force ever assembled, was passed in review by King George at Spithead. Two hundred and sixteen ships were in the line, and there can be little doubt that this imposing demonstration of England's naval strength at a time when portents of a European conflict were visible on every hand was intended to discourage any warlike plans other nations might entertain. Thanks to the foresight of Prince Louis of Battenberg, this grand fleet was never demobilized, and when war came it found England's men-of-war cleared for action and at their appointed battle stations in the North Sea and the British Channel. From the first day of the war the great German navy, on which the Kaiser lavished so many millions and so much care, has been virtually bottled up with in the Kiel Canal and behind the mine fields of Heligoland and the guns of Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, to all intents and purposes as useless for the protection of German shipping or for any offensive action against the allies as if it were at the bottom of the ocean. The British fleet, which at first was stationed in the North Sea, is now riding at anchor in British roadsteads, ready at any minute to sally forth, should the enemy venture out, prepared instantly to respond to the signal of any one of the 2,000 armed patrol boats, yachts, trawlers and fishing vessels which unceasingly guard the coasts of the British Isles. Swift destroyers, torpedo boats, gunboats and submarines dash hither and thither in the Irish Sea and the British Channel, but for months their active operations have been limited to the sinking or capture of German submarines. The absence of any great sea fight has been one of the surprising features of the war. Not a single battleship has been engaged at sea, and the only two actions that merit to rank as naval battles were fought off the coast of South America. These, with two naval skirmishes in the North Sea, really constitute almost the sum total of sea fighting. Three weeks after the outbreak of the war, on August 24, Admiral Beatty, with a British squadron, made a spectacular raid on the German warships in the Bight of Heligoland. The British claim to have sunk at least two cruisers and two destroyers; the Germans maintain that their losses were only half as great. But on November 1 Admiral Cradock, in command of a British squadron in the Pacific, was surprised by a superior German force off Coronel, Chile, and his flagship, the Monmouth, was sunk, as well as the Good Hope, with all hands. The cruiser Glasgow escaped, badly damaged. The victorious German fleet was in turn destroyed by a British squadron which met them at the Falkland Islands on December 8, and sank Admiral von Snee's flagship, the Scharnhorst, as well as the Gneisenau, the Leipzig and the Nuremberg. Only the Dresden escaped and made her way to San Juan Fernandez Island, where she was found on March 22 by the Glasgow and the Kent and sunk in the territorial waters of Chile, an act for which England offered a full apology to the South American republic. Meanwhile, following raids on the English coast, in which German warships had bombarded defenceless towns, killing many noncombatants as at Scarborough, a British battle cruiser squadron intercepted other German ships engaged on a similar errand, and on January 24 the Bluecher, a powerful armored cruiser, was sunk and several other German warships were damaged. In this engagement the Germans claimed to have destroyed the British battle cruiser Tiger, but this vessel, although badly damaged, reached its home port. There have been a number of naval skirmishes in the Baltic, in the Mediterranean, where at the beginning of the war the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau bombarded the coast of Algeria before making good their escape into the Dardanelles, and the French sank the German ship Panther. In the Adriatic French and Italian warships have been engaged with Austrian vessels. But submarine warfare has perhaps been the most important phase of naval activity; in any case, it has been the most spectacular. At the outbreak of the war the submarine was an unknown quantity, but in the last fifteen months it has more than justified all the wonderful things that had been claimed for it and has profoundly changed naval tactics. When the British fleet, at the beginning of hostilities, was patrolling the North Sea and the British Channel, the German submarines accounted for a number of ships. On September 6 the cruiser Pathfinder was sunk, and two weeks later the U-9, one of the smallest undersea boats, sank three big English men-of-war, the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue. The Hawke, another British cruiser, was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea on October 16, and on the 1st of January the battleship Formidable, which had just left the mouth of the Thames and gone to take up its position in the British Channel, was torpedoed in the dead of night. A submarine actually penetrated the Downs and sank the British gunboat Niger, and the Bulwark, which was blown up in the Medway on November 26, is believed by many to have been torpedoed, though officially its loss is attributed to the explosion of ammunition which was being placed on board. The submarines have also been active in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean and near Eastern waters, but their use was confined to attacks on hostile warships until Germany attempted to carry out a "submarine blockade" of Great Britain in retaliation for the food blockade of Germany that had been established by England and France. On January 31 von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, began his attempt to starve England by sinking merchantmen and cargo carriers, three of which were torpedoed and sunk without warning by German submarines in the Irish Sea. This policy was continued till, on Febuary 5, an announcement came from Berlin that after February 18 Germany would consider all the waters about the British Isles as a war zone and would destroy all enemy ships found there; at the same time warning was given to all neutral vessels to avoid these waters. This elicited a note from President Wilson warning Germany that she would be held to "a strict accountability" if American vessels were attacked or American lives lost. On February 18 Germany, despite the protests of neutrals, began sinking unarmed merchantmen in the so-called war zone, and in pursuance of this policy the steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to Liverpool, was sunk without warning on May 8 by a German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, with the loss of the lives of 1,150 non-combatants, many of whom were women and children. The death list included 114 Americans. This precipitated a crisis with the United States which has not yet passed. After the sinking of the Arabic, however, Germany stated that passenger ships would not be sunk without warning. Under this form of warfare Germany sunk more than 300 vessels belonging to the allies, with a loss of at least 2,000 lives and a property damage which has been variously assessed at between $25,000,000 and $60,000,000. However, within six months of Germany's submarine warfare the British navy has found means to counteract the new peril. It is known that airships, torpedo boats and fast destroyers have been used with great effect and that many submarines have been caught in nets and destroyed, but the British Government has refused to make public any details or to give out any information in connection

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with the capture or destruction of undersea craft. It is known that at the outbreak of the war Germany had about thirty-five submarines, and it is believed that for the first six months she was launching new ones at the rate of one a week, increasing this output as the war progressed. This would give her a total of some 120 submarines since the war started. Of these it is currently reported that some four-score have either been captured or destroyed by the British navy. German submarines have penetrated the Straits of Gibraltar and have sunk vessels in the Adriatic; they have been active in the Baltic, and are even reported to have attacked cargo ships in the White Sea; but of late submarines have been much less active, partly because the heavy weather experienced in European waters for the past two months has been unfavorable to their operation, partly because the number accounted for by the British fleet has greatly lessened the number of officers and men available for this particular service. England is believed to have about 100 submarines and France at least fifty, but they have been employed exclusively as weapons of attack on enemy battleships, and on July 2 the Pommern, a powerful German ship of the line, was torpedoed in the Baltic, and six months later the Turkish battleship Massudieh was sunk in the Dardanelles. Apart from the exploits of the submarines, one of the most spectacular features of the naval warfare was the brief but active careers of the German sea raiders which preyed upon British and allied commerce in the Atlantic and Pacific in the early days of the war. The Emden was the most famous, and she was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney; the Karlsruhe ran ashore in the Carribean and was blown up by her crew, and the others that were not destroyed took refuge in American ports.

GERMANY LOSES HER COLONIAL EMPIRE.

When the Kaiser declared war, on August 1, 1914, Germany had a colonial empire more than one-third the size of the United States, covering 1,134,240 square miles in Africa, Asia and the Islands of the Pacific, with a total population well in excess of 15,000,000. All of this, with the exception of a portion of her East African possessions, has been stripped from her, and everywhere in German West Africa, in German East Africa, in Kamerun, in Togoland, in the Province of Kiaochow in China and in the Pacific, German forces have been cut off from the rest of the world and forced to surrender. By far the strongest and most important German colony was in Southwest Africa, where some 12,000 regular German troops were stationed, besides which there were some 7,000 or 8,000 reservists who had been given land to colonize and settle there. The military strength of this colony and its proximity to the British Union of South Africa made it a matter of great importance that it should be at once subdued, and at the very beginning of the war orders were issued to the Union of South Africa to organize an expedition and invade the German colony. But for many years German agents had been active in British South Africa keeping alive whatever resentment remained against the English as the result of the Boer War. These intrigues were so far successful that when the order to attack the German colony was given, General Beyers, commander of the British South African forces, resigned, and with General de Wet, the famous Boer leader, started a revolt against the British. General Botha, who was Premier of the Union of South Africa, thereupon took the command of the British forces and stamped out the rebellion. Beyers was killed and de Wet captured and sentenced to only six years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. Then General Botha led his forces against the Germans and, after a brilliant campaign, conquered the colony, the last German force surrendering to him unconditionally on July 8. Kamerun was also taken possession of by English and French forces about the same time, after considerable fighting which at the outset almost ended in the repulse of an English force, the native soldiers getting out of hand in the face of the German machine-gun fire and retreating with a loss of nearly half their effectives. But this setback was retrieved, and in the Spring the British renewed their advance and finally took possession of the colony on June 29. Togoland offered virtually no resistance, falling to a force from the British Colony of the Gold Coast within two weeks of the declaration of war. The capture of the German settlement in Asia, with its strong fortress of Tsingtau, was achieved by the Japanese troops supported by some detachments of England's Indian army.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Japan entered the war as an ally of England after having, on August 16, addressed an ultimatum to Germany demanding the immediate withdrawal of all German warships in Japanese and Chinese waters or their disarmament and internment and the evacuation within thirty days of the Province of Kiaochow, the principal port of which, Tsingtau, had been strongly fortified by the Kaiser and formed the nucleus of the dominions that Germany sought to acquire in Asia. The Province of Kiaochow was held by Germany under a ninety-nine years' lease which Berlin had forced China to grant in 1897 as an indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries. Germany had strongly fortified the position with a chain of eight forts, the three most important of which were named Bismarck, Moltke and Itlis. No answer was sent by Berlin to the Japanese ultimatum, and so, on August 22, Japan announced that she was perpared to carry out the terms of her offensive and defensive alliance with England, and on the following day she declared war on Germany, which had at that time a force of about 8,000 men in Tsingtau. Against these the Mikado sent 24,000 well-equipped first-line troops. They were soon joined by detachments of England's Indian army, and the combined forces set about to reduce the Kaiser's Asiatic stronghold. An Anglo-Japanese fleet bombarded the forts on August 24 and 25, but the allied commanders decided that the harbor defences were too strong to be reduced by a sea attack and that it would be necessary to attack the fortress by land. On September 18 the Japanese made their first onslaught, and twelve days later they were in possession of the outer works and had seized two of the smaller forts. By this time some 40,000 Japanese troops had been brought up, but the German garrison held out with great gallantry in the face of a continuous bombardment from sea, land and sky. It was not till November 6 that the defenders succumbed to a combined sea and land attack. The stronghold finally surrendered unconditionally on November 10, its defenders, with their arms and ammunition and five transports, two gunboats and a destroyer falling into the hands of the allies. Before the fall of Tsingtau, China had protested against an alleged violation of her neutrality by Japan, and had made it known that she expected the provinces to be turned back to her in accordance with an implied promise made by the Japanese at the outbreak of the war, but there was a strong popular movement in Japan in favor of retaining the conquered territory, and formal announcement was made on November 7 by Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, that England and Japan would occupy the Province of Kiaochow jointly until the end of the war, when a decision would be taken as to its final disposition. As a matter of fact, the port of Tsingtau has continued to be administered by Japanese officials. But the reduction of the Kaiser's Asiatic stronghold has not by any means been the limit of the services Japan has rendered to the allies during the war. From the very first all her factories have been working at full blast, turning out arms and ammunition, most of which was shipped to Russia, and when the situation on the eastern front in Europe became critical the Japanese went to the length of dismantling their own forts and shipped every available gun over the trans-Siberian railroad. In addition to this, numbers of Japanese engineers and railroad men and traffic experts have been

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working to relieve the congestion on the trans-Siberian railroad so as to be able to keep Russian communications with the Pacific at the highest possible degree of efficiency. Further, virtually all of Japan's army is kept in a state of readiness in case any emergency might arise in Asia.

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

Turkey's entrance into the war on the side of Germany may be directly traced to the activities of the Kaiser himself, as for a quarter of a century he had lost no opportunity of establishing cordial relations with the Sublime Porte. His first visit to Constantinople was in 1889, after his sister's marriage in Athens. In 1898 he returned, and in a series of personal conferences with Abdul Hamid, who had incurred the enmity of all Christian Europe by the Armenian massacres, he laid the basis for the extension of German influence in the East. When the war broke out, Turkey had two fine battleships building in British shipyards, and these England seized despite the Sultan's protest. While relations between England and the Sublime Porte were strained over this incident, two German cruisers, the Breslau and the Goeben, managed to elude the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean and make their way to the Dardanelles. Germany forthwith turned both of these vessels over to Turkey under pretext of a sale. This led to a protest by the allies, who demanded that all the German officers and men of the two boats should either be sent out of Turkey or interned for the duration of the war. This request was refused, and on October 29 two cruisers flying the Turkish flag sank a Russian gunboat in the Black Sea and fired upon a French steamship, two of whose passengers were killed by shell fire. This act of war was followed, on November 31, by the bombardment of Theodosia and Novorissich by a Turkish fleet under the command of the German Admiral von Souchon, who flew his flag from the Goeben. Two days later the Ambassadors of the allies demanded their passports and left Constantinople, and on November 5 the allies declared war on Turkey. Russia at once threw a strong force over the Caucasian frontier in an effort to take Erzerum and bring about a revolt of the Armenians against Turkey. On November 16, at the request of the Kaiser, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedans at Constantinople, proclaimed a holy war, but the only effect of this was to bring about a repudiation of the Sultan by the Mohammedan leaders in India, Egypt and North Africa. There were some naval engagements of minor importance in the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish warships, and an Anglo-French fleet made a hostile demonstration before the Dardanelles, the entrance to which they bombarded. The Turks at first fell back before the Russian forces in Armenia, but in the early part of November they inflicted a severe defeat and drove the Czar's troops over the frontier, pushing a strong counter offensive in the direction of Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus; but the Turks were in turn beaten by the Russians, who had brought up strong reinforcements and annihilated one of the Sultan's army corps at Ardahan in the early part of January. The Turks took revenge by a wholesale slaughter of Armenians. Fighting has continued in this region, extending over a long strip of territory running through Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia and the northern part of Persia as far as Tabriz, but although the losses have been heavy and many non-combatants have been put to the sword, no decisive advantage has been gained by either side. England also struck at Turkey by sending an expedition from India, which started from the Persian Gulf and, advancing north through the valley of the Tigris, carried the war into the Garden of Eden and menaced Mesopotamia. This also hit at Germany's great Asiatic enterprise, the Bagdad railroad. This British expedition met with continual success, and was within a few miles of Bagdad when, at the end of November, they suffered a reverse at the hands of an overwhelming force of Turks. The British advance guard had been lured by Arabs, who pretended a great hatred of the Turks, as far as Ctesiphon, just south of Bagdad, but when they saw the British outnumbered they fell upon their flanks, and after severe losses the Anglo-Indian expedition was forced to fall back nearly a hundred miles to Kut-el-Amara. Egypt also was brought into the zone of active military operations by a spirited Turkish attack on the Suez Canal late in January and in early February. Led by German officers, large bodies of Turkish troops had been gathered in Palestine, and advanced over the Arabian desert; but on February 4 they were severely defeated by Anglo-Egyptian and Australian troops, and since then no attempt has been made on Egypt, although it is, in a way, the keystone of the British Empire. Far more important than any other operations, however, has been the attempt of England and France to force the passage of the Dardanelles, so as to take much needed supplies of arms and ammunition to Russia and in turn enable her to export the enormous stocks of wheat which have piled up at her Black Sea ports. Despite the misgivings of Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, and of high French military authorities, a combined English and French fleet attempted to force the passage of the Dardanelles, battering at the Turkish forts from February 21 to March 18, when they attempted to force the Narrows, but were repulsed, with the loss of the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and the French battleships Bouvet and Gaulois, in addition to serious injury to a number of other warships engaged. A joint land and sea expedition was sent to accomplish what the fleets had failed to achieve. On April 25, in the face of incredible obstacles, 80,000 men were successfully landed. The Turks had laid barbed wire entanglements even under the surface of the water near shore, they had the exact range of every possible landing place, and an army of more than 100,000 men officered by Germans. The most desperate fighting has been going on there since the beginning of May. The allies have employed British and French regulars—the famous Foreign Legion of France, British colonials from Australia and New Zealand, and troops from Egypt, the Soudan and North Africa—but they have not yet succeeded in capturing the summits of the hills that command the Narrows and the great Turkish forts. The land forces have had the constant support of British and French fleets, which have engaged the defences at close range. On May 11 the British battleship Goliath was sunk, and two weeks later a German submarine made its way through the straits of Gibraltar, succeeded in torpedoing the British battleship Triumph and the Majestic and Agamemnon. British submarines also distinguished themselves, and several passed through the Narrows and sank a number of Turkish transports, causing a great shortage of ammunition among the defenders. Turkish troops are also reported to have taken part in the recent fighting in the Balkans, having made a junction with the Bulgarian forces.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the war has taken place on the Austro-Italian front, where close range artillery battles and desperate hand-to-hand fighting in mountain passes have entailed enormous loss of life. Italy entered the war on May 23, but for nearly six weeks her operations were mostly strategic movements of troops designed to prevent the Austrians from invading Lombardy. Until she had made certain that the defences of her frontier were reasonably safe from attack, Italy could not take the offensive. Then she had to concentrate large forces on the plains of Venetia to support attacks which were launched against the Trentino-Tyrol fortifications, so as to keep the Austrian garrisons bottled up there while the main offensive was directed against the Isonzo front. Austria made no attempt to defend the west bank of the Isonzo, but withdrew her forces immediately to the eastern bank of the river. On May 25, two days after the declaration of war, the Italians crossed the frontier and established themselves on the highways leading to Tolmino and Goeritz, which was the main Italian objective,

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Then they struck at the Drave Valley and Istria, which offer a more promising road into Austria than the main range of the Tyrolean Alps that lead directly to Vienna. The obstacle offered by the Julian Alps was far less formidable, and the advance toward Trieste was pushed, despite the excellent fortifications that the Austrians had established on the other side of the Isonzo River. By the beginning of June the Italian forces had found a weak spot in the Austrian defences and had taken Monte Nero by assault. This height commands several important passes and is in the rear of the Isonzo line. This success enabled the Italians to throw their right wing forward on the coast and capture Montalcone, one of Austria's naval stations on the Adriatic, with its big shipyards and docks. Already the Italians were in sight of Trieste, and their next success was the capture of Gradisca, on June 10, which permitted them to concentrate all their forces at this portion of the front for an attack on Goeritz, the main Austrian stronghold of the Isonzo line. A spirited attack by the Italians cut the Austrian line near Plava, and, with the aid of forces from Monte Nero, Tolmino was invested and its surrender forced early in July. Goeritz then became the target for which the Italian forces aimed, but its magnificent natural defences and elaborate intrenchments rendered it almost impregnable. Italy attacked on a threefold plan. She bombarded the approaches of the fortress, and reduced Podgora and the Monte Sabino, within less than four miles of Goeritz; she struck out from Plava with an infantry movement designed to envelop the fortress, and lastly she launched a general attack, preceded by the concentrated fire of hundreds of pieces of heavy artillery, followed by an infantry attack on the western edge of the Plateau of Carso, which lies immediately southeast of Goeritz and extends almost to the outskirts of Trieste. Fighting of the most desperate character ensued all along this front, and although at the beginning of December it seemed that Goeritz must finally fall, and that the Italian forces would be able to advance to cut off and capture Trieste, the Austrians have managed to prevent the actual capture of the city.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

On Friday, August 13, news reached London that an Austro-German army of more than 300,000 men was massing at a point on the Serbian frontier, and it was asserted that the Kaiser was about to strike a blow at Serbia in order to improve Teuton prospects in the Balkans, where Roumania and Greece had been reported as waiting a favorable opportunity to join the allies. The great German victories in Russia, following the fall of Warsaw, had, however, caused the Balkan kingdoms to waver, and Bulgaria was said to have strong pro-German leanings. On August 16 the Austro-German army crossed the frontier and began a bombardment of Belgrade. This led to a crisis in the Greek Parliament, where the Venizelos party caused the downfall of the Cabinet, which supported the King's attitude of strict neutrality which he had promised his consort, who is the sister of the Kaiser, that he would maintain. On August 21 Serbia made it known that in accordance with the advice of the allies she was willing to grant the demands of Bulgaria for the return of territory taken in the last Balkan War, and for a time it seemed that Bulgaria would enter the war on the side of the allies. However, on September 19, inspired articles appeared in the German papers saying that Bulgaria would be won over to the central empires and that Germany would establish an unbroken line of armies from the Baltic to the Bosporus. Serbia was to be crushed as Belgium had been. On September 23 Bulgaria mobilized her forces, and two days later Greece took a similar step. German officers made their appearance in Sofia in uniform and began to take over command of the Bulgarian army. This led Russia, on October 4, to send an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding the expulsion of the Germans from Bulgarian army commands within twenty-four hours, but King Ferdinand sent no reply. The next day, on the invitation of Premier Venizelos, the allies began landing troops at Salonica to go to the assistance of Serbia. Immediately the King of Greece dismissed Venizelos and protested to the allies against the landing of troops on Greek territory. Bulgaria sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding compliance with her Macedonian pretension within twenty-four hours, and at the same time 400,000 Austro-German troops began pouring into Serbia from the north. They were momentarily checked, and a portion of their advance guard was annihilated before Belgrade by a spirited Serbian attack. On the 10th of October Belgrade was occupied by the invaders, and on October 13 three Bulgarian armies invaded Serbia. This led Great Britain to declare war on Bulgaria, and the landing of allied forces at Salonica was continued at the rate of 12,000 to 14,000 a day; but, despite all their efforts, they were too late to save Serbia, which was rapidly overrun by the invaders. On October 20 Italy declared war on Bulgaria, thus further reducing the possibility of maintaining the existing "peace" status with Germany. The situation in the Balkans was becoming a serious menace to the allies, and England offered to cede Cyprus to Greece if that country would fulfil its treaty obligations to defend Serbia, but this offer was rejected on October 23. The allied fleets which had been supporting the land operations at the Dardanelles bombarded the Bulgarian coast from the Aegean Sea. Some relief was afforded to the situation by the French effecting a junction with the Serbian forces and taking Strumitza, but on October 27 Lord Lansdowne announced in the House of Commons that Serbia could not hold out much longer, and on the following day the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies joined their forces and the Kaiser had made good his boast that his line would stretch unbroken from the Baltic to the Bosporus. Serbia was overrun, nearly its entire army being destroyed or taken prisoners, and the allied forces on the spot by the middle of December did not exceed 150,000, and were outnumbered at least four to one by the Austro-German-Bulgarian contingents. Italy, however, is believed to have landed a large force in Albania, and the Czar is striking at Bulgaria from the east; but these movements are hidden behind a veil of strict censorship. If the combined Anglo-French-Russian and Italian forces succeed in cutting the Kaiser's extended line, Constantinople will fall and the iron ring around Germany will be closed tighter than ever. If the Kaiser resists their efforts, on the other hand, he will be able to throw perhaps a million men, including the German-officered Turkish armies, against Egypt, the very keystone of the British Empire.

THE BUTCHER'S BILL.

Experience has shown that nations organised on a military basis and resorting to conscription can place in the field a total fighting force—including active armies and reserves of all kinds—equal to one-tenth of the total population. As each year the number of males attaining a fighting age is approximately 2 per cent. of the population, it is not an exaggeration to say that in the case of nations such as Germany and France their total available fighting forces are equal to 12 per cent. of what their population was when the war broke out, less the losses so far incurred. This percentage, however, is too high in the case of some of the other nations at war, and in the following table an effort is made to arrive at the actual

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THE GREAT WAR—*Continued.*

number of men available on both sides in the great war:

	Population.	Basis.	Man-Power.
Germany	65,000,000	12%	7,800,000
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000	10%	5,000,000
Turkey	20,000,000	8%	1,600,000
Bulgaria	5,000,000	8%	400,000
Total man-power of Kaiser's forces.			14,800,000
France	40,000,000	12%	4,800,000
Russia	165,000,000	8%	13,200,000
England	45,000,000	10%	4,500,000
Canada-Australia	13,000,000	6%	750,000
Italy	35,000,000	10%	3,500,000
Belgium	7,500,000	....	250,000
Serbia	5,000,000	....	250,000
Montenegro	500,000	....	50,000
Japan	50,000,000	....	1,000,000
Total man-power of the allies			28,300,000

Thus the total man-power of the combatants exceeds 40,000,000, with the allies almost twice as powerful as the central empires. But great as has been the theatre of the war, it has not been possible for any one of the powers to use all of their men in the field. Space, transportation, supplies, equipment and officers have been alike lacking for the handling of such vast numbers of men. Germany has probably never had more than 3,500,000 men in arms at one time, Austria may have had 2,000,000, Turkey about 700,000 and Bulgaria possibly as many as 300,000. This would give a total war footing for the central empires of about 6,500,000 and a reserve of 8,300,000, less losses. Now, actual experience in this war has shown that the losses of armies in the field are about 10 per cent. per month, but that some 40 per cent. of the total casualties finally return to the firing line when medical relief is as prompt as it has been on the western front. This makes the net wastage of armies in the field 6 per cent. per month. Germany's net losses, on the basis of seventeen months' fighting, would therefore be slightly in excess of 100 per cent. of her armies in the field, or 3,500,000 men; Austria's losses have certainly been heavier in proportion on account of the large number of prisoners taken by the Russians and the heavy losses on the Italian front, but they probably do not exceed 2,500,000; Turkey's losses for fourteen months' fighting would be a little less than 500,000, and it is known that in the last two months the Bulgarians have lost more than 50,000. On the 1st of January, therefore, Germany, with a field army of 3,500,000 men, will have 800,000 men in reserve; Austria, with a field army of 2,000,000, will have about 500,000 in reserve; Turkey, with a field army of 700,000, will have 400,000 in reserve, and Bulgaria, with forces of 300,000, will not have more than 50,000 to fall back upon. This places the total man-power of the Kaiser's forces, counting Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, on the 1st of January, 1916, at an actual fighting force of 6,500,000 men, with 1,750,000 in reserve. If we apply the same calculations to the allies, leaving Japan out of consideration, we know that France has never had more than 2,000,000 in the field at any one time, Russia probably never had more than 2,500,000, England has but recently brought her field forces up to 1,000,000, and Italy is maintaining hers at about the same figure, making due allowance for troops that she may have landed within the past two weeks in the Balkans. Belgium had 250,000 under arms at the outset, as did Serbia. The total field armies of the allies have probably never at any one time exceeded 6,500,000, which is virtually the same field strength as the central empires; but deducting the casualties, there is an overwhelming surplus of reserves on the side of the allies. France must have lost at least 2,000,000 men to date, England's casualties are known to be 600,000, and Russia's have been much higher in proportion than those of the other nations, but they have not exceeded 4,000,000. Italy is credibly reported to have lost half a million men, and the Belgian and Serbian armies have been all but wiped out. The total losses of the allies have certainly not been inferior to 7,500,000. On this basis France, on the 1st of January, with a field army of 2,000,000 men, will have 800,000 in reserve, the same number as Germany. England, with 1,000,000 in the field, will have nearly 3,500,000 in reserve; Russia, if she maintains her army at a 2,500,000 strength, will still have 6,800,000 in reserve, and Italy, with 1,000,000 in the field, will have 2,000,000 in reserve. This will give the allies a total field force of about 6,500,000, with more than 13,000,000 men in reserve. With the actual fighting forces in the field approximately equal—that is, allowing 6,500,000 for the central empires and Turkey and Bulgaria, and 6,500,000 for the allies—the former will have reserves of not more than 1,750,000, as against the latter's 13,000,000. At the present rate of slaughter, with a minimum wastage of 6 per cent. on 6,500,000 men, or nearly 400,000 men a month on each side, the central empires will have used up all of their reserves by the middle of May, 1916. But if England throws another million men into the field, and the Czar carries out the expectations of his allies and raises an army of five or six million men, the Spring of 1916 will find Germany hopelessly outnumbered as well as entirely destitute of reserves.

LEAGUE OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

President—Nathaniel Phillips. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Samuel W. Levine. 82 Second Avenue, New York City.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Deficiencies	$18,913,555.88	$23,045,612.11	$10,028,526.84	$8,155,587.25	$27,080,512.29	$24,028,999.41	$11,399,025.69
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	32,007,049.00	34,158,767.00	37,378,149.85	34,245,356.75	35,172,434.50	37,630,781.37	36,904,799.75
Sundry Civil	117,842,109.36	106,015,198.82	135,241,935.34	102,538,924.40	106,749,532.01	103,080,275.74	122,940,750.79
Support of the Army	101,195,883.34	95,449,567.55	93,374,755.97	90,936,712.98	94,266,145.51	101,019,212.50	101,959,195.87
Naval Service	136,930,199.05	131,410,568.30	126,405,509.24	123,151,538.76	140,718,434.53	144,868,716.61	149,661,864.88
Indian Service	11,854,982.48	9,266,528.00	8,842,136.37	8,920,970.66	9,486,819.67	9,771,902.76	9,325,456.00
Rivers and Harbors	29,190,264.00	49,380,541.50	30,883,419.00	40,559,620.50	51,118,889.00	26,989,000.00	33,982,000.00
Forts and Fortifications	8,170,111.00	5,617,200.00	5,473,707.00	4,036,235.00	5,218,250.00	5,627,700.00	6,060,216.90
Military Academy	2,531,521.33	1,856,249.87	1,163,424.07	1,061,668.26	1,099,734.87	997,899.54	1,069,813.37
Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions	160,908,000.00	155,758,000.00	153,682,000.00	165,146,145.84	180,300,000.00	169,150,000.00	164,100,000.00
Consular & Diplomatic	3,613,861.67	4,116,081.41	3,988,516.41	3,638,047.41	3,730,642.66	4,309,856.66	4,040,446.66
Agricultural Dept	12,995,036.00	13,487,636.00	16,900,016.00	16,648,168.00	17,986,945.00	19,865,832.00	22,971,782.00
District of Columbia	10,699,531.48	10,608,045.99	12,056,786.50	10,675,833.50	11,383,739.00	12,171,457.28	11,859,584.45
Reclamation Fund	.....	20,020,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliefs & Miscellaneous	1,334,571.66	3,544,798.29	1,130,678.81	7,642,359.03	445,197.22	14,985,991.29	2,402,923.34
Totals by session acts (exclusive of Postal act)	648,191,676.26	663,725,794.84	634,549,761.40	617,382,178.34	684,757,276.26	674,497,625.16	678,677,858.70

1916—Estimated permanent annual appropriations, including Sinking Fund requirement, $800,245,065; for the Postal Service, payable from the postal revenues, $333,364,667; for deficiencies in the Postal Service, payable from postal revenues, $880,971; grand totals, including Sinking Fund requirement, $1,114,490,704, less Sinking Fund requirement, $60,723,000; grand totals, exclusive of Sinking Fund requirement, $1,053,767,704.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon, in 1912; and in Nevada and Montana, in 1914. During 1913 the Territorial Legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the State Legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely, for all the offices not created by the State Constitution.

Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Alaska. In Iowa women may vote at all school or municipal elections upon any proposition to vote bonds or increase the tax levies.

Abroad, women have full Parliamentary suffrage in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. They have municipal suffrage on the same terms as men throughout the British Isles and in Sweden, and a certain measure of municipal franchise rights in nine of the provinces of Canada, and in the cities of Belize in British Honduras, Rangoon in Burmah, and Baroda and Bombay in British India. In certain districts of Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Russia women who own property are allowed to cast their votes on various communal matters either in their own persons or through proxies. In Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania, and Switzerland women have no political rights whatever, but are permitted to vote for certain administrative boards—educational, philanthropic, correctional or industrial.

The women who voted in Chicago at the primaries February 24, 1915, showed their party affiliations as follows: For Mayor, 93,965 Democrats, 59,734 Republicans, 824 Progressives, and 227 Socialists, a total of 154,750. This is a larger vote than was polled by the men at the primaries of the last three years. Of the total registered vote of 769,106 in April, 1915, 282,291 were women.

DURING 1915 THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION WAS ACTED UPON AS FOLLOWS:

January 12—The proposed Constitutional Amendment giving nation-wide suffrage to women was rejected in the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 204 to 174.

January 26—The West Virginia Legislature voted by large majorities to submit a woman-suffrage amendment at the 1916 election.

February 1—The New Jersey Assembly passed the resolution proposing an amendment for suffrage by the unanimous vote of the 57 members present.

February 3—The resolution providing for the submission of the question to the electorate of New York went through the Assembly by a unanimous vote.

February 4—The New York Senate unanimously approved the amendment passed by the House.

February 4—The Massachusetts Senate adopted a suffrage measure on its second passage through the Legislature.

February 4—The North Carolina House rejected an amendment.

February 5—The Arkansas House adopted an amendment previously passed in the Senate.

February 9—The resolution to submit to the voters the amendment in Pennsylvania was passed finally in the House by a vote of 130 to 71.

February 12—The Vermont Senate passed without debate a bill extending the franchise to women at town and city elections and for Presidential Electors.

February 12—The Iowa Senate adopted the amendment.

February 16—The Judiciary General Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania voted to postpone consideration of the suffrage resolution.

February 16—The amendment was passed in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 196 to 33.

February 16—By a vote of 24 to 28 the South Dakota Senate rejected the bill previously passed by the House granting women the right to vote on municipal issues and for State and county officers not named in the Constitution as "Constitutional Officers."

February 16—The New Jersey Senate adopted amendment to be submitted to the voters, 17 to 4.

February 18—The Secretary of the State of New York signed the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly submitting the resolution to the voters.

February 20—Limited suffrage for women was approved by the Indiana Senate. The bill was made a party measure by the Democratic majority and was adopted under suspension of the rules within five minutes after it was reported out of committee.

February 23—A favorable committee report to the Delaware House and Senate was made.

March 2—By a vote of 8 to 7 the Pennsylvania Senate Judiciary General Committee reported out the amendment resolution.

March 6—The Governor of Iowa signed the proposed amendment.

March 6—The proposed amendment was defeated in the Texas House by 90 to 32.

March 9—Both Houses of the Delaware Legislature killed separate bills. House voted 22 to 8; Senate 11 to 6.

March 15—The Pennsylvania Senate passed by a vote of 37 to 11 the joint resolution to submit the question to the voters.

March 17—Bill passed Maine Senate.

March 23—Bill failed to pass in the Maine House. The vote in favor was 88 to 59.

March 24—The Rhode Island House, by a vote of 65 to 31, sustained a committee's recommendation that action on a bill granting right to women to vote for Presidential Electors be postponed indefinitely.

March 25—Woman suffrage was killed in the Connecticut House by a unanimous vote.

March 30—Women watchers at the polls during the balloting on the amendment in New Jersey were permitted under the terms of a bill approved by the Governor.

April 8—Bill rejected in Connecticut House, 124 to 106.

April 20—The Lower House of Wisconsin rejected the Bradley resolution to submit the question to a vote of the people.

April 22—The Governor of New Jersey signed the bill providing for a special election on October 19 for the submission of the amendment to the voters.

April 23—The Danish Diet adopted an amendment to the Constitution giving the vote to women and conferring upon them the right of election to the Diet.

April 26—The Lower House of Florida rejected the resolution to submit the question to the voters in 1916.

May 3—The New Jersey Legislature passed a new bill ordering an election on the suffrage amendment and two similar amendments on October 19.

June 5—The Danish Parliament unanimously passed a new Constitution which conferred suffrage on women.

June 19—The King of Denmark signed a bill granting full suffrage to Iceland's women.

July 2—The Wisconsin Senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, refused to reconsider its vote in killing the Grell resolution.

October 11—Women voted for the first time in Norway.

October 19—Woman suffrage was defeated at the special election in New Jersey.

November 2—Woman suffrage was defeated in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is composed of National Woman Suffrage Associations comprising twenty-six nations. Its officers are: President, Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City; Vice-President, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London; Second Vice-President, Annie Furuhjelm, Finland; Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Coit, London; Corresponding Secretaries—First, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.; Second, Rosika Schwimmer, Hungary. Headquarters, 7 Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE—*Continued.*

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are: ——————, President; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill., First Vice-President; Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky., Second Vice-President; Katharine B. Davis, New York, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, New Haven, Ct., Treasurer; Mrs. Helen G. Miller, Columbia, Mo., First Auditor; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago, Ill., Second Auditor. National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has its central office in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Miss Alice H. Chittenden, President; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. John A. Church, Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Secretary, Engineering Societies Building, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Iowa, Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Texas. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial and domestic progress." Pamphlets with information as to the objects of the association may be had from the Secretary.

New York State Woman Suffrage Association, founded at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1869. President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, 294 West Ninety-second Street, New York City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nicolas Shaw Fraser, Geneseo, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Marion May, 215 West 101st Street, New York City; Treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Childs. The number of enrolled members of the association is 1,000,000, assembly district organizations, 150; campaign district Chairmen, 12. Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAN-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO POLITICAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Chairman, Everett P. Wheeler; Treasurer, Louis T. Romaine; Secretary, Franklin Carter, Jr. Headquarters, 27 William Street, New York City.

"This society organized in 1913 for the purpose of showing to legislative committees and the people generally that the giving of political suffrage to women generally would draw their interest and attention from home duties which they alone can discharge, would bring selfish and artful women to the front, attract them by political prizes, and tend to produce freak legislation. We call ourselves the Home Rule party."

MEN'S ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

President, Col. Wm. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; Vice-President, Edward Q. Keasbey, Morristown, N. J.; Secretary, Walter C. Ellis, 25 Edgar Street, East Orange, N. J.; Treasurer, John C. Eisele, 191 Ballantine Parkway, Newark, N. J.

"The purpose in the minds of the men of this organization is to exempt the women of New Jersey from the burden of a political responsibility, which, on investigation, we find a vast majority do not desire. We are not opposed to women. We are for women, and in opposing the entrance of women in politics we know we are representing the interests and wishes of 80 per cent. of the women of this State."

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

Chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street.; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse.

STATE VOTES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

	For.	Against		For.	Against		For.	Against
Mass. (1915)	162,406	295,489	New Jersey (1915)	133,282	184,390	N. Dakota (1914)	40,209	49,348
Nebraska (1914)	90,738	100,842	New York (1915)	544,457	732,770	Penna. (1915)	284,538	337,560

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN OTHER STATES.

	Majority Against.		Majority Against.		Majority Against.
Ohio (1912)	87,455	Michigan (1913)	96,144	Missouri (1914)	140,206
Ohio (1914)	182,905	Wisconsin (1912)	91,478	South Dakota (1914)	11,914
Michigan (1912)	760				

HOW NEW YORK CITY VOTED ON SUFFRAGE, 1915.

	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manh'n.	87,762	118,318	30,556	Brookl'n	84,546	123,230	38,684	Richm'd	5,968	7,447	1,479
Bronx	34,394	41,007	6,613	Queens	21,173	33,213	12,040	Totals	233,843	323,215	89,372

CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. New York Headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

THE Congressional Union supports only the Susan B. Anthony amendment, known in the Sixty-third Congress as the Bristow-Mondell resolution. It is an amendment to the United States Constitution, which demands that:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Executive Committee—Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman; Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.; Miss Elsie Hill, Ct.; Mrs. William Kent, Cal.; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

SANTA CLAUS ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated under the membership laws of the State of New York, March 10, 1914. Founded by John D. Gluck, December 1, 1913, and is the largest institution of its kind in the world. The association is supported by popular subscription and by volunteer labor. Its principal object is the purveying of the Christmas spirit in the homes of the poor. It collects all the letters from the Post-Office each December and sends those deemed worthy direct to donors, of which the association has 30,000. In this manner 36,000 poor children in Greater New York received a visit from Santa Claus in the month of December, 1914. *President*—John D. Gluck. *Senior Vice-President*—Martin H. Glynn. *Secretary*—Lester L. Mayer. Headquarters for the United States, Woolworth Building, New York City.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STAETS.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year.	Age at Death.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	English	Mass	1789	Fed	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Welsh	Va	1797	Rep	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J	1756	English	N. Y	1801	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y	1739	English	N. Y	1805	Rep	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass	1744	English	Mass	1813	Rep	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y	1774	English	N. Y	1817	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C	1782	Scotch-Irish	S. C	1825	Rep	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	Dutch	N. Y	1833	Dem	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky	1780	English	Ky	1837	Dem	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	English	Va	1841	Dem	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa	1792	English	Pa	1845	Dem	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	1800	English	N. Y	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C	1786	English	Ala	1853	Dem	Dallas Co., Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky	1821	Scotch	Ky	1857	Dem	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me	1809	English	Me	1861	Rep	Bangor, Me	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	English	Tenn	1865	Rep	Carter Co., Tenn	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y	1823	English	Ind	1869	Rep	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H	1812	English	Mass	1873	Rep	Washington, D. C	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y	1819	English	N. Y	1877	Rep	Malone, N. Y	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y	1881	Rep	New York City, N.Y.	1886	56
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O	1819	Scotch-Irish	Ind	1885	Dem	Indianapolis, Ind	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt	1824	Scotch	N. Y	1889	Rep			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky	1835	Scotch-Irish	Ill	1893	Dem	Chicago, Ill	1914	79
24	Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J	1844	English	N. J	1897	Rep	Paterson, N. J	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y	1858	Dutch	N. Y	1901	Rep			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Center, O	1852	English	Ind	1905	Rep			
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y	1855	English	N. Y	1909	Rep	Utica, N. Y	1912	57
28	Thomas R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind	1854	English	Ind	1913	Dem			

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C	1757	1837
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va	1732	1794	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md	1752	1839
2, 3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H	1739	1819	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va	1774	1860
3	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C	1742	1804	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn	1773	1840
3, 4	1795-96	Henry Tazewell	Va	1753	1799	23	1834-35	George Poindexter	Miss	1779	1853
4	1796-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H	1732	1803	24	1835-36	John Tyler	Va	1790	1862
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa	1751	1804	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala	1786	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I	1729	1808	26, 27	1841-42	Saml. L. Southard	N. J	1787	1842
5	1797-98	Jacob Read	S. C	1752	1816	27-29	1842-46	W. P. Mangum	N. C	1792	1861
5	1798	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass	1746	1813	29, 30	1846-49	D. R. Atchison	Mo	1807	1886
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y	1750	1810	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala	1786	1853
5	1799	James Ross	Pa	1762	1847	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo	1807	1886
6	1799-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H	1732	1803	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind	1812	1875
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct	1755	1807	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va	1798	1871
6	1800-1801	John E. Howard	Md	1752	1827	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick*	Ala	1802	1869
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct	1754	1832	36-35	1861-64	Solomon Foot	Vt	1802	1866
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga	1754	1807	38	1864-65	Daniel Clark	N. H	1809	1891
7	1802-03	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt	1754	1830	39	1865-67	Lafayette S. Foster	Ct	1806	1880
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
8	1804-05	Jesse Franklin	N. C	1758	1823	41, 42	1869-73	Henry B. Anthony	R. I	1815	1884
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn	1757	1837	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis	1824	1881
9, 10	1805-08	Samuel Smith	Md	1752	1839	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich	1827	1896
10	1808-09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt	1754	1830	46	1879-81	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Ga	1757	1818	47	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Del	1828	1898
11	1809-10	Andrew Gregg	Pa	1755	1835	47	1881-85	David Davis	Ill	1815	1886
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C	1765	1826	48	1885-85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt	1828	
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky	1770	1845	49	1885-87	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	1900
12, 13	1812-13	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga	1772	1834	49-51	1887-91	John J. Ingalls	Kan	1833	1900
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass	1750	1821	52	1891-93	C. F. Manderson	Neb	1837	1911
13-15	1814-18	John Gaillard	S. C	1765	1826	53	1893-95	Isham G. Harris	Tenn	1818	1897
15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va	1775	1842	54-62	1895-1911	William P. Frye	Me	1831	1911
16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C	1765	1826	63	1913	James P. Clarke	Ark	1854	

SPEAKERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind	1799	1850
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct	1740	1809	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass	1809	1894
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa	1750	1801	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga	1815	1868
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J	1760	1824	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky	1800	1859
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass	1746	1813	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass	1816	1894
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C	1757	1837	35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C	1822	1873
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass	1750	1821	36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington	N. J	1796	1862
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa	1823	1907
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C	1776	1857	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind	1823	1885
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky	1777	1852	41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Me	1830	1893
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y	1784	1854	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind	1827	1876
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour	Va	1783	1841	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pa	1828	1890
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky	1777	1852	47	1881-83	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	N. Y	1784	1854	48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1835	1910
20-22	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va	1784	1857	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me	1839	1902
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn	1797	1869	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp	Ga	1845	1896
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk	Tenn	1795	1849	54, 55	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me	1839	1902
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Va	1809	1887	56, 57	1899-1903	David B. Henderson	Ia	1840	1906
27	1841-43	John White	Ky	1805	1845	58-61	1903-11	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill	1836	
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va	1803	1848	62	1911-	Champ Clark	Mo	1850	

*Succeeded Thos. J. Rusk, of Texas, elected March 14, 1857, as President pro tempore.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.*

(Appointed by or subsequent to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md., July, 1912.)

Chairman	Wm. F. McCombs	New York City.
Vice-Chairman	H. S. Cummings	Stamford, Ct.
Secretary	Thomas J. Pence	Washington, D.C.
Treasurer	Rolla Wells	St. Louis, Mo.
Alabama	Wm. D. Jelks	Birmingham.
Alaska	Z. R. Cheney	Juneau.
Arizona	Reese M. Ling	Phœnix.
Arkansas	Vincent Miles	Little Rock.
California	John B. Sanford	Ukiah.
Colorado	John T. Barnett	Denver.
Connecticut	H. S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.	John F. Costello	Washington.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.
Idaho	R. H. Elder	Cœur d'Alene.
Illinois	C. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart	French Lick.
Iowa	W. W. Marsh	Waterloo.
Kansas	William F. Sapp	Galena.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.
Louisiana	Robert Ewing	New Orleans.
Maine	Charles F. Johnson	Waterville.
Maryland	J. F. C. Talbott	Lutherville.
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.
Michigan	Edwin O. Wood	Flint.
Minnesota	F. B. Lynch	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Robert Powell	Jackson.
Missouri	E. F. Goltra	St. Louis.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.
Nebraska	P. L. Hall	Lincoln.
Nevada	W. J. Bell	Winnemucca.
N. Hampshire	Eugene E. Reed	Manchester.
New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
North Carolina	Josephus Daniels	Raleigh.
North Dakota	John Bruegger	Williston.
Ohio	E. H. Moore	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Robert Galbreath	Tulsa.
Oregon	Will R. King	Portland.
Pennsylvania	A. M. Palmer	Stroudsburg.
Philippines	Robert E. Manly	Naga, Ambos Camarines.
Porto Rico	Henry W. Dooley	San Juan.
Rhode Island	G. W. Greene	Woonsocket.
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
South Dakota	Thomas Taubman	Plankinton.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull	Carthage.
Texas	Cato Sells	Cleburne.
Utah	Wm. R. Wallace	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Thos. H. Browne	Rutland.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond.
Washington	John Pattison	Spokane.
West Virginia	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Wisconsin	Jos. E. Davies	Madison.
Wyoming	J. E. Osborne	Rawlins.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.*

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Bibb Graves	Montgomery	Walter Sessions	Birmingham.
Arizona	George H. Olney	Phoenix	C. C. Thompson	Phœnix.
Arkansas	A. J. Walls	Little Rock	J. S. Maloney	Little Rock.
California	Fred H. Hall	Bakersfield	R. P. Troy	San Francisco.
Colorado	Wellington H. Gates	Denver	Leo U. Guggenheim	Pueblo.
Connecticut	David E. FitzGerald	New Haven	P. B. O'Sullivan	Derby.
Delaware	Thomas F. Bayard	Wilmington	James Lord	Dover.
Florida	George P. Haney	Tampa	.....	.....
Georgia	E. J. Reagan	McDonough	St. Elmo Massengale	Atlanta.
Idaho	Joseph T. Pence	Boisé	J. P. Pope	Boisé.
Illinois	Arthur W. Charles	Carmi	Isaac B. Craig	Mattoon.
Indiana	Bernard Korbly	Indianapolis	Charles Sallee	Indianapolis.
Iowa	J. W. Reynolds	Creston	W. I. Branagan	Emmetsburg.
Kansas	E. E. Murphy	Leavenworth	J. M. Lewis	Kinsley.
Kentucky	S. W. Hager	Owensboro	John W. Woods	Ashland.
Louisiana	Horace Wilkerson	Port Allen	A. W. Newlin	New Orleans.
Maine	Charles T. Read	Biddeford	James B. Perkins	Boothbay Harbor.
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace	Albert J. Almoney	Rockville.
Massachusetts	Michael A. O'Leary	Boston	D. F. O'Connell	Fitchburg.
Michigan	Edmund C. Shields	Lansing	A. R. Canfield	Clare.
Minnesota	A. L. Sorter	Minneapolis	Robert W. Hargardine	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. McBeath	Meridian	Joseph E. Norwood	Magnolia.
Missouri	D. C. McClung	Jefferson City	George H. Middlekamp	Hawk Point.
Montana	Thomas Arthur	Billings	Frank F. Steele	Helena.
Nebraska	W. H. Thompson	Grand Island	A. P. Sprague	York.
Nevada	S. M. Pickett	Reno	William McKnight	Carson City.
New Hampshire	George E. Farrand	Concord	Robert C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Edward E. Grosscup	Wenonah	William L. Dill	Paterson.
New Mexico	J. H. Paxton	Santa Fé	Thomas J. Guilford	Albuquerque.
New York	William C. Osborn	New York City	G. Van Namee	New York City.
North Carolina	Thomas D. Warren	New Bern	J. R. Collie	Louisburg.
North Dakota	H. H. Perry	Ellendale	F. W. McLean	Fargo.
Ohio	William W. Durbin	Kenton	J. W. Beall	Lima.
Oklahoma	W. R. Samuel	Vinita	S. A. Heatley	Mangum.
Oregon	B. E. Haney	Portland	William H. Hornibrook	Albany.
Pennsylvania	Roland S. Morris	Philadelphia	Warren Van Dyke	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Francis E. Sullivan	Providence	J. J. Cunningham	Providence.
South Carolina	John Gary Evans	Spartanburg	W. C. McGowan	Columbia.
South Dakota	Dr. H. J. Rock	Aberdeen	Miss L. A. Pardou	Aberdeen.
Tennessee	L. D. Hill	Sparta	P. L. Harned	Clarksville.
Texas	Paul Waples	Fort Worth	E. Kirk	Houston.
Utah	Samuel R. Thurman	Salt Lake City	H. M. Stephens	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	James S. Kennedy	Williston	James E. Byrnes	Bellows Falls.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington	Hugh C. Todd	Seattle	George E. Ryan	Seattle.
West Virginia	C. L. Shaver	Fairmont	Harry H. Byrer	Philippi.
Wisconsin	Joseph Martin	Green Bay	J. S. Gindice	Schleisingerville.
Wyoming	G. S. Hopkins	Cheyenne	Robert Connaghan	Riverton.

* Political Committees subject to changes.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.*

Appointed by or subsequent to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1912

Chairman	Chas. D. Hilles	New York City.
Secretary	Jas. B. Reynolds	Washington, D. C.
Treasurer	Geo. R. Sheldon	New York City.
Alabama	P. D. Barker	Mobile.
Alaska	Wm. S. Bayliss	Juneau.
Arizona	R. H. Cameron	Grand Canyon.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	P. A. Stanton	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Hubert Work	Pueblo.
Connecticut	Wm. F. Henney	Hartford.
Delaware	C. du Pont	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.	Chapin Brown	Washington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Gainesville.
Georgia	Henry S. Jackson	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Chas. A. Rice	Honolulu.
Idaho	John W. Hart	Menan.
Illinois	Roy O. West	Chicago.
Indiana	Jas. P. Goodrich	Indianapolis.
Iowa	John T. Adams	Dubuque.
Kansas	Fred Stanley	Wichita.
Kentucky	J. W. McCulloch	Owensboro.
Louisiana	Victor Loisel	New Orleans.
Maine	Frederick Hale	Portland.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Massachus'ts	W. Murray Crane	Dalton.
Michigan	Chas. B. Warren	Detroit.
Minnesota	E. B. Hawkins	Duluth.
Mississippi	L. B. Moseley	Jackson.
Missouri	T. K. Neidringhaus	St. Louis.
Montana	T. A. Marlow	Helena.
Nebraska	R. B. Howell	Omaha.
Nevada	H. B. Maxson	Reno.
New H'pshire	F. W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New Mexico	Chas. A. Spiess	East Las Vegas.
New York	Wm. Barnes	Albany.
No. Carolina	E. C. Duncan	Raleigh.
No. Dakota	Thos. F. Marshall	Oakes.
Ohio	Sherman Granger	Zanesville.
Oklahoma	James A. Harris	Wagoner.
Oregon	R. E. Williams	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Henry G. Wasson	Pittsburgh.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico	S. Behn	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Wm. P. Sheffield	Newport.
So. Carolina	Jas. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
So. Dakota	Charles E. Burke	Pierre.
Tennessee	Newell Sanders	Chattanooga.
Texas	H. F. MacGregor	Houston.
Utah	Reed Smoot	Provo.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley	Rutland.
Virginia	Alvah H. Martin	Norfolk.
Washington	S. A. Perkins	Tacoma.
West Virginia	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	Geo. E. Pexton	Evanston.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.*

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Pope M. Long	Cordova	Chas. B. Kennamer	Guntersville.
Arizona	Joseph L. Kibbey	Phoenix	Thomas Maddock	Phoenix.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock	George Mallory	Little Rock.
California	W. R. Bacon	San Francisco	R. M. Armstrong (Ass't)	San Francisco.
Colorado	Philip B. Stewart	Denver	John F. Vivian	Denver.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan	Andrew G. Nystrom	Hartford.
Delaware	Edmund Mitchell	Wilmington	Thos. S. Lewis	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Princeton	Joseph E. Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. H. Johnson	Columbus	S. C. Johnson	Savannah.
Idaho	George A. Day	Boise	.....	.....
Illinois	G. De F. Kinney	Peoria	C. J. Doyle	Springfield.
Indiana	Will H. Hays	Sullivan	L. W. Henley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson	Des Moines	L. B. Whitney	Decorah.
Kansas	J. C. Gafford	Topeka	Guy Glasscock	Hutchinson.
Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana	C. S. Herbert	New Orleans	A. C. Carpenter	New Orleans.
Maine	Frank J. Ham	Augusta	H. H. Hastings	Bethel.
Maryland	Galen L. Tait	Baltimore	A. W. W. Woodstock	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	Edward A. Thurston	Boston	Benjamin F. Felt	Boston.
Michigan	G. M. Dame	Northport	D. E. Alward	Lansing.
Minnesota	G. B. Björnson	Minnesota	W. O. Clure	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	W. O. Ligon	Gloster	G. C. Granbery	Raymond.
Missouri	Jacob L. Babler	St. Louis	William G. Kitchen	St. Louis.
Montana	E. O. Selway	Dillon	E. E. Esselstyn	Butte.
Nebraska	Walter A. George	Omaha	Charles E. Pierce	University Place.
Nevada	George L. Sanford	Carson City	Louis A. Spellier	Reno.
New Hampshire	Dwight Hall	Dover	Geor e A. Wagner	Manchester.
New Jersey	Newton A. Bugbee	Trenton	J. I. Blair Reiley	Phillipsburg.
New Mexico	Ralph C. Ely	Santa Fé	Jose D. Sena	Santa Fé.
New York	Frederick C. Tanner	New York City	Lafayette B. Gleason	New York City.
North Carolina	Frank A. Linney	Boone	William Grissom	Greensboro.
North Dakota	Frank Sprague	Grafton	J. M. Devine	Mandan.
Ohio	Edwin Jones	Jackson	E. M. Fullington	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Arthur H. Geissler	Oklahoma City	Charles S. Olson	Guthrie.
Oregon	Chas. B. Moores	Portland	Edward D. Baldwin	The Dalles.
Pennsylvania	William E. Crow	Uniontown	W. Harry Baker	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Joseph P. Burlingame	Providence	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood	H. H. Mobley	Columbia.
South Dakota	J. L. Lockhart	Pierre	C. B. Powers	Chamberlain.
Tennessee	J. S. Beasley	Nashville	.....	.....
Texas	Phil E. Baer	Paris	Geo. F. Rockhold	Dallas.
Utah	C. E. Loose	Provo	H. L. Cummings	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Stanly Wilson	Chelsea	J. R. Searles	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke.
Washington	Millard T. Hartson	Seattle	James A. Wood	Seattle.
West Virginia	T. J. Sherrard	Wellsburg	R. B. Bernheim	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Alvin P. Kletzsch	Milwaukee	C. W. Fraser	Menomonee Falls.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Caspar	Wm. R. Weeks	Cheyenne.

* Political Committees subject to changes.

NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Edgar M. Cullen. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles Strauss, Henry W. Taft. *Secretary*—John Caldwell Myers. 165 Broadway. Total membership, 3,300.

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PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.*

Appointed by the Progressive Party National Convention at Chicago, August 7, 1912.

Chairman	Victor Murdock	Wichita, Kan.
Secretary	O. K. Davis	W'hington, D. C.
Treasurer	E. H. Hooker	New York City.
Alabama	Joseph O. Thompson	Birmingham.
Arizona	J. F. Cleveland	Phœnix.
Arkansas	H. M. Trieber	Little Rock.
California	Chester H. Rowell	Fresno.
Colorado	Ira M. De Long	Boulder.
Con'ticut	Joseph W. Alsop	Avon.
Delaware	Louis A. Drexler	Bethany Beach.
Dist. of C.	Frank J. Hogan	W'hington, D. C.
Florida	H. L. Anderson	Jacksonville.
Georgia	H. G. Hastings	Atlanta.
Hawaii	A. L. C. Atkinson	Honolulu.
Idaho	J. M. Ingersoll	Pocatello.
Illinois	Medill McCormick	Chicago.
Indiana	Rudolph G. Leeds	Richmond.
Iowa	Carl Franke	Mason City.
Kansas	William Allen White	Emporia.
Kentucky	Leslie Combs	Lexington.
Louisiana	Pearl Wight	New Orleans.
Maine	Halbert P. Gardner	Portland.
Maryland	Hon. N. W. Williams	Baltimore.
Mass.	Matthew Hale	Boston.
Michigan	Gustavus P. Pope	Detroit.
Minn.	Milton D. Purdy	Minneapolis.
Miss.	B. F. Fridge	Ellisville.
Missouri	I. R. Kirkwood	Kansas City.
Montana	Joseph M. Dixon	Missoula.
Nebraska	Nathan Merriam	Omaha.
Nevada	P. L. Flanigan	Reno.
N. Hamp.	William Savacool	Manchester.
N. Jersey	Irving K. Taylor	Orange.
N. Mex.	Miguel A. Otero	Santa Fé.
New York	George W. Perkins	New York City.
N. Car.	J. N. Williamson, Jr.	Burlington.
N. Dak.	A. Y. More	Fargo.
Ohio	John J. Sullivan	Cleveland.
Okla.	Geo. C. Priestley	Bartlesville.
Oregon	Henry W. Coe	Portland.
Penn.	William Flinn	Pittsburgh.
R. Island	Edwin F. Tuttle	Woonsocket.
S. Car.	T. H. Wannamaker	Columbia.
S. Dak.	George W. Wright	Huron.
Tenn.	G. T. Taylor	Memphis.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman.
Utah	Maroni Heiner	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	H. N. Jackson	Burlington.
Virginia	.....	.....
Wash.	Lorenzo Dow	Tacoma.
W. Va.	William S. Edwards	Charleston.
Wis.	Henry F. Cochems	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Robert D. Carey	Careyhurst.

Members-at-Large—Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Frances A. Kellor, New York City; Mrs. Catherine Hooker, San Francisco, Cal.

PROGRESSIVE STATE COMMITTEES.*

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Office.	Secretaries.	Post-Office.
Alabama	George S. Obear	Birmingham	George Stiepiemeyer	Birmingham.
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	George N. MacBean	Phœnix	Paul E. Fernald	Tucson.
Arkansas	James A. Comer	Little Rock	A. I. Baker	Little Rock.
California	Percy V. Long	San Francisco	Charles R. Detrick	San Francisco.
Colorado	Clarence P. Dodge	Colorado Springs	.....	.....
Connecticut	J. W. Alsop	Avon	R. L. Chamberlain	Greenwich.
Delaware	Robert G. Houston	Georgetown	James H. Anderson	Dover.
Florida	M. G. Gibbons	Tampa	David S. Williams	Ocala.
Georgia	Roger A. Dewar	Atlanta	Dean E. Ryman	Atlanta.
Hawaii	A. L. C. Atkinson	Honolulu	Francis J. Green	Honolulu.
Idaho	J. E. Gipson	Caldwell	Paul Davis	Boi é.
Illinois	Harold L. Ickes	Chicago	W. P. Landon	Rochelle.
Indiana	Jackson Boyd	Greencastle	C. Martin, pro tem.	Indianapolis.
Iowa	J. H. Wyllie	Sigourney	J. B. Werts	Spencer.
Kansas	U. S. Sartin	Kansas City	.....	.....
Kentucky	Matt J. Holt	Louisville	Charles T. Gardner	Louisville.
Louisiana	John M. Parker	New Orleans	E. J. Thilberger	New Orleans.
Maine	Irving E. Vernon	Portland	W. C. Emmerson	Portland.
Maryland	J. Stuart MacDonald	Baltimore	John H. Tomlinson	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	Matthew Hale	Boston	Joseph I. Larson	Boston.
Michigan	John F. Smith	Detroit	Ernest G. Gorhart	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	C. W. Halbert	St. Paul	K. P. Gregg	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	George W. Schweer	Windsor	L. A. Ellis	Kansas City.
Montana	Thomas M. Everett	Harlem	O. H. P. Shelly	Helena.
Nebraska	F. P. Corrick	Lincoln	Will S. Jay	Lincoln.
Nevada	H. B. Lind	Goldfield	Howard Marine	Goldfield.
N. Hampshire	William Savacool	Manchester	.....	.....
New Jersey	J. A. H. Hopkins	Morristown	Clarke Millen	Dover.
New Mexico	Bronson M. Cutting	Santa Fé	.....	.....
New York	T. Douglas Robinson	New York City	Jacob Holtzmann	Brooklyn.
N. Carolina	Zeb V. Walser	Lexington	R. H. Biesecker	Lexington.
North Dakota	H. R. Turner	Fargo	C. G. Boler	Fargo.
Ohio	Walter F. Brown	Columbus	Charles L. Thurber	Columbus.
Oklahoma	John M. Hale	Oklahoma City	.....	.....
Oregon	Thomas B. Neuhausen	Portland	E. O. Burdon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	A. N. Detrich	Chambersburg	H. D. Lindermuth	Auburn.
Rhode Island	Richard H. Woffenden	Apponang	Gilbert R. Bennett	Providence.
S. Carolina	T. H. Wannamaker	Columbia	.....	.....
South Dakota	G. O. Van Meter	Murdo	G. W. Wright	Huron.
Tennessee	Harry B. Anderson	Memphis	William Barker	Columbia.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman	Bart Marshall	Sherman.
Utah	Wesley K. Walton	Woodruff	N. A. Robertson	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	H. Nelson Jackson	Burlington	Earnest L. Kelley	Salisbury.
Virginia	Percy S. Stephenson	Norfolk	.....	.....
Washington	L. Roy Slater	Spokane	R. A. B. Young	Tacoma.
West Virginia	Jos. Handlan	Wheeling	Charles N. Kimball	Sisteraville.
Wisconsin	Norman L. Baker	Milwaukee	.....	.....
Wyoming	H. N. Gottlieb	Sheridan	H. C. Benham	Sheridan.

* Political Committees subject to changes.

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QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all the States except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and the Territory of Alaska the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. Women in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan have a restricted vote and in several States are entitled to vote at school elections. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Requirements as to Citizenship in the United States.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane.
Alaska	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	1 yr.	.....	30 dys	30 dys	Aliens and Indians.
Arizona	Citizen of U. S., male or female.†	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiot, insane, felon * (b).
Arkansas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll tax.
California	Citizen, male or female, by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election) (d).	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime*.
Colorado	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	10 dys	Felons, insane.
Conn.	Citizen of United States.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Convicted of heinous crime.
Delaware	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	3 mo.	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers, felons*.
Dis. of Col.	See foot note on following page.					
Florida	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiots, duellists, felons.
Georgia	Citizen of the United States	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, idiots, and insane.
Hawaii	Citizen of United States	1 yr.	.....	.....	3 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons (f).
Idaho	Citizen of U. S. male or female.	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, felons, bigamists.
Illinois	Citizen of the United States (e)	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of crime.
Indiana	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention (g).	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	30 dys	Convicted of infamous crime (b)
Iowa	Citizen of the United States (k)	6 mo.	60 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
Kansas	Citizen of U. S. male or female, or alien who declared intention.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane.
Kentucky	Citizen of the United States (a)	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	Felons, idiots and insane.
Louisiana	Citizen of United States (c)	2 yrs.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons. *
Maine	Citizen of the United States	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Paupers, insane, Indians * ‡.
Maryland	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	1 day.	Felons, lunatics, bribers.
Mass.	Citizen (a)	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers *.
Michigan	Citizen of U. S. or alien who declared intention 2 yrs. and 6 mos. prior to Nov. 8, 1894 (c).	6 mo.	20 dys.	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn.	Citizen of United States (a)	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Felons, insane, Indians ‡.
Miss.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, bigamists *.
Missouri	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys	.....	Felons (b).
Montana	Citizen of U. S. male or female	1 yr.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Felons, idiots, insane ‡ (b).
Nebraska	Citizen of United States or alien who declared intention (a).	6 mo.	40 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Felons, insane.
Nevada	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
N. Hamp.	Citizen of the United States (a)	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers, insane, idiots, felons.
N. Jersey	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, felons (b).
N. Mexico	Citizen of the United States (a)	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons ‡.
N. York	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman ot	herwise qualified, but for sex may	vote	at villa	ge el	ections	
or town m	eetings to raise money by tax or as	sessm	ent if sh	e owns	prop-	
erty assess	ed upon the last preceding assess	ment	roll.			
N. Car.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	6 mo.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
N. Dak.	Citizen of United States (a)	1 yr.	6 mo.	90 dys	90 dys	Felons, insane, tribal Indians.
Ohio	Citizen of the United States (a)	1 yr.	30 dys.	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons (b).
Oklahoma	Citizen of United States (a)	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	30 dys	Felons, idiots, insane * ‡.
Oregon	Citizen of U. S., male or female, or alien who declared intention more than 1 year prior to election.	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Penna.	Citizen of the United States at least one month.	1 yr.	.....	.....	2 mo.	Felons, non-taxpayers.
Porto Rico	Citizen of United States (f)	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	.....	Felons, insane (b).
Rhode I.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Paupers, lunatics, felons.
S. Car.	Citizen of the United States (h)	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Felons, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.	Citizen of United States or alien who declared intention.	6 mo.	30 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Insane, felons, U. S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn.	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, failure to pay poll tax.
Texas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	Idiots, lunatics, felons, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen.
Utah	Citizen of U. S., male or female.	1 yr.	4 mo.	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, felons (b).
Vermont	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority.
Virginia	Citizen of United States	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (b) (i).
Wash'n	Citizen of U. S., male or female	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, felons ‡.
W. Va.	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys	.....	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
Wis.	Citizen of United States (a)	1 yr.	.....	10 dys	10 dys	Insane, felons, tribal Indians.
Wyom.	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr.	60 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution.

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QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—*Continued.*

* Or persons unable to read and write in English. † Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens of Arizona under treaties of 1848 and 1854. ‡ Indians who have not severed tribal relations. (*a*) Women can vote in school elections. (*b*) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. U. service. (*c*) Women taxpayers can vote on tax propositions. (*d*) Or by Queretaro treaty. (*e*) Women can vote in all elections except those pertaining to Constitutional officers or Constitutional propositions. (*f*) Males born in Porto Rico who formally renounced allegiance to a foreign power. (*g*) One year's residence in the United States prior to election is required. (*h*) Who has paid six months before election all taxes then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. (*i*) Failure to pay poll tax. (*j*) Or those unable to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language. (*k*) Women can vote in school and city elections.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general Government.

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

THE registration of voters is required in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in Presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law. In all incorporated cities, villages and towns, which have adopted the Election Commissioner act of the State, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but elsewhere generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class. In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30. The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas or Texas.

In Washington registration of voters is required annually in all cities and towns, and in all voting precincts having a voting population of two hundred and fifty or more.

In Maine, in cities and towns of over 2,000 inhabitants.

AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized January 18, 1912, in New York City and incorporated February 9, 1912, under the laws of the State of New York.

The object of this society is: "To propagate a spirit of pure Americanism; to preserve the traditions of the United States inviolate; to oppose and resist by truth all attempts of corporations, societies and individuals to dominate the public opinion of the United States for the purpose of discriminating in the interests of any one race by means of legislation, literature, education or organized propaganda; to propagate the History of the United States and the States comprising the United States amongst the people of the United States, and to combat with truth all attempts to garble, falsify, misrepresent or suppress the History of the United States or the States comprising the United States, anywhere within the State of New York and the United States."

Headquarters, 1133 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Jeremiah A. O'Leary. *Secretary*—George W. Mead.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF CLUBS.

PRESIDENT, Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, William C. Lilier, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, C. Arthur Haulenbeck, Jr., Manhattan, Kan.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is engaging actively in the work of adding to the Democratic vote in the nation. Its labors are purely a party work, aiming simply at the increase of Democratic strength. The league exists as a vote-getting auxiliary of the regular Democratic organizations, and its success depends upon the hearty co-operation of Democrats throughout the country. It is the aim and endeavor of the National Democratic League of Clubs to aid in work of organization and to help the regular organizations to achieve greater success.

The league is a union or federation of Democratic clubs and associations, in all parts of the country. It is now in its seventh year. At the bi-annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 3-4, 1912, thirty-three States of the Union were represented. Its management is intrusted to a board of directors composed of some of the foremost men in the party, who take an active interest in its success.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is not organized for the purpose of either advocating or opposing any Democrat before he shall have been chosen by the constituted bodies or of furthering the interests of any man or set of men, before being indorsed by the party, but for the attainment and preservation of unity, the upbuilding of the party, and the promotion of its principles and welfare. Nor is it intended that any club or the League of Clubs shall usurp the functions of the several State, county or district committees, but rather work in harmony and in co-operation with them.

The National Democratic League of Clubs aims:

To make loyal Democrats of young men who are about to cast their first votes.

To explain clearly to the foreign-born voters the practical helpfulness and patriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and to enlist the new-made citizen in its ranks, thus making them good Democrats and therefore better Americans.

To confirm in the wavering an inclination toward Democracy and to make a habit of party fealty.

To preach early and late, day in and day out, the politics of Jefferson and Jackson.

To enlist voters, regardless of previous party affiliations, in the cause of Democracy, by every honorable means.

State Leagues or Federations of Democratic clubs, co-operating with the National League, have been organized in forty of the States and have a membership in excess of 875,000. Affiliated clubs have been organized in every State.

The league has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., and at Washington, D. C.

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DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1912.

States.	At Large.	From Districts.	Total.	States.	At Large.	From Districts.	Total.
Alabama	12	18	30	N. Hampshire	4	4	8
Arizona	..	6	6	New Jersey	4	24	28
Arkansas	8	16	24	New Mexico	..	8	8
California	..	26	26	New York	4	86	90
Colorado	8	4	12	North Carolina	9	40	49
Connecticut	4	10	14	North Dakota	10	..	10
Delaware	..	12	12	Ohio	12	42	54
Florida	6	6	12	Oklahoma	20	10	30
Georgia	8	36	44	Oregon	10	..	10
Idaho	..	16	16	Pennsylvania	12	64	76
Illinois	16	50	66	Rhode Island	..	10	10
Indiana	4	26	30	South Carolina	4	14	18
Iowa	8	24	32	South Dakota	10	..	10
Kansas	4	16	20	Tennessee	8	24	32
Kentucky	8	26	34	Texas	8	32	40
Louisiana	6	14	20	Utah	..	16	16
Maine	4	8	12	Vermont	4	4	8
Maryland	8	24	32	Virginia	8	28	36
Massachusetts	8	28	36	Washington	16	12	28
Michigan	6	24	30	W. Virginia	6	12	18
Minnesota	6	18	24	Wisconsin	4	22	26
Mississippi	4	16	20	Wyoming	..	6	6
Missouri	8	32	40	Alaska	2	4	6
Montana	..	8	8	Dist. of Col'bia	..	12	12
Nebraska	4	12	16	Hawaii	..	6	6
Nevada	6	..	6	Porto Rico	..	12	12

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION 1916 TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MO., BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The basis of representation in the next National convention is very accurately described in the resolution adopted by the National Committee, which has since been ratified.

Each State shall be entitled in such convention to four Delegates-at-Large:

Two additional Delegates-at-Large for each Representative-at-Large in Congress elected from any State entitled to one or more additional Representatives in Congress under the apportionment made in accordance with the last census, but in which State no new Congressional district has been provided by law;

One delegate from each Congressional district;

An additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1908, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500);

Provided, however, that the total number of delegates to which any State is entitled, shall be chosen from the State at large, if the law of the State in which the election occurs so prescribes; and

Provided, further, that in the case of any State electing all Representatives in Congress from the State at large, such State shall be entitled to as many delegates, elected at large, as though the State were divided into separate Congressional districts.

For each delegate chosen, an alternate, to act in the absence of the delegate, shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in the call for the convention; provided, however, that if the law of any State prescribes the method of choosing alternates they shall be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the law of the State in which the election occurs.

Alaska and the District of Columbia shall each be entitled to two delegates; Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands shall each be entitled to two delegates without the right to a vote, and all delegates and alternates from the Territories and Territorial possessions shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in the call for the convention.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES BASED ON THE VOTE OF 1908.

Alabama will lose	8	Louisiana	8	Texas	16	Philippine Islands	2
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	8	Virginia	8		
Florida	4	North Carolina	3	Hawaii	4	Total	84
Georgia	11	South Carolina	7	Porto Rico	2		

Tennessee will lose 3
New York 2
Total reduction 89

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION 1916 TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL., BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and must have lineal rank senior to Captain, or be a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint nearly all the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Commissioners Oliver P. Newman and Louis Brownlow (Democrats), whose terms expire July 19, 1916, and January 22, 1918, respectively, and Major Charles W. Kutz (non-partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; Secretary, Daniel J. Donovan, $2,400 per annum; Auditor, Alonzo Tweedale, $4,000; Collector of Taxes, Ben L. Prince, $4,000; Assessor, Wm. P. Richards, $4,000; Corporation Counsel, Conrad H. Syme, $4,500; Superintendent of Schools, Ernest L. Thurston, $6,000; Superintendent of Insurance, Chas. F. Nesbit, $3,500; Health Officer, Wm. C. Woodward, $4,000; Major and Superintendent of Police, Raymond Pullman, $4,000; Chief of Fire Department, Frank J. Wagner, $3,500. Offices of Commissioners, District Building, Washington, D. C.

The Judiciary—Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Seth Shepard; Associate Justices, Charles H. Robb, J. A. van Orsdel. Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. Harry Covington; Associate Justices, Thomas H. Anderson, Ashley M. Gould, Walter I. McCoy, Wendell P. Stafford, Frederick L. Siddons.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1916.

THE next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT OF THE 1912 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Feb. 12, 1913, the two houses being assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the count of the electoral vote, and the count having been duly made and certified to, and the announcement thereof made to the two houses assembled, the statement of the Tellers closed in these words:

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a SUFFICIENT DECLARATION OF THE PERSONS ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, each for the term beginning March 4, 1913, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The count of the electoral vote having been completed, and the result announced, the joint meeting of the two houses was dissolved, and

"The Senate returned to its Chamber."

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the President's salary be fixed at $75,000 a year.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after the election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

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Presidential Elections.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first ten quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1828	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn.	Dem.	647,231	138,134	178	John C. Calhoun*	S. C.	Dem.	171
	John Q. Adams	Mass.	Nat. R.	509,097	....	83	Richard Rush	Pa.	Nat. R.	83
							William Smith	S. C.	Dem.	7
1832	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn.	Dem.	687,502	157,313	219	M. Van Buren*	N. Y.	Dem.	189
	Henry Clay	Ky.	Nat. R.	530,189	....	49	John Sergeant	Pa.	Nat. R.	49
	John Floyd	Ga.	Ind.	33,108	....	11	Henry Lee	Mass.	Ind.	11
	William Wirt (c)	Md.	Anti-M			7	Amos Ellmaker (c)	Pa.	Anti-M	7
							Wm. Wilkins	Pa.	Dem.	30
1836	Martin Van Buren*	N. Y.	Dem.	761,549	24,893	170	R. M. Johnson (d)*	Ky.	Dem.	147
	W. H. Harrison	O.	Whig.	736,656	....	73	Francis Granger	N. Y.	Whig.	77
	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	Whig.			26	John Tyler	Va.	Whig.	47
	Daniel Webster	Mass.	Whig.			14	William Smith	Ala.	Dem.	23
	Willie P. Mangum	N. C.	Whig.			11				
1840	W. H. Harrison*	O.	Whig.	1,275,017	146,316	234	John Tyler*	Va.	Whig.	234
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dem.	1,128,702	....	60	R. M. Johnson	Ky.	Dem.	48
	James G. Birney	N. Y.	Lib.	7,059	....	..	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	Dem.	11
							James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1
							Thomas Earle	Pa.	Lib.	.
1844	James K. Polk*	Tenn.	Dem.	1,337,243	38,175	170	George M. Dallas*	Pa.	Dem.	170
	Henry Clay	Ky.	Whig.	1,299,068	....	105	T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	Whig.	105
	James G. Birney	N. Y.	Lib.	62,300	....	..	Thomas Morris	O.	Lib.	.
1848	Zachary Taylor*	La.	Whig.	1,360,101	139,557	163	Millard Fillmore*	N. Y.	Whig.	163
	Lewis Cass	Mich.	Dem.	1,220,544	....	127	William O. Butler	Ky.	Dem.	127
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	F. Soil.	291,263	....	..	Charles F. Adams	Mass.	F. Soil.	..
1852	Franklin Pierce*	N. H.	Dem.	1,601,474	220,896	254	William R. King*	Ala.	Dem.	254
	Winfield Scott	N. J.	Whig.	1,380,576	....	42	William A. Graham	N. C.	Whig.	42
	John P. Hale	N. H.	F. D. (i)	156,149	....	..	George W. Julian	Ind.	F. D.	..
	Daniel Webster (k)	Mass.	Whig.	1,670	....	..				

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THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.

	President.	(Time).	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.		College.	Year of Grad.
1	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.	Surveyor	Planter		None	....
2	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	Teacher	Lawyer		Harvard	1755
3	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.	Lawyer	Lawyer		William and Mary	1762
4	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va.	Lawyer	Lawyer		Princeton	1771
5	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Lawyer	St'sman*		William and Mary	1776
6	J. Q. Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.	Lawyer	Lawyer		Harvard	1787
7	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†	Lawyer	Lawyer		None	....
8	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.	Lawyer	Lawyer		None	....
9	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.	Soldier	Farmer		Hampden-Sydney	1790
10	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.	Lawyer*	Lawyer		William and Mary	1807
11	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	Lawyer	Lawyer		Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.	Soldier	Soldier		None	....
13	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.	Tailor	Lawyer		None	....
14	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.	Lawyer	Lawyer	In Early Life	Bowdoin	1824
15	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.	Lawyer	Lawyer	When Elected	Dickinson	1809
16	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.	F'm-ha'd	Lawyer		None	....
17	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.	Tailor	St'sman		None	....
18	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O.	Soldier	Soldier		West Point	1843
19	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County O.	Lawyer	Lawyer		Kenyon	1842
20	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O.	Teacher	Lawyer		Williams	1856
21	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.	Teacher	Lawyer		Union	1848
22, 24	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.	Teacher	Lawyer		None	....
23	B. Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer		Miami University	1853
25	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer		None	....
26	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y.	Publicist	Pub. off'l		Harvard	1880
27	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer		Yale	1878
28	Wilson	December 28, 1856	Staunton, Va.	Teacher	St'sman		Princeton	1879

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No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington....	1759....	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§.....	1732.....	1802.....	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams.....	1764....	Abigail Smith.....	1744.....	1818.....	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson.....	1772....	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.....	1782.....	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison	1794....	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.....	1849.....	..	..	Montpelier, Va
5..	Monroe	1786....	Eliza Kortwright.....	1768.	1830.....	..	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	1797....	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.....	1852.....	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson	1791 ...	Rachel (Donelson) Robards§	1767.....	1828.....	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.....	1807 ...	Hannah Hoes	1783.....	1819.....	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison.....	1795....	Anna Symmes.....	1775.....	1864... ..	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler	1813....	Letitia Christian.....	1790.....	1842.....	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844....	Julia Gardiner.....	1890.	1889.....	5	2	
11..	Polk	1824....	Sarah Childress.....	1803.....	1891.....	..	.	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810....	Margaret Smith.....	1788.....	1852.....	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore	1826. ..	Abigail Powers.....	1798.....	1853.....	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858....	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§.	1813	1881... ..	..	..	
14..	Pierce.....	1834....	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.....	1863.....	3	..	Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln	1842....	Mary Todd..... ...	1818.....	1882.....	4	..	Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson	1827....	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.....	1876.....	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	1848....	Julia Dent.....	1826.....	1902.....	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852....	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.....	1889.....	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield	1858....	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1832.....	1909.... .	4	1	Mentor, O.
21..	Arthur.....	1859....	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.....	1880.....	1	1	New York City.
22, 24..	Cleveland	1886....	Frances Folsom....	1864.....	.....	1	2	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison....	1853....	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.....	1892.....	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896....	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§.....	1858.....	.....	..	1	
25 .	McKinley.....	1871....	Ida Saxton.....	1844.....	1907.....	..	2	Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt.....	1883....	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.....	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886....	Edith Kermit Carow.....	1861.....	.....	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886....	Helen Herron	1861.. ..	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28.	Wilson.....	1885....	Ellen Louise Axson.....	1860....	1914.....	..	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915 ...	Edith Bolling Galt.....	1872.....	.....	..	..	

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1..	Washington....	Federalist	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian.....	December 14, 1799..	67
2..	J. Adams	Federalist.....	1797	61	4	Unitarian.....	July 4, 1826	90
3..	Jefferson	Republican (a)...	1801	57	8	Liberal (c).....	July 4, 1826	83
4..	Madison.....	Republican.....	1809	57	8	Episcopalian.....	June 28, 1836	85
5..	Monroe.....	Republican.....	1817	58	8	Episcopalian.....	July 4, 1831.....	73
6..	J. Q. Adams....	Republican (b)...	1825	57	4	Unitarian	February 23, 1848...	80
7..	Jackson	Democrat.....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian.....	June 8, 1845.....	78
8..	Van Buren	Democrat.....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch.....	July 24, 1862.....	79
9..	Harrison	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian.....	April 4, 1841	68
10..	Tyler	Democrat.	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian..... ...	January 17, 1862....	71
11..	Polk	Democrat.....	1845	49	4	Presbyterian.....	June 15, 1849	53
12..	Taylor	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian.....	July 9, 1850	65
13..	Fillmore	Whig..... ..	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.	March 8, 1874	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat..... ..	1853	48	4	Episcopalian.....	October 8, 1869.....	64
15..	Buchanan	Democrat.....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian.....	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln	Republican	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian.....	April 15, 1865	56
17..	Johnson.....	Republican.....	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d).....	July 31, 1875... ...	66
18..	Grant..	Republican.....	1869	46	8	Methodist.....	July 23, 1885	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican.....	1877	54	4	Methodist.....	January 17, 1893....	70
20..	Garfield	Republican.....	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples.....	September 19, 1881..	49
21..	Arthur	Republican..	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian.....	November 18, 1886..	56
22..	Cleveland	Democrat.	1885	47	4	Presbyterian.	June 24, 1908.....	71
23..	B. Harrison	Republican... ...	1889	55	4	Presbyterian	March 13, 1901	67
24..	Cleveland.....	Democrat.....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian.....	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley	Republican.....	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist....	September 14, 1901..	58
26..	Roosevelt	Republican.....	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch.....	.....	--
27 .	Taft.....	Republican.....	1909	51	4	Unitarian.	.....	..
28 .	Wilson...	Democrat	1913	56	.....	Presbyterian	.. ..	--

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington....	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams	Debility...	Quincy, Mass.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson..	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4..	Madison.....	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5..	Monroe.	Debility....	New York City..... ...	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.....	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C.... ...	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C.....	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore.....	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14..	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach.	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C....	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson.....	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn.....	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.....	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes	Paralysis of the Heart....	Fremont, O.....	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield.....	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.....	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.
21..	Arthur.....	Bright's Disease.....	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22, 24..	Cleveland.	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23..	B. Harrison....	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley.....	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt	.....	.....	.....
27..	Taft	.....	.....	.....
28..	Wilson..... ...	.....	.....	.....

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THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ‖ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley and Taft were Ohioans by birth.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

On November 26, 1913, a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to the Committee the following joint resolution changing the time of the beginning of the terms of the President and Vice-President of the United States, from March 4 to the second Monday in January.

"The terms of the President and Vice-President of the United States shall commence on the second Monday in January following the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, and such electors shall assemble at the Capitols of their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice-President on the first Monday in December following their election.

"The terms of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first Monday in January following their election.

"There shall be held two regular sessions of each Congress, convening on the first Monday of January each year."

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THE STATES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1868-1912.

States.	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912
Alabama	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
Arkansas	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split *h*	Split.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *n*
Colorado	.....	.....	Rep. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Delaware	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Florida	Dem *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Kentucky	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split *b*	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Maryland	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *j*	Split *k*	Dem.
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Mississippi	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Nebraska	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Nevada	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
New Jersey	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep	Rep	Rep.	Dem.
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
New York	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
North Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split *d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
Oregon	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Prog.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
South Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Tennessee	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
West Virginia	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Wisconsin	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep. 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep. 1. *k* Dem. 6; Rep. 2. *n* Dem. 2, Prog., 11.

TITLE AND TERM OF THE PRESIDENT.

The address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the Constitutional Convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years without eligibility to re-election. In debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored The limit to four years was finally adopted in grand committee and ratified by the convention.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

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POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912.

States.	Popular Vote.								Electoral Vote.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.		Plurality.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Alabama	82,439	9,731	22,689	3,029	....	..	.....	59,750 D	12	...	..
Arizona	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	265	..	.....	3,375 D	3	...	..
Arkansas	68,838	24,297	21,673	8,155	898	...	.....	44,541 D	9	..	..
California	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,366	..	.....	174 P	2	..	11
Colorado	114,223	58,386	72,306	16,418	5,063	475	.....	41,917 D	6	..	..
Connecticut	74,561	68,324	84,129	10,058	2,068	1,260	.....	6,237 D	7	..	..
Delaware	22,631	15,998	8,586	556	623	..	.....	6,631 D	3	...	..
Florida	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	1,854	...	.....	31,611 D	6	...	..
Georgia	93,171	5,190	22,010	1,014	147	..	.....	71,161 D	14	..	..
Idaho	33,921	32,810	25,527	11,960	1,537	..	.....	1,111 D	4	..	.
Illinois	405,048	253,613	386,478	81,278	15,710	4,068	.....	18,570 D	29	..	..
Indiana	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	19,249	3,130	.....	119,883 D	15	..	..
Iowa	185,325	119,805	161,819	16,967	8,440	..	.....	23,593 D	13	..	.
Kansas	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	....	..	.....	23,047 D	10	...	..
Kentucky	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233	956	.....	104,072 D	13	..	..
Louisiana	50,966	3,834	9,323	5,249	....	..	.....	51,643 D	10	..	..
Maine	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	945	..	.....	2,620 D	6	..	..
Maryland	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,996	2,244	822	.....	54,888 D	8	...	..
Massachusetts	173,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	2,754	1,102	.....	17,460 D	18	..	.
Michigan	150,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	8,934	1,252	.....	62,340 P	..	..	15
Minnesota	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	7,886	2,212	.....	19,430 P	...	...	12
Mississippi	57,164	1,511	3,627	2,017	..	..	.....	53,537 D	10	..	..
Missouri	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	5,380	1,778	.....	123,925 D	18	..	..
Montana	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	32	..	.....	5,782 D	4	..	..
Nebraska	109,008	54,216	72,689	10,185	3,383	.	.....	36,319 D	8	...	..
Nevada	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	..	..	.....	2,366 D	3	..	.
New Hampshire	34,724	32,927	17,794	1,981	535	..	.....	2,097 D	4	..	..
New Jersey	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,801	2,878	1,321	.....	32,879 D	14	...	...
New Mexico	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	..	..	.....	2,704 D	3	...	..
New York	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	19,427	4,251	.....	200,047 D	45	..	..
North Carolina	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,035	117	..	.....	75,377 D	12	.	..
North Dakota	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	1,243	..	.....	3,829 D	5	..	..
Ohio	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	11,459	2,623	.....	146,086 D	24	..	
Oklahoma	119,156	90,786	....	42,262	2,185	..	.....	28,370 D	10	..	.
Oregon	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	..	.....	9,464 D	5	..	.
Pennsylvania	395,619	273,305	447,426	84,164	19,533	704	.....	51,807 P	.	...	8
Rhode Island	30,142	27,703	16,878	2,049	616	236	.....	2,709 D	5	...	.
South Carolina	48,355	536	1,293	164	..	..	.....	47,062 D	9	...	..
South Dakota	48,942	....	58,811	4,662	3,910	..	.....	9,869 P	...	..	5
Tennessee	130,335	59,444	53,725	3,492	825	..	.....	70,891 D	12	...	...
Texas	221,589	28,853	26,755	25,743	1,738	442	.....	192,736 D	20	..	..
Utah	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	....	509	.....	5,521 R	...	4	..
Vermont	15,350	23,305	22,070	928	1,154	..	.....	1,235 R	...	4	.
Virginia	90,332	23,288	21,777	830	709	50	.....	67,044 D	12	.	...
Washington	86,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	9,810	1,872	.....	26,858 P	..	..	7
West Virginia	113,197	56,754	79,112	15,248	4,517	..	.....	34,085 D	8	..	
Wisconsin	164,409	130,878	58,661	34,168	8,467	698	.....	33,531 D	13	..	
Wyoming	15,810	14,560	9,232	2,760	434	..	.....	750 D	3	..	..
Total	6,293,019	3,484,956	4,119,507	901,873	207,928	29,259	.....	..	435	8	88

Popular Vote, Wilson over Roosevelt **2,173,512**

Popular Vote, all others combined, over Wilson **2,450,504**

Electoral Vote, Wilson over Taft and Roosevelt **339**

Total Popular Vote, all candidates **15,036,542**

The above was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1908 AND 1912.

States.	1912.	1908.	States.	1912.	1908.	States.	1912.	1908.
Alabama	117,888	103,809	Maine	129,637	106,335	Ohio	1,033,557	1,121,588
Arizona	23,722	..	Maryland	231,978	238,531	Oklahoma	254,389	255,226
Arkansas	123,859	152,126	Massachusetts	488,056	456,926	Oregon	137,040	110,889
California	673,527	386,597	Michigan	550,776	541,749	Pennsylvania	1,220,201	1,267,443
Colorado	256,871	263,877	Minnesota	334,219	331,304	Rhode Island	77,894	72,317
Connecticut	190,398	189,999	Mississippi	64,319	66,904	South Carolina	50,348	66,393
Delaware	48,694	48,024	Missouri	698,562	715,874	South Dakota	116,325	114,775
Florida	51,891	49,360	Montana	79,910	68,822	Tennessee	247,821	257,515
Georgia	121,533	132,794	Nebraska	249,481	266,799	Texas	305,126	293,559
Idaho	105,755	97,288	Nevada	20,115	24,526	Utah	112,385	108,598
Illinois	1,146,103	1,154,751	N. Hampshire	87,961	89,592	Vermont	62,807	52,651
Indiana	654,474	721,126	New Jersey	432,534	467,198	Virginia	136,976	137,066
Iowa	492,326	494,770	New Mexico	49,376	..	Washington	322,799	183,879
Kansas	385,444	375,946	New York	1,587,983	1,638,350	West Virginia	268,828	258,151
Kentucky	453,698	490,687	North Carolina	243,918	252,810	Wisconsin	397,281	454,435
Louisiana	79,372	75,146	North Dakota	86,580	94,582	Wyoming	42,286	37,609

Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442; 1912, 15,036,542.

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Election Returns

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	U.S. Senator, 1914. Underwood, Dem.	Birch, Rep.
Autauga	622	43	130	56	525	15
Baldwin	623	37	141	125	539	27
Barbour	1,155	18	88	17	707	10
Bibb	820	40	178	103	742	18
Blount	1,121	567	580	32	1,159	1,062
Bullock	736	4	2	..	472	..
Butler	903	86	80	19	694	9
Calhoun	1,666	238	423	32	1,000	35
Chambers	1,486	28	113	9	1,679	10
Cherokee	814	88	799	47	803	961
Chilton	880	140	1,154	72	823	108
Choctaw	489	7	66	4	473	..
Clarke	1,034	13	12	25	763	5
Clay	1,109	64	940	2	1,100	185
Cleburne	691	134	510	2	626	341
Coffee	1,277	68	396	67	821	56
Colbert	946	228	242	79	687	87
Conecuh	802	60	103	26	503	8
Coosa	763	109	317	17	800	139
Covington	1,251	110	147	193	1,041	40
Crenshaw	986	47	127	7	797	9
Cullman	1,230	264	1,374	27	1,373	961
Dale	1,060	99	448	3	1,535	283
Dallas	1,461	16	18	16	860	2
De Kalb	1,379	492	628	31	1,352	966
Elmore	1,152	81	167	10	1,053	26
Escambia	829	52	77	13	581	14
Etowah	1,511	354	887	144	1,755	655
Fayette	762	424	308	20	852	497
Franklin	849	309	570	75	831	846
Geneva	691	99	511	87	698	116
Greene	418	4	4	.	296	1
Hale	720	4	7	..	506	..
Henry	711	47	158	26	506	15
Houston	1,160	82	366	45	1,736	47
Jackson	1,597	239	406	23	925	..
Jefferson	8,887	706	2,034	612	4,873	255
Lamar	816	61	160	10	741	120
Lauderdale	1,386	263	297	72	862	130
Lawrence	643	198	261	32	520	138
Lee	1,179	43	43	60	657	5
Limestone	1,012	90	83	34	513	7
Lowndes	583	4	10	4	421	1
Macon	647	24	28	..	697	2
Madison	2,146	150	357	91	1,234	28
Marengo	1,386	9	20	1	904	..
Marion	1,098	378	205	7	857	456
Marshall	1,457	428	1,184	24	1,340	1,066
Mobile	3,609	140	445	168	1,508	9
Monroe	878	2	21	3	628	2
Montgomery	3,047	43	131	17	1,576	6
Morgan	1,686	241	362	82	1,225	147
Perry	731	8	31	14	508	..
Pickens	815	22	73	16	639	8
Pike	1,293	13	48	5	1,088	8
Randolph	1,177	268	366	..	697	220
Russell	1,553	4	35	22	553	1
Shelby	1,181	201	1,233	42	1,202	222
St. Clair	787	260	687	75	784	389
Sumter	701	9	2	16	440	1
Talladega	1,312	111	386	1	925	71
Tallapoosa	1,586	84	151	22	1,142	22
Tuscaloosa	1,695	87	158	49	1,075	41
Walker	2,063	881	504	127	2,731	1,150
Washington	405	14	18	12	316	2
Wilcox	878	7	7	6	603	..
Winston	508	292	893	7	530	909
Total	82,439	9,731	22,689	3,029	63,389	12,320
Plurality	59,750	..	..	..	51,069	..
Per cent	69.92	8.26	19.26	2.59	78.13	15.19
Scattering		5			....	
Whole vote		117,888			81,131	

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

Vote for Governor in 1914: Charles Henderson, Dem., 64,275; John B. Shields, Rep., 13,695; E. H. Cross, Prog., 3,795; W. C. Swain, Soc., 1,196.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Longshore, Prog., received 4,263 votes; Hinton, Soc., 1,159; scattering, 2.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Gray, Dem., 4,609; Bolton, Rep., 31; Doyle, Soc., 41. II.—Dent, Dem., 7,470. III.—Stegall, Dem., 7,950; scattering, 1. IV.—Blackmon, Dem., 5,441; scattering, 3. V.—Heflin, Dem., 8,100. VI.—Oliver, Dem., 8,539; Stoddard, Rep., 2,179. VII.—Burnett, Dem., 8,905; Stephens, Rep., 6,922; Morton, Prog., 660; Jarrett, Soc., 294. VIII.—Almon, Dem., 6,101; Hotchkiss, Rep., 87; Beeglen, Prog., 126. IX.—Huddleston, Dem., 6,756; Fulenwelder, Rep., 1,316.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

John W. Abercrombie, Dem., 62,831; James I. Abercrombie, Rep., 12,832; Saylor, Prog., 3,742; Maxwell, Soc., 1,142.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles Henderson; Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. E. Kilby; Secretary of State, John Purifoy; Auditor, M. C. Allgood; Attorney-General, W. L. Martin; Adjutant-General, G. J. Hubbard; Treasurer, W. L. Lancaster; Superintendent of Education, W. F. Feagin; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. A. Wade; Commissioner of Insurance, C. B. Smith—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John C. Anderson. Associate Justices, Thos. C. McClellan, J. J. Mayfield, A. D. Sayre, Ormond Sommerville, William H. Thomas, and L. D. Gardner; Clerk, Robert F. Ligon.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	104	138
Republicans	1	2	3
Democratic majority	33	102	135

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*	
1900. President	97,131	55,512	4,178	2,762	41,619	D
1902. Governor	67,763	24,421	....	....	43,342	D
1904. President	79,857	22,472	5,057	612	57,385	D
1906. Governor	62,771	10,002	....	....	52,769	D
1908. President	74,374	25,305	1,565	665	49,066	D
			Prog.	*Soc.*		
1910. Governor	77,694	19,260	837	1,042	58,434	D

ARIZONA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. Hunt, Dem.	Cameron, Rep.
Apache	108	56	79	10	549	254
Cochise	1,973	403	1,396	819	4,700	2,371
Coconino	339	237	178	96	976	886
Gila	779	210	542	501	2,189	1,532
Graham	540	103	243	164	1,096	747
Greenlee	652	109	287	122	1,144	836
Maricopa	2,606	642	1,818	472	6,223	4,455
Mohave	320	69	228	184	947	358
Navajo	387	168	233	40	897	749
Pima	693	353	615	109	1,590	1,892
Pinal	352	80	311	61	950	695
Santa Cruz	250	56	123	38	608	499
Yavapai	1,001	445	537	358	2,137	1,889
Yuma	424	90	359	189	1,320	485
Total	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	25,226	17,602
Plurality	3,375	..	..	..	7,624	..
Per cent	43.50	12.74	29.29	13.30	49.45	34.50
Whole vote		23,722			51,007	

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ARIZONA—*Continued.*

For Governor, 1914, Young, Prog., received 5,206 votes; Barnette, Soc., 2,973.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 265 votes.

For Governor, 1911, Hunt, Dem., received 11,123 votes; Wells, Rep., 9,166.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Smith, Dem., received 25,800 votes; Hubbell, Rep., 9,183; Nelson, Prog., 2,608; Davis, Soc., 3,582; Chafin, Ind.-Proh., 7,293.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Hayden, Dem., 33,306; Eads, Rep., 7,586; Grill, Soc., 3,773.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. P. Hunt; Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor, Sidney P. Osborn; Treasurer, Mitt Sims; Auditor, J. C. Callaghan; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Harris; Attorney-General, Wiley E. Jones; Superintendent of Education, C. O. Case; Commissioner of Insurance, C. C. Thompson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Henry D. Ross; Associate Justices, D. L. Cunningham, Alfred Franklin; Clerk, Clay F. Leonard.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	18	35	53
Republicans	1	0	1
Democratic majority	17	35	52

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1911..Governor...	11,123	9,166	1,247	79	1,957D

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Hays, Dem.	Kersey, Rep.	Hogan, Soc.
Arkansas	869	249	305	881	308	56
Ashley	1,029	439	346	889	257	131
Baxter	536	142	176	725	222	98
Benton	2,353	541	660	2,590	947	252
Boone	965	280	279	1,333	597	2
Bradley	772	187	147	812	85	79
Calhoun	438	72	177	607	40	89
Carroll	919	464	358	1,335	827	90
Chicot	419	89	308	634	252	12
Clark	1,051	376	263	1,420	298	45
Clay	1,299	622	358	1,762	844	389
Cleburne	517	138	118	986	236	153
Cleveland	686	275	98	765	71	21
Columbia	1,101	340	167	1,098	220	27
Conway	1,435	527	364	1,097	245	44
Craighead	1,259	269	229	1,616	441	227
Crawford	969	407	423	1,620	1,141	153
Crittenden	423	89	285	337	8	6
Cross	491	293	234	581	83	56
Dallas	654	228	406	660	205	12
Desha	314	52	161	881	110	26
Drew	882	424	254	948	291	66
Faulkner	1,316	402	161	1,340	412	165
Franklin	1,113	258	194	1,358	470	146
Fulton	590	453	235	1,017	415	78
Garland	1,046	300	533	1,601	514	189
Grant	440	110	47	683	97	18
Greene	1,251	286	259	1,569	403	349
Hempstead	1,247	836	468	1,980	821	90
Hot Springs	668	248	247	1,230	254	63
Howard	760	321	187	1,034	198	103
Independence	1,225	412	895	1,913	687	360
Izard	746	215	137	1,278	318	86
Jackson	837	543	159	1,029	245	179
Jefferson	1,659	579	753	1,739	464	87
Johnson	927	189	237	1,527	370	231
Lafayette	498	208	155	609	85	19
Lawrence	929	218	167	1,095	167	76
Lee	968	665	194	505	207	23
Lincoln	840	292	152	1,236	177	20
Little River	615	232	87	522	137	88
Logan	1,319	333	765	2,206	1,091	154

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Hays, Dem.	Kersey, Rep.	Hogan, Soc.
Lonoke	1,129	254	425	1,379	355	137
Madison	932	296	211	1,464	1,398	135
Marion	537	160	145	778	320	213
Miller	846	331	195	1,255	331	131
Mississippi	767	263	183	1,024	190	128
Monroe	537	400	201	618	290	6
Montgomery	471	221	202	949	263	24
Nevada	607	322	268	1,550	427	20
Newton	290	285	247	574	764	13
Ouachita	913	793	131	1,023	726	4
Perry	522	163	216	976	208	19
Phillips	926	198	189	1,542	260	3
Pike	603	381	158	826	234	6
Poinsett	593	205	157	1,213	193	16
Polk	694	162	409	1,200	262	20
Pope	1,517	384	556	1,566	527	121
Prairie	647	376	103	1,138	959	135
Pulaski	3,369	1,044	1,547	4,307	922	67
Randolph	997	264	178	1,502	367	10
Saline	814	164	140	1,088	98	6
Scott	640	206	225	1,148	402	26
Searcy	438	514	180	618	1,082	18
Sebastian	2,396	389	748	3,967	995	57
Sevier	789	174	166	880	123	32
Sharp	681	114	194	1,121	251	10
St. Francis	563	296	90	1,142	427	13
Stone	337	113	92	605	253	9
Union	1,690	152	135	1,358	77	9
Van Buren	674	254	266	915	490	77
Washington	1,881	565	582	2,110	967	9
White	1,448	380	481	2,807	587	20
Woodruff	903	473	258	666	148	9
Yell	1,401	436	438	1,959	656	24
Total	68,838	24,297	21,673	94,096	30,987	10,4[illegible]
Plurality	44,541	..	..	63,109		..
Per cent	55.58	19.63	17.66	69.43	22.87	1.[illegible]
Whole vote.		123,809			135,517	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received [illegible] votes; Debs, Soc., 8,153.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Clarke, Dem., received 33,449 votes; Meyers, Rep., 11,222.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Caraway, Dem., 4,806; no opposition. II.—Oldfield, Dem., 5,253; no opposition. III.—Tillman, Dem., 7,588; Ivie, Rep., 4,087; Putnam, Prog., 612. IV.—Wingo, Dem., 5,166; Packard, Prog., 1,169. V.—Jacoway, Dem., 5,586; no opposition. VI.—Taylor, Dem., 4,110; no opposition. VII.—Goodwin, Dem., 4,756; no opposition.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. Hays; Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges; Treasurer, Rufus G. McDaniel; Auditor and Insurance Commissioner, M. F. Dickinson; Attorney-General, Wallace Davis; Superintendent of Education, Geo. B. Cook; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Page; Commissioner of Public Lands, W. B. Owen—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, F. G. Smith, C. D. Wood, William F. Kirby, and Jesse C. Hart; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	35	97	132
Republicans	0	3	3
Democratic majority	35	94	129

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres...	81,142	44,800	972		....	36,342 D
1902. Gov.....	77,354	29,251	8,845		4,791	48,103 D
1904. Pres...	64,434	46,860		2,318	1,816	17,574 D
1906. Gov...	102,749	40,965		2,169	3,274	61,784 D
1908. Pres...	87,015	56,760		5,842	1,196	21,904 D
1908. Gov...	111,478	45,409		6,787	....	59,[illegible] D
1910. Gov...	101,646	39,570		9,196	....	62,[illegible] D
1912. Gov...	109,826	46,440		13,384	....	63,[illegible] D

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CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (58.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Curtin, Dem.	Fredericks, Rep.	Johnson, Prog.
Alameda	24,418	..	31,542	7,968	25,612	47,320
Alpine	34	8	36	17	42	31
Amador	1,622	5	684	929	1,041	1,311
Butte	4,028	10	3,365	1,898	3,357	6,209
Calaveras	1,869	5	750	935	990	1,291
Colusa	1,760	3	810	1,208	866	1,229
Contra Costa	3,290	40	3,539	1,657	3,050	6,966
Del Norte	323	..	376	168	355	493
El Dorado	1,613	16	776	743	992	1,155
Fresno	8,891	95	8,839	5,566	4,964	14,096
Glenn	1,325	11	906	633	1,080	1,529
Humboldt	2,887	93	3,609	830	3,696	6,202
Imperial	1,285	13	1,420	873	1,255	3,461
Inyo	806	8	431	258	601	876
Kern	5,569	64	3,647	3,178	3,807	7,590
Kings	1,967	..	1,419	1,133	2,092	1,862
Lake	1,118	..	649	587	900	612
Lassen	644	27	559	400	602	1,133
Los Angeles	55,105	1,857	75,593	18,331	65,484	119824
Madera	1,154	1	943	1,098	712	1,358
Marin	2,849	..	2,750	871	3,071	4,065
Mariposa	669	20	306	557	229	638
Mendocino	2,507	11	2,237	1,585	2,681	3,087
Merced	1,978	13	1,571	1,470	1,402	2,297
Modoc	941	1	608	609	532	930
Mono	182	3	106	71	123	187
Monterey	3,392	1	3,081	1,313	2,697	3,531
Napa	2,662		2,432	1,098	3,077	3,234
Nevada	1,851	23	1,381	1,101	949	2,830
Orange	4,406	123	5,143	2,184	6,096	7,304
Placer	1,823	15	1,913	705	1,416	3,846
Plumas	742	11	762	232	527	1,042
Riverside	2,693	124	5,146	1,146	4,026	6,337
Sacramento	9,869	36	7,534	2,284	8,661	16,954
San Benito	1,253	13	1,054	454	1,184	1,234
S. Bernardino	5,835	171	6,202	2,096	7,634	8,787
San Diego	9,731	63	7,922	2,864	14,365	14,152
San Francisco	48,955	65	38,610	16,167	36,606	72,257
San Joaquin	7,969	85	4,314	3,848	5,750	8,898
S. Luis Obispo	2,248	13	2,373	962	1,890	3,843
San Mateo	3,246	7	2,625	1,002	2,839	5,308
Santa Barbara	2,819	66	3,395	1,675	2,760	3,952
Santa Clara	9,173	174	10,868	3,337	10,792	14,267
Santa Cruz	2,875	3	3,059	1,417	2,814	4,232
Shasta	2,040	16	1,696	811	1,567	2,711
Sierra	515	10	483	149	410	568
Siskiyou	2,465	29	1,740	1,342	1,747	2,663
Solano	3,650	41	3,353	1,679	2,837	5,467
Sonoma	6,500	32	5,806	2,967	6,945	7,693
Stanislaus	3,127	17	3,143	2,530	2,201	5,245
Sutter	1,063	5	846	397	1,463	1,083
Tehama	1,595	13	1,218	1,084	1,329	2,108
Trinity	461	1	343	267	399	650
Tulare	4,293	73	4,283	3,349	3,479	6,480
Tuolumne	1,459	8	755	1,309	490	1,385
Ventura	2,108	71	2,055	824	2,649	2,787
Yolo	2,239	9	1,382	1,253	1,913	2,383
Yuba	1,242	17	1,132	587	1,033	2,153
Total	283436	3,914	283610	116121	271990	460405
Plurality	..	..	174	..	..	188505
Per cent	42.08	0.58	42.10	12.53	29.34	49.69
Whole vote.	673,527			926,667		

For Governor in 1914, Richardson, Soc., received 50,716 votes; Moore, Proh., 27,345.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 79,201 votes; Chafin, Proh., 23,366.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Phelan, Dem., received 279,896 votes; Knowland, Rep., 254,159; Heney, Prog., 255,232; Untermann, Soc., 56,805; Wheeler, Proh., 39,921.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Meldon, Dem., 7,987; Hart, Rep., 28,166; Kent, Ind.-Prog. and Soc., 35,403; Stipp, Proh., 2,068.

II. Raker, Dem., 32,075; Matlock, Rep., Prog., 15,716; Fassett, Proh., 2,086.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

III. Curry, Dem., Rep., and Prog., 66,034; Ross Soc., 6,752; Van Vlear, Proh., 4,911.

IV. Colombat, Dem., 13,550; Kahn, Rep., Prog., 41,044; Gifford, Soc., 3,928; Westerberg, Proh., 895.

V. Nolan, Dem., Rep., Prog., 53,875; Christensen, Soc., 7,366; Head, Proh., 3,410.

VI. Derrick, Rep., 30,704; Elston, Prog., 36,164; Caldwell, Soc., 11,355; Wolcott, Proh., 3,211.

VII. Church, Dem., 39,389; Drew, Rep., 25,106; McKee, Soc., 7,797, Allen, Proh., 6,573.

VIII. Bohnett, Dem., Prog., 33,706; Hayes, Rep., 36,499; Horton, Proh., 4,157.

IX. Randall, Dem., Proh., 28,097; Roberts, Rep., 25,176; Bell, Prog., 27,560; Hart, Soc., 10,084.

X. Newby, Dem., 17,810; Osborne, Rep., 33,172; Stephens, Prog., 44,141; Criswell, Soc., 14,900; H. Needham, Proh., 4,903.

XI. Kettner, Dem., Prog., 47,165; J. Needham Rep., 25,001; Bauer, Soc., 6,033; Edwards, Proh., 11,278.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Hiram W. Johnson; Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Fahleman; Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan; Treasurer, Friend William Richardson; Comptroller, John S. Chambers; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Thomas; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Hyatt; Commissioner of Insurance, J. E. Phelps—all Progressives except F. C. Jordan, Rep., and Charles W. Thomas, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank M. Angellotti; Associate Justices, William P. Lawlor, Lucien Shaw, H. A. Melvin, F. W. Henshaw, M. C. Sloss, and William G. Lorigan; Clerk, B. Grant Taylor.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	33	53
Democrats	10	17	27
Progressives	9	28	37
Socialists	..	2	2
Republican majority	1	..	..

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Ind.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	124,985	164,755	7,554	5,024	....	39,770 R
1902. Gov.	143,782	145,332	5,992	4,636	....	1,550 R
1904. Pres.	89,404	205,226	29,535	7,380	.....	115,822 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	125,889	16,030	8,141	....	8,299 R
1908. Pres.	127,492	214,398	28,659	11,770	4,278	86,906 R
1910. Gov.	154,835	177,191	47,819	....	5,807	22,356 R

COLORADO.

Counties. (53.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Patterson, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Costigan, Prog.
Adams	1,812	398	942	1,073	1,058	424
Alamosa	..	..	..	466	814	138
Arapahoe	1,379	765	1,344	998	1,573	890
Archuleta	609	452	234	362	536	47
Baca	430	318	941	438	550	58
Bent	730	420	680	560	1,025	120
Boulder	4,330	2,445	2,469	2,960	5,575	1,259
Chaffee	1,641	723	693	1,096	1,429	157
Cheyenne	507	237	414	269	637	56
Clear Creek	1,166	469	243	673	860	147
Conejos	2,147	1,587	606	563	1,424	81
Costilla	567	1,072	204	313	772	22
Crowley	719	467	356	545	845	63
Custer	510	347	109	367	443	46
Delta	1,808	803	1,523	1,085	2,108	845
Denver	26,690	8,155	21,657	24,097	29,979	12,607
Dolores	124	45	28	134	55	21
Douglas	619	373	290	402	762	74
Eagle	727	387	234	541	680	190
Elbert	757	496	630	619	959	162
El Paso	5,559	2,816	5,332	3,708	6,838	3,551
Fremont	3,823	1,746	1,624	2,010	3,229	405
Garfield	1,806	824	880	1,352	1,732	328
Gilpin	931	443	222	546	504	127
Grand	507	248	178	385	454	60
Gunnison	1,206	553	357	707	1,077	282
Hinsdale	157	136	27	98	132	19

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GEORGIA—*Continued.*

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Nat. E. Harris; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, Wm. J. Speer; Comptroller and Commissioner of Insurance, W. A. Wright; Attorney-General, Clifford Walker; Adjutant-General, J. Van Holt Nash; Superintendent of Education, M. L. Brittain; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. D. Price—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Presiding Justice, Beverly D. Evans; Associate Justices, J. H. Lumpkin, M. W. Beck, Samuel C. Atkinson, and H. W. Hill; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	180	223
Republicans	1	6	7
Democratic majority	42	174	216

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Presid't	81,700	35,035	....	4,584	1,396	46,665 D
1902. Gov'nor	81,548	.....	.....	5,566	.....	75,982 D
1904. Presid't	83,472	24,003	....	21 511	....	59,469 D
1906. Gov'nor	94,223	....	98	.....	....	94,125 D
1908. Presid't	72,413	41,692	584	16,969	1,069	30,721 D

IDAHO.

Counties. (32.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Alexander, Dem.	Haines Rep.	McElroy, Prog.
Ada	2,569	3,198	3,512	4,410	3,097	1,864
Adams	417	598	291	536	581	66
Bannock	1,486	2,316	599	2,132	2,159	174
Bear Lake	916	1,271	274	1,009	1,254	24
Bingham	916	1,440	453	1,362	1,391	235
Blaine	996	988	371	1,309	1,000	137
Boisé	743	651	504	1,129	535	237
Bonner	1,055	711	1,247	1,211	1,618	328
Bonneville	864	1,176	628	1,002	1,345	151
Canyon	2,432	1,842	2,846	3,628	1,920	2,091
Cassia	846	1,459	471	1,105	1,305	95
Clearwater	549	373	345	595	210	33
Custer	501	326	236	784	253	119
Elmore	536	415	382	936	634	96
Franklin	..	..	..	1 023	1,233	16
Fremont	1,911	3,071	1,128	1,309	1,358	60
Gooding	..	..	..	1,009	678	329
Idaho	1,679	989	932	2,167	1,591	173
Jefferson	..	..	..	747	954	119
Kootenai	2,506	1,690	1,805	2,987	2,657	514
Latah	1 507	904	1,943	1,955	1,738	245
Lemhi	910	669	216	923	635	78
Lewis	1,131	436	694	896	705	106
Lincoln	1,541	1,191	1,645	924	708	91
Nez Perce	1,619	1,011	1,064	1,230	1,155	1,249
Minidoka	..	..	..	785	580	369
Madison	..	..	.	915	1,421	60
Oneida	1,386	2,373	..	862	1,301	15
Owyhee	567	515	333	739	460	121
Power	..	..	..	579	686	289
Shoshone	1,634	1,399	1,159	2,743	2,352	152
Twin Falls	1,741	1,074	1,650	2,909	1,295	620
Washington	1,065	724	798	1,778	845	827
Total	33,921	32,810	25,527	47,618	40,349	10,583
Plurality	1,111	.....	.....	7,269	.....	.....
Per cent	32.08	31.03	24.14	44.12	37.39	9.80
Whole vote		105,755			107,913	

For Governor, 1914, Coblentz, Soc., received 7,967 votes; Headley, Proh., 1,396.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 11,960 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,537.

For Governor, 1912, Coblentz, Soc., received 11,094 votes; Nichols, Proh., 1,028.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Hawley, Dem., received 41,266 votes; Brady, Rep., 47,486; Clagstone, Prog., 10,321; Cooper, Soc., 7,882; Duthie, Proh., 1,239.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

McCracken, Rep., 43,918, and Smith, Rep., 45,365, elected; Forney, Dem., 39,736; Miller, Dem., 37,000; Luck, Prog., 8,295, Rettig, Prog., 7,399; Beloit, Soc., 8,061; Clark, Soc., 8,093; Logan, Proh., 1,329; Pugh, Proh., 1,296.

IDAHO—*Continued.*

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Moses Alexander; Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Taylor; Secretary of State, Geo. R. Barker; Treasurer, J. W. Eagleson; Auditor, Fred L. Huston; Attorney-General, J. H. Peterson; Superintendent of Education, Bernice McCoy—all Republicans except Governor, a Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Isaac N. Sullivan; Associate Justices, Alfred Budge and William M. Morgan; Clerk, I. W. Hart.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	19	32	51
Democrats	11	28	39
Progressives	2	1	3
Socialists	1	0	1
Republican majority	5	3	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1902.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Soc*	*Plu.*
1902. Governor	26,021	31,874	636	1,737	5,853 R
1904. President	18,480	47,783	1,013	4,949	29,303 R
1906. Governor	29,496	38,386	1,037	4,650	8,890 R
1908. President	36,162	52,621	1,986	6,400	16,459 R
			Prog.		
1910. Governor	40,856	39,961	.....	5,342	895 D
1912. Governor	33,992	35,056	24,325	11,094	1,064 R

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Sullivan, Dem.	Sherman, Rep.	Robins Prog.
Adams	6,952	2,733	780	5,497	4,008	1,667
Alexander	1,936	2,003	709	1,778	2,497	236
Bond	1,276	1,152	725	854	1,883	564
Boone	540	1,361	1,624	521	1,987	604
Brown	1,358	381	524	1,004	548	506
Bureau	2,800	1,816	3,738	1,845	2,918	1,400
Calhoun	602	373	154	901	614	36
Carroll	1,098	1,577	1,257	591	1,806	427
Cass	2,223	719	1,086	1,416	1,342	646
Champaign	4,454	3,220	4,481	3,017	5,282	2,479
Christian	3,821	1,994	1,464	2,896	2 658	1,003
Clark	2,517	1,897	943	2,084	2,314	625
Clay	1,926	1 622	624	1,611	2,174	255
Clinton	2,674	973	775	2,193	1,336	431
Coles	3,453	2,263	2,437	2,719	3,174	1,478
Cook	130702	74,875	166061	159372	103808	88,487
Crawford	2,691	1,266	1,525	2,005	1,840	943
Cumberland	1,673	990	692	1,283	1,411	309
De Kalb	1,568	1,776	3,643	1,013	2,659	2,508
De Witt	1,880	1,346	1,306	1,461	2,061	855
Douglas	1,633	1,386	1,277	1,194	2,010	991
Du Page	2,236	1,136	4,169	1,620	2,131	3,249
Edgar	3,479	2,430	1,344	3,221	2,723	1,241
Edwards	650	877	818	551	1,447	194
Effingham	2,575	1,002	622	2,080	1,517	387
Fayette	2,782	1,481	1,568	2,157	2,641	900
Ford	1,035	832	1,729	803	1,276	1,046
Franklin	2,435	2,088	731	2,111	2,904	621
Fulton	3,903	2,263	3,334	3,055	5,867	1,614
Gallatin	1,697	1,051	203	1,335	923	170
Greene	2,801	1,064	831	1,571	1,009	360
Grundy	1,172	1,380	1,019	737	2,079	941
Hamilton	1,920	1,242	668	1,509	1,473	597
Hancock	3,692	1,577	1,935	2,319	2,798	1,218
Hardin	644	691	153	635	875	80
Henderson	721	648	871	595	1,087	634
Henry	2,219	1,859	4,505	1,640	2,861	3,011
Iroquois	2,474	1,866	2,959	1,772	3,350	1,328
Jackson	3,823	2,780	1,339	2,637	3,420	1,173
Jasper	2,042	1,227	545	1,540	1,623	353
Jefferson	3,237	1,834	1,294	2,519	2,826	713
Jersey	1,573	838	381	1,461	1,546	137
Jo Daviess	2,226	1,233	1,747	1,863	2,094	804
Johnson	952	1,025	809	635	1,527	423
Kane	4,394	2,415	11,494	3,744	4,854	6,589
Kankakee	2,532	3,178	2,792	2,407	4,344	1,818
Kendall	531	534	1,526	250	1,176	656
Knox	2,758	1,760	5,386	1,972	3,980	2,065
Lake	2,436	2,183	4,888	1,972	3,225	1,770
La Salle	7,036	4,868	6,918	7,517	7,104	3,183
Lawrence	2,550	1,617	774	2,027	2,500	822
Lee	1,995	1,482	2,747	1,573	2,944	1,237

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ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			U. S. Senator, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Sullivan, Dem.	Sherman, Rep.	Robins Prog.
Livingston	3,334	2,444	3,220	2,762	4,298	1,565
Logan	3,229	1,397	1,776	2,175	2,382	1,336
Macon	4,435	3,356	3,976	3,075	5,668	1,892
Macoupin	4,902	2,177	2,147	3,599	4,411	1,055
Madison	7,155	5,462	3,197	5,714	8,068	1,491
Marion	3,493	1,586	2,099	1,864	2,375	2,137
Marshall	1,685	790	1,180	1,463	1,578	446
Mason	2,173	948	859	1,846	1,546	399
Massac	599	1,341	788	367	1,590	270
McDonough	2,959	1,876	1,785	3,070	3,646	748
McHenry	1,913	2,370	3,046	1,259	3,254	1,135
McLean	5,356	4,624	4,350	4,262	6,114	1,906
Menard	1,530	620	903	1,251	1,360	317
Mercer	1,602	959	2,093	1,371	2,274	878
Monroe	1,396	1,433	299	1,360	1,763	188
Montgomery	3,705	2,195	1,476	2,670	3,593	853
Morgan	3,648	1,466	2,090	2,608	3,303	1,057
Moultrie	1,501	747	853	1,192	1,307	570
Ogle	1,750	2,014	2,720	927	2,846	1,345
Peoria	8,364	2,594	9,229	7,093	7,478	2,768
Perry	2,107	1,341	894	1,817	1,939	475
Piatt	1,417	1,064	1,150	944	1,739	832
Pike	3,371	1,688	1,169	2,570	2,810	456
Pope	664	1,099	587	450	1,344	314
Pulaski	978	1,632	454	727	1,742	181
Putnam	424	403	583	388	467	379
Randolph	3,217	1,548	1,169	2,278	2,254	820
Richland	1,800	862	811	1,186	1,295	585
Rock Island	3,997	2,394	6,508	4,055	6,440	2,495
Saline	3,599	2,254	1,468	3,010	2,951	775
Sangamon	8,408	3,994	6,186	6,229	10,793	2,008
Schuyler	1,714	849	694	1,434	1,291	345
Scott	1,341	686	879	876	1,340	246
Shelby	3,467	1,629	1,431	1,942	2,390	1,337
Stark	669	549	1,053	593	1,087	383
St. Clair	10,826	8,156	4,064	8,428	9,704	2,794
Stephenson	3,580	1,367	3,476	2,776	3,063	2,214
Tazewell	3,654	1,054	2,500	2,739	2,647	941
Union	2,648	1,194	458	1,730	1,275	354
Vermilion	5,576	5,655	4,984	5,398	7,783	2,723
Wabash	1,676	841	601	1,224	1,462	292
Warren	2,080	915	2,637	1,772	1,833	1,572
Washington	1,654	1,304	1,058	1,532	2,198	367
Wayne	2,378	1,586	1,418	1,967	2,822	237
White	2,708	1,692	691	2,143	2,143	276
Whiteside	1,996	1,437	3,904	1,236	2,976	2,067
Will	4,717	3,331	8,092	4,868	6,805	4,819
Williamson	3,258	3,209	1,765	2,848	4,081	1,292
Winnebago	2,276	2,537	7,089	1,575	4,371	3,118
Woodford	2,051	850	1,495	1,826	2,000	634
Total	405048	253613	386478	373403	390661	203027
Plurality	18,570	....	....	....	17,258	....
Per cent	35.34	22.13	33.72	36.76	38.45	19.98
Whole vote	1,146,193			1,015,808		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 81,278 votes; Chafin, Proh., 15,710; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 4,066.

For U. S. Senator in 1914, Germer, Soc., received 39,889 votes; Woolsey, Proh., 6,750; Francis, Soc. Lab., 2,078.

For Governor in 1912, Dunne, Dem., received 443,120 votes; Deneen, Rep., 318,469; Funk, Prog., 303,401; Kennedy, Soc., 78,679; Warrell, Proh., 15,231; Francis, Soc. Lab., 3,980.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Congressmen-at-Large: Williams, Dem., 375,465; Sullivan, Dem., 356,678; Chiperfield, Rep., 388,896; Davis, Rep., 373,682; Kreider, Prog., 105,088; Heer, Prog., 113,510; Thomas, Soc., 42,841; Stover, Soc., 41,949; Herrick, Proh., 7,644; Shields, Proh., 7,275; Blomsma, Soc. Lab., 2,060.

Districts.

I. Quinlan, Dem., 9,060; Madden, Rep., 13,063; Ashton, Prog., 1,758; Leffler, Soc., 662.

II. O'Leary, Dem., 11,940; Mann, Rep., 21,612; Vaughan, Prog., 8,506; Costello, Soc., 2,532.

III. Prendergast, Dem., 16,614; Wilson, Rep., 18,511; Lewis, Prog., 4,001; Stone, Soc., 2,093.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

IV. McDermott, Dem., 13,313; Wilcox, Rep., 7,018; Finder, Prog., 1,125; Turner, Soc., 1,432.

V. Sabath, Dem., 9,921; Harris, Rep., 4,390; Napieralski, Prog., 2,623; Danhoff, Soc., 1,364.

VI. McAndrews, Dem., 23,103; Coyne, Rep., 17,328; Kolb, Prog., 6,161; Wood, Soc., 4,162.

VII. Buchanan, Dem., 22,377; Juul, Rep., 20,143; Stewart, Prog., 6,724; Thompson, Soc., 7,663.

VIII. Gallagher, Dem., 12,524; Williams, Rep., 3,558; Harmon, Prog., 783; Anielewski, Soc., 1,159.

IX. Nelson, Dem., 8,242; Britten, Rep., 11,336; Crane, Prog., 6,365; Schiflersmith, Soc., 1,315.

X. Waters, Dem., 13,096; Foss, Rep., 18,036; Thompson, Prog., 13,039; Work, Soc., 2,343.

XI. Logan, Dem., 9,098; Copley, Prog., 18,371; Shepherd, Rep., 17,197; Nicodemus, Soc., 16,662.

XII. Weeks, Dem., 8,726; Hinebaugh, Prog., 9,700; Fuller, Rep., 20,811; Taylor, Soc., 1,720.

XIII. Goodwin, Dem., 8,735; Evans, Prog., 4,054; McKenzie, Rep., 18,143; Brooks, Soc., 408.

XIV. Tavenner, Dem., 17,221; Burgess, Prog., 4,272; Abbey, Rep., 16,132; Owens, Soc., 1,465.

XV. Allen, Dem., 14,537; Kespohl, Prog., 7,122; King, Rep., 16,217; Hazel, Soc., 1,426.

XVI. Stone, Dem., 18,399; Wayne, Prog., 1,864; Zeller, Rep., 16,462; Bierman, Soc., 958.

XVII. Fitz-Henry, Dem., 14,842; Stump, Prog., 2,757, Sterling, Rep., 16,720; Childers, Soc., 460.

XVIII. O'Hair, Dem., 20,005; Cannon, Rep., 22,035; Kay, Prog., 4,112; Meyers, Soc., 591.

XIX. Borchers, Dem., 19,931; Thomas, Prog., 4,083; McKinley, Rep., 25,276; Peebles, Soc., 592.

XX. Rainey, Dem., 20,340; Aylesworth, Prog., 1,401; Du Bois, Rep., 12,885; Hoover, Soc., 433.

XXI. Graham, Dem., 18,361; Paddock, Prog., 2,417; Wheeler, Rep., 20,800; Koenikramer, Soc., 1,897.

XXII. Blatz, Dem., 21,364; Stelzel, Prog., 2,799; Rodenberg, Rep., 23,362; Kirkpatrick, Soc., 2,772.

XXIII. Foster, Dem., 24,414; Skipper, Prog., 2,659; Bundy, Rep., 18,036; Ely, Soc., 858.

XXIV. Fowler, Dem., 17,369; Gibbons, Prog., 995; Williams, Rep., 18,311.

XXV. Hill, Dem., 17,922; Dowell, Prog., 2,463; Denison, Rep., 20,271; Castle, Soc., 1,176.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Edward F. Dunne, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Barratt O'Hara, Dem.; Secretary of State, L. G. Stevenson, Dem.; Treasurer, Andrew Russell, Rep.; Auditor, James J. Brady, Dem.; Attorney-General, P. J. Lucey, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Frank S. Dickson, Rep., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Francis G. Blair, Rep.; Superintendent of Insurance, Rufus M. Potts, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, William F. Farmer; Associate Justices, James H. Cartwright, F. K. Dunn, Charles C. Craig, O. N. Carter, George A. Cook, W. W. Duncan; Clerk, Charles W. Vail.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	78	103
Democrats	25	70	95
Progressives	1	2	3
Socialists	..	2	2
Majority	..	4 R	3 R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	503,061	597,985	9,687	17,628	94,924 R
1902. Treasurer	360,925	450,695	20,167	18,434	89,770 R
1904. President	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1906. Sec. State	271,984	417,544	42,002	38,293	145,560 R
1908. Governor	526,913	550,076	31,293	33,922	23,164 R
1908. President	450,795	629,929	34,691	29,243	179,132 R
1910. Treasurer	376,046	436,484	49,687	20,113	60,438 R

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INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1912.			U. S. Senator, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Shively, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Beveridge, Prog.
Adams	2,861	917	782	2,907	951	590
Allen	8,654	3,423	4,246	8,210	5,652	1,705
Bartholomew	3,147	1,321	1,694	2,888	2,706	851
Benton	1,425	1,030	796	1,344	1,425	539
Blackford	1,651	399	1,163	1,528	605	1,018
Boone	3,290	1,181	2,014	3,020	1,785	1,683
Brown	904	305	253	885	411	98
Carroll	2,276	1,467	926	2,246	1,943	533
Cass	4,421	1,573	3,694	4,185	3,159	1,729
Clark	3,315	805	2,453	3,727	1,150	1,701
Clay	3,297	1,494	1,614	3,175	2,109	1,170
Clinton	3,255	2,182	1,281	3,159	2,889	891
Crawford	1,159	683	542	1,306	1,092	168
Daviess	2,755	2,005	1,061	2,608	2,894	639
Dearborn	2,557	1,886	701	2,722	1,924	61
Decatur	2,246	1,283	1,436	2,147	1,762	1,132
De Kalb	2,766	1,125	1,623	3,083	1,990	765
Delaware	4,313	2,018	4,059	4,420	4,001	3,037
Dubois	3,059	666	605	3,068	1,085	265
Elkhart	4,300	1,199	4,533	4,318	1,890	3,825
Fayette	1,455	1,030	1,214	1,562	1,446	980
Floyd	3,236	669	2,580	3,541	1,093	1,808
Fountain	2,499	1,560	1,067	2,197	2,157	950
Franklin	2,306	929	630	2,113	1,143	449
Fulton	2,022	1,427	694	1,935	1,858	585
Gibson	3,250	2,286	1,270	3,121	2,665	1,124
Grant	4,390	3,939	2,185	4,301	4,444	1,728
Greene	3,373	2,156	1,563	3,329	2,718	1,317
Hamilton	2,463	2,247	1,834	2,388	2,786	1,443
Hancock	2,594	728	1,375	2,335	1,236	1,054
Harrison	2,106	900	1,219	2,081	1,336	904
Hendricks	2,372	1,439	1,435	2,168	2,111	1,165
Henry	2,687	2,479	1,550	2,652	3,087	1,270
Howard	2,824	2,152	2,184	2,590	3,471	1,118
Huntington	3,119	2,108	1,586	3,103	2,967	1,121
Jackson	3,225	921	1,236	2,603	1,488	852
Jasper	1,292	1,238	694	1,230	1,597	606
Jay	2,786	1,282	1,586	2,809	1,937	988
Jefferson	2,325	1,563	943	2,264	2,197	476
Jennings	1,577	955	889	1,594	1,175	647
Johnson	2,890	924	1,408	2,509	1,657	827
Knox	4,448	2,805	1,316	4,548	3,707	765
Kosciusko	28,117	1,767	2,086	2,834	3,039	1,081
La Grange	1,233	738	1,402	1,230	1,357	891
Lake	5,138	5,176	5,659	4,936	8,609	4,021
Laporte	4,847	2,701	2,749	4,696	4,644	895
Lawrence	2,579	1,633	2,106	2,465	2,909	1,215
Madison	6,676	1,771	4,751	6,301	3,015	4,526
Marion	29,805	12,280	18,396	21,982	4,979	1,142
Marshall	2,859	1,196	1,490	2,844	1,539	1,158
Martin	1,440	975	553	1,330	1,208	415
Miami	3,366	1,426	1,995	3,280	2,165	1,422
Monroe	2,396	1,588	1,497	2,298	2,208	987
Montgomery	3,821	2,747	1,246	3,722	3,814	910
Morgan	2,668	1,353	1,236	2,447	2,092	934
Newton	865	892	633	1,094	1,183	475
Noble	2,888	1,443	1,760	2,744	2,315	878
Ohio	553	406	120	560	516	39
Orange	1,830	1,521	849	1,951	2,037	499
Owen	1,621	711	784	1,687	867	674
Parke	2,031	1,891	684	2,095	2,227	530
Perry	1,931	520	1,130	1,988	688	989
Pike	1,984	1,515	489	2,087	1,801	298
Porter	1,352	1,510	1,241	1,442	2,178	1,082
Posey	2,767	1,193	745	2,604	1,719	473
Pulaski	1,250	729	586	1,335	1,066	399
Putnam	2,922	1,354	1,079	2,699	1,593	990
Randolph	2,158	1,988	2,471	2,026	2,590	2,039
Ripley	2,431	1,492	884	2,431	2,004	574
Rush	2,312	1,931	1,075	2,186	2,248	979
Scott	1,033	527	581	942	507	329
Shelby	3,483	1,254	1,989	3,342	1,974	1,413
Spencer	2,428	1,268	1,142	2,268	1,878	733
Starke	1,209	787	696	1,261	1,237	395
Steuben	1,266	1,290	1,210	7,177	4,438	2,766
St. Joseph	5,391	3,146	5,340	1,214	1,825	688
Sullivan	3,707	1,406	1,088	3,526	1,891	678
Switzerland	1,342	862	322	1,336	1,110	96
Tippecanoe	4,442	3,006	2,838	4,277	4,092	1,782
Tipton	2,185	1,282	914	2,128	1,674	647

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			U. S. Senator, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Shively, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Beveridge, Prog.
Union	705	643	342	691	771	251
Vanderburgh	7,219	4,839	2,738	8,287	7,039	1,194
Vermillion	1,780	1,621	680	1,817	2,357	373
Vigo	7,256	3,103	4,988	9,346	6,318	2,420
Wabash	2,371	1,863	2,432	2,394	2,282	1,668
Warren	872	1,183	696	839	1,501	426
Warrick	2,218	1,427	819	2,107	1,786	738
Washington	2,233	712	1,113	2,163	1,012	855
Wayne	5,806	1,851	4,457	3,342	2,920	3,923
Wells	2,760	812	1,080	2,496	972	827
White	2,059	1,613	823	1,987	1,903	704
Whitley	2,206	1,082	990	2,246	1,633	423
Totals	281990	151267	162007	272249	226766	108581
Plurality	119883	..	..	45,483	..	..
Per cent	43.07	23.11	24.77	42.14	35.09	516.81
Whole vote	654,474			646,059		

For United States Senator, 1914, Haynes, Proh., received 13,860 votes; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,884; Reynolds, Soc., 21,719.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 36,931 votes; Chafin, Proh., 19,249; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 3,130.

For Governor in 1912, Ralston, Dem., received 275,275 votes; Durbin, Rep., 142,803; Beveridge, Prog., 166,054; Hickman, Proh., 18,454; Reynolds, Soc., 35,464; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,884.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Lieb, Dem., 20,488; Cook, Rep., 17,661; Seller, Prog., 3,519; Legler, Proh., 717; Rainey, Soc., 1,619.

II. Cullop, Dem., 21,451; Bland, Rep., 19,145; Wilson, Prog., 5,087; Scruggs, Proh., 562; Trout, Soc., 2,225.

III. Cox, Dem., 23,679; Bush, Rep., 12,260; Mace, Prog., 5,344; Noblett, Proh., 412; scattering, 303.

IV. Dixon, Dem., 22,795; Wilson, Rep., 16,856; Amig, Prog., 4,619; Gaston, Proh., 651; Carmichael, Soc., 444.

V. Moss, Dem., 21,785; Shattuck, Rep., 17,552; Gulley, Prog., 5,254; Shause, Proh., 877; Neal, Soc., 1,982.

VI. Gray, Dem., 18,371; Lynch, Rep., 14,880; Russell, Prog., 9,443; Worth, Proh., 859; Van Vorhis, Soc., 788.

VII. Korbly, Dem., 21,343; Moores, Rep., 26,451; Hibben, Prog., 10,530; Clark, Proh., 661; Henry, Soc., 4,002.

VIII. Adair, Dem., 21,841; Vestal, Rep., 13,160; Kitselman, Prog., 10,785; Gibson, Proh., 1,390; Matthews, Soc., 1,955.

IX. Morrison, Dem., 21,992; Purnell, Rep., 21,035; Ford, Prog., 6,198; Jackman, Proh., 1,291; Rash, Soc., 927.

X. Peterson, Dem., 17,735; Wood, Rep., 22,318; Ade, Prog., 8,637; Bush, Proh., 516.

XI. Rauch, Dem., 20,666; Stricler, Rep., 16,999; Shively, Prog., 8,106; Ayers, Proh., 1,641; Malott, Soc., 2,124.

XII. Cline, Dem., 18,612; Lane, Rep., 15,052; Widney, Prog., 3,976; Wise, Proh., 789; Dibble, Soc., 1,266.

XIII. Barnhart, Dem., 25,134; Hickey, Rep., 19,771; Stephens, Prog., 8,542; Tuesburg, Proh., 1,331; Berry, Soc., 1,845.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel M. Ralston; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. P. O'Neill; Secretary of State, Homer L. Cook; Treasurer, Geo. F. Bittler; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, Dale Crittenberger; Attorney-General, Richard Milburn; Adjutant-General, F. L. Bridges; Superintendent of Education, Chas. A. Greathouse—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Spencer; Associate Justices, Moses B. Lairy, Richard K. Erwin,

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INDIANA—*Continued.*

Douglas Morris, and Charles E. Cox; Clerk, J. Fred France.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	41	60	101
Republicans	8	39	47
Progressives	1	1	2
Democratic majority	32	20	52

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Pro.*	
1900. President	309,584	333,063	....	13,718	26,470	R
1902. Sec. State	268,265	298,819	7,134	17,765	35,554	R
1904. President	274,345	368,289	12,013	23,496	93,944	R
1906. President	338,262	348,993	13,476	18,045	10,731	R
1908. Governor	348,493	334,040	11,948	15,926	14,453	D
1910 Sec. State	290,935	287,568	19,632	17,024	12,367	D

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	U'ted States Senator, 1914. Connolly, Dem.	Cummins, Rep.
Adair	1,195	1,248	890	31	1,251	1,739
Adams	1,215	913	571	32	1,299	1,125
Allamakee	1,767	1,269	1,273	39	1,510	1,548
Appanoose	2,058	2,356	930	346	1,909	2,300
Audubon	958	692	968	10	948	1,216
Benton	2,472	1,831	1,234	199	2,011	2,312
Blackhawk	3,702	1,601	4,727	411	2,929	3,369
Boone	1,601	862	2,835	537	1,173	2,373
Bremer	1,944	1,013	741	24	1,327	1,694
Buchanan	1,806	1,271	1,455	23	7,524	2,479
Buena Vista	921	755	1,862	61	731	1,640
Butler	936	903	1,553	28	731	2,037
Calhoun	1,182	963	1,324	85	1,075	2,050
Carroll	2,326	664	1,188	53	2,402	1,416
Cass	1,510	1,724	1,036	103	1,341	2,338
Cedar	1,938	1,696	1,364	43	1,826	1,971
Cerro Gordo	1,742	1,334	1,814	212	978	2,161
Cherokee	920	381	1,680	56	916	1,542
Chickasaw	1,891	1,02[illegible]	662	35	1,623	1,220
Clarke	910	882	595	21	973	1,133
Clay	707	679	1,347	50	628	1,392
Clayton	2,919	1,239	1,471	142	2,161	2,388
Clinton	3,633	1,890	3,188	403	3,938	3,917
Crawford	2,190	1,169	1,181	66	2,249	1,590
Dallas	1,718	1,625	1,261	200	1,489	2,144
Davis	1,453	1,184	353	44	1,666	1,198
Decatur	1,659	1,351	778	90	1,794	1,683
Delaware	1,399	1,394	1,145	83	1,343	1,735
Des Moines	3,169	2,136	2,090	537	2,653	2,210
Dickinson	502	457	850	38	535	878
Dubuque	6,237	1,620	3,421	415	7,536	2,591
Emmet	486	602	738	90	432	1,196
Fayette	2,379	1,192	2,240	260	1,574	2,529
Floyd	1,244	1,216	1,266	142	652	1,716
Franklin	694	773	1,403	67	453	1,463
Fremont	1,762	973	861	65	1,570	1,616
Greene	900	1,324	1,166	29	1,004	1,773
Grundy	1,149	421	1,465	12	826	1,790
Guthrie	1,390	1,258	1,303	74	1,255	1,828
Hamilton	1,941	831	2,282	68	755	2,362
Hancock	710	860	899	8	608	1,457
Hardin	1,072	722	2,362	87	913	2,246
Harrison	2,147	1,528	1,336	226	2,072	2,261
Henry	1,580	1,663	856	47	1,648	1,614
Howard	1,416	750	837	69	1,245	1,322
Humboldt	694	447	1,377	16	575	1,254
Ida	1,097	530	1,144	18	1,119	1,226
Iowa	1,841	1,237	875	24	1,568	1,378
Jackson	2,259	1,174	1,003	109	2,002	1,697
Jasper	2,487	1,766	1,531	397	2,567	2,277
Jefferson	1,311	1,378	786	72	1,547	1,194
Johnson	3,327	1,645	763	92	2,814	2,265
Jones	2,189	1,622	689	84	1,942	2,029
Keokuk	2,434	1,361	1,253	74	1,676	1,768
Kossuth	1,813	857	1,960	21	1,613	2,229
Lee	3,891	2,016	2,299	258	3,575	2,976
Linn	5,422	4,326	3,088	487	4,289	5,792
Louisa	861	1,070	891	58	960	1,451
Lucas	968	939	855	110	1,148	1,344
Lyon	896	412	1,361	89	870	1,155
Madison	1,185	1,274	1,121	86	1,349	1,390

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	U'ted States Senator, 1914. Connolly, Dem.	Cummins, Rep.
Mahaska	2,576	1,882	1,766	202	1,822	2,[illegible]
Marion	2,276	1,191	1,419	397	2,152	2,[illegible]
Marshall	2,162	926	3,106	294	1,829	3,[illegible]
Mills	1,512	860	1,093	57	1,075	1,46[illegible]
Mitchell	1,082	590	1,171	29	856	1,46[illegible]
Monona	1,356	1,109	1,399	36	1,335	1,5[illegible]
Monroe	1,485	1,384	1,495	856	1,657	1,9[illegible]
Montgomery	1,206	917	1,713	106	1,079	1,4[illegible]
Muscatine	2,679	789	2,796	758	2,442	3,1[illegible]
O'Brien	1,506	620	1,559	53	1,413	1,56[illegible]
Osceola	786	520	609	29	819	[illegible]
Page	1,469	960	2,216	197	1,176	2,3[illegible]
Palo Alto	1,325	960	718	61	1,2[illegible]	1,4[illegible]
Plymouth	2,048	825	2,005	28	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Pocahontas	1,176	700	1,277	69	1,294	1,78[illegible]
Polk	7,239	4,656	8,110	1,685	5,172	8,[illegible]
Pottawat'mie	4,993	1,753	4,538	489	4,275	[illegible]
Poweshiek	1,631	902	1,792	107	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Ringgold	958	916	939	46	860	1,3[illegible]
Sac	1,124	622	1,819	58	929	1,[illegible]
Scott	5,632	1,568	4,977	1,444	5,273	5,7[illegible]
Shelby	1,841	572	1,073	98	1,548	1,[illegible]
Sioux	1,463	575	2,566	55	1,419	2,[illegible]
Story	1,224	1,247	2,515	76	760	2,53[illegible]
Tama	2,446	1,179	1,722	95	2,156	2,7[illegible]
Taylor	1,372	1,364	999	40	1,289	1,[illegible]
Union	1,528	1,096	1,115	75	1,567	1,7[illegible]
Van Buren	1,495	1,483	675	52	1,483	1,34[illegible]
Wapello	3,102	2,755	1,838	699	2,961	2,[illegible]
Warren	1,396	1,386	1,102	53	1,494	1,7[illegible]
Washington	2,003	1,264	1,330	84	1,426	1,7[illegible]
Wayne	1,581	1,193	796	88	1,561	1,[illegible]
Webster	2,370	2,124	2,171	816	2,207	2,[illegible]
Winnebago	890	532	1,035	142	814	1,[illegible]
Winneshiek	2,105	802	2,136	61	1,819	2,471
Woodbury	4,564	2,441	5,463	449	5,150	4,[illegible]
Worth	402	254	1,147	42	294	1,1[illegible]
Wright	765	806	1,856	54	696	2,[illegible]
Total	185826	119805	161819	16,987	167251	[illegible]
Plurality	23,506	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Per cent	37.64	24.32	32.87	3.44	39.16	[illegible]
Whole vote	492,356				427,1[illegible]	

For United States Senator, 1914, Schenk, Prog., received 15,058 votes; Spurgeon, Ind., 24,490; Christian, Proh., 6,009; McCrillis, Soc., 8,462.

For Governor, 1914, Clarke, Rep., received 214,851 votes; Hamilton, Dem., 183,990; White, Prog., 17,329; Smith, Proh., 7,094; Wilson, Soc., 8,977.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 8,440 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Whitaker, Dem., 12,381; Kennedy, Rep., 14,[illegible]; Heller, Prog., 1,599; Jones, Ind., 332; Miller, Proh., 477; Hagerty, Soc., 581.

II. McDonald, Dem., 16,940; Hill, Rep., 20,145; Cooper, Prog., 1,002; Burdick, Proh., 214; Holcomb, Soc., 1,321.

III. Murtagh, Dem., 15,427; Sweet, Rep., 22,3[illegible]; Belt, Prog., 818; Covert, Proh., 397; Cameron, Soc., 430.

IV. Meyer, Dem., 13,653; Haugen, Rep., 20,0[illegible]; Rugler, Prog., 898; Williams, Proh., [illegible]; Gaskel, Soc., 428.

V. Mekota, Dem., 14,497; Good, Rep., 20,7[illegible]; Osborne, Prog., 689; Miller, Proh., 461; Wiltse, Soc., 560.

VI. Hamilton, Dem., 12,310; Ramseyer, Rep., 14,026; Royner, Prog., 1,253; Mullin, Proh., 336; Waddell, Soc., 1,241.

VII. Mulvaney, Dem., 10,871; Dowell, Rep., 17,255; Holmes, Prog., 2,193; Gordon, Proh., 807; Guy, Soc., 884.

VIII. Valentine, Dem., 14,324; Towner, Rep., 19,817; Smith, Prog., 1,251; Orr, Proh., 569; Mercer, Soc., 474.

IX. Mosher, Dem., 14,677; Green, Rep., 19,265; Adams, Prog., 1,213; Christie, Soc., 540.

X. Kelleher, Dem., 13,424; Woods, Rep., 22,191; Quarton, Prog., 4,481; Brum, Proh., 327; Polson, Soc., 498.

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IOWA—*Continued.*

XI. Steele, Dem., 20,728; Scott, Rep., 16,768; Crane, Prog., 3,398; Artley, Proh., 287; Metcalf, Soc., 498.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. Clarke, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. L. Harding, Rep.; Secretary of State, W. S. Allen, Rep.; Auditor, Frank S. Shaw, Rep.; Treasurer, W. C. Brown, Rep.; Attorney-General, George Cosson, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, A. M. Deyoe; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Emory H. English, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, William D. Evans; Judges, Horace E. Deemer, Frank R. Gaynor, Byron W. Preston, Silas M. Weaver, Scott M. Ladd, Benj. I. Salinger; Clerk, Burgess W. Garrett.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	35	75	110
Democrats	15	32	47
Independents	..	1	1
Republican majority	20	42	62

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres	209,466	307,785	2,778	9,479	98,606 R
1901. Gov	143,685	226,839	3,460	15,649	83,154 R
1903. Gov	159,708	238,798	6,479	12,378	79,090 R
1904. Pres	149,141	307,907	14,847	11,601	158,766 R
1906. Gov	196,143	216,968	9,792	8,991	20,825 R
1908. Pres	200,771	275,210	8,287	9,337	74,439 R
1908. Gov	195,855	303,443	....	....	*107,588 R
1910. Gov	187,358	205,678	9,700	10,212	18,325 R
1912. Gov	182,441	184,151	14,882	7,741	1,710 R

*Majority.

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. Hodges Dem.	Capper, Rep.
Allen	1,739	1,692	1,003	391	2,370	3,106
Anderson	1,365	618	984	191	1,986	2,026
Atchison	2,449	1,535	1,527	91	1,876	3,127
Barber	883	295	1,027	112	1,243	920
Barton	2,054	692	1,113	195	1,639	1,542
Bourbon	2,209	1,448	991	767	3,045	2,775
Brown	1,774	1,512	1,435	119	1,815	3,306
Butler	2,005	971	2,096	234	2,199	2,536
Chase	812	476	503	82	930	1,245
Chautauqua	752	818	762	277	939	1,823
Cherokee	2,641	1,994	872	2,006	3,179	4,088
Cheyenne	301	140	302	125	470	483
Clark	485	162	412	55	498	436
Clay	1,373	843	1,250	249	1,396	2,450
Cloud	1,658	899	1,289	280	1,868	2,418
Coffey	1,581	681	1,190	184	2,117	2,377
Comanche	391	150	537	77	368	662
Cowley	2,539	1,113	2,594	620	2,861	4,070
Crawford	2,781	2,676	1,427	3,753	3,638	5,583
Decatur	953	256	898	121	1,335	862
Dickinson	2,182	998	1,937	288	2,264	2,614
Doniphan	1,017	1,321	945	92	1,121	2,618
Douglas	1,898	1,133	2,053	129	2,313	2,964
Edwards	764	276	584	96	876	1,120
Elk	971	605	736	200	1,261	1,772
Ellis	1,381	175	535	38	1,135	905
Ellsworth	1,045	353	860	45	796	1,111
Finney	573	283	586	133	561	964
Ford	1,125	529	939	165	1,344	1,819
Franklin	1,970	672	1,871	276	2,480	2,812
Geary	800	387	918	121	896	1,261
Gove	355	170	356	85	400	673
Graham	626	337	481	169	991	1,162
Grant	80	56	111	22	118	202
Gray	243	112	111	22	307	437
Greeley	33	95	106	33	47	261
Greenwood	1,331	954	1,120	281	1,932	2,333
Hamilton	283	134	199	33	307	462
Harper	1,274	365	1,296	203	1,309	1,708
Harvey	1,499	703	1,590	180	1,703	2,693
Haskell	100	61	58	21	135	210
Hodgeman	302	136	319	35	300	470
Jackson	1,566	1,027	1,286	45	1,422	2,623
Jefferson	1,559	1,158	1,116	74	1,749	2,952
Jewell	1,871	996	1,497	148	2,469	3,305
Johnson	1,837	534	1,562	157	3,275	1,890
Kearny	236	113	232	83	258	360
Kingman	1,421	336	1,160	149	1,598	1,290
Kiowa	506	276	549	72	597	1,062
Labette	2,569	1,516	1,746	1,107	3,230	4,059
Lane	237	158	155	72	324	378
Leavenworth	3,098	2,562	1,778	314	2,029	3,153
Lincoln	1,091	381	853	103	1,311	1,542
Linn	1,283	858	1,052	389	1,899	2,278
Logan	259	166	315	81	363	576
Lyon	2,363	962	1,878	322	3,138	2,910
Marion	1,732	863	1,500	217	1,705	2,483
Marshall	2,278	1,492	1,581	178	2,434	3,346
McPherson	1,639	455	2,406	147	2,042	2,419
Meade	383	204	418	110	410	738
Miami	1,919	1,033	1,165	239	2,369	2,483
Mitchell	1,441	737	961	314	1,769	1,644
Montgomery	3,011	1,842	2,924	1,194	4,011	4,284
Morris	1,144	487	1,344	79	1,367	2,077
Morton	144	120	64	25	235	382
Nemaha	1,936	961	1,393	40	2,521	2,522
Neosho	1,993	1,580	1,190	472	2,985	3,642
Ness	458	232	464	126	599	770
Norton	1,081	598	674	141	1,257	1,470
Osage	1,989	850	1,588	417	2,116	3,463
Osborne	970	733	915	105	1,015	2,139
Ottawa	1,264	517	899	149	1,669	1,996
Pawnee	1,050	366	759	77	1,226	1,073
Phillips	1,257	594	1,181	142	1,656	1,706
Pottawatomie	1,599	1,058	1,504	55	1,647	2,615
Pratt	947	372	984	168	1,258	2,163
Rawlins	568	220	354	181	765	674
Reno	3,381	1,666	2,520	480	5,825	5,339
Republic	1,816	895	1,278	137	2,151	2,852
Rice	1,314	697	1,186	193	1,654	2,215
Riley	1,170	425	2,047	173	1,325	2,776
Rooks	865	545	715	115	1,172	1,705
Rush	810	210	659	92	777	1,044
Russell	983	416	993	65	941	1,403
Saline	2,263	534	1,773	221	2,822	2,740
Scott	241	56	232	71	280	336
Sedgwick	5,733	1,416	6,546	801	5,514	3,773
Seward	394	155	355	131	536	698
Shawnee	5,094	3,592	4,057	398	2,751	12,218
Sheridan	509	195	316	52	653	562
Sherman	465	129	290	100	579	667
Smith	1,534	970	1,022	228	1,946	2,865
Stafford	1,094	422	938	160	1,259	1,363
Stanton	114	42	77	31	76	148
Stevens	237	117	214	37	269	395
Sumner	2,557	781	2,615	445	3,084	2,642
Thomas	432	127	259	79	687	583
Trego	449	160	417	90	459	704
Wabaunsee	1,128	783	936	73	721	2,019
Wallace	152	81	264	37	214	435
Washington	1,911	1,326	1,314	113	1,543	3,178
Wichita	135	82	113	41	167	299
Wilson	1,304	848	1,415	684	1,969	2,310
Woodson	900	694	608	180	1,180	1,315
Wyandotte	7,370	2,107	8,109	1,202	6,286	5,019
Total	143670	74,844	120123	26,807	161698	209543
Plurality	23,047	....	....	....	....	47,847
Per cent	32.87	20.48	31.10	7.54	30.50	39.52
Whole vote	365,444				530,206	

For Governor, 1914, Allen, Prog., received 84,060 votes; Mitchell, Soc., 20,360; Bond, Proh., 7,346, Billard, Ind., 47,201.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. A. Neeley, Dem., received 176,929 votes; Chas. Curtis, Rep., 180,823; Victor Murdock, Prog., 116,755; C. B. Hoffman, Soc., 24,502; Earle Delay, Proh., 9,885.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Chapman, Dem., 20,279; Anthony,

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KANSAS—*Continued.*

Rep., 31,589; Ingalls, Prog., 9,259. II.—Taggart, Dem., 28,412; Crider, Rep., 24,732; Brady, Prog., 12,271; Wallace, Proh., 2,718. III.—McGinley, Dem., 21,492; Campbell, Rep., 30,644; Bertch, Prog., 7,871; Fuller, Soc., 11,370; Grover, Proh., 3,018. IV.—Doolittle, Dem., 23,894; Martindale, Rep., 19,331; Welty, Prog., 6,626; Greene, Proh., 970. V.—Helvering, Dem., 25,142; Calderhead, Rep., 22,756; Trott, Prog., 7,083. VI.—Connelley, Dem., 27,359; Dykes, Rep., 21,353; Murphy, Prog., 6,847; Lovelace, Soc., 2,631. VII.—Shouse, Dem., 27,740; Simmons, Rep., 26,181; Dawson, Prog., 12,537; Ross, Proh., 3,393. VIII.—Ayres, Dem., 21,512; Branine, Rep., 11,520; Davidson, Prog., 11,907; Harnley, Proh., 1,246.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Arthur Capper; Lieutenant-Governor, W. Y. Morgan; Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin; Treasurer, Earl Akers; Auditor, W. E. Davis; Attorney-General, S. M. Brewster; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Ross; Superintendent of Insurance, C. J. Wilson—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, John S. Dawson, Silas Porter, John Marshall and Judson S. West; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	21	49	70
Republicans	18	66	84
Progressives	1	9	10
Socialists	0	1	1
Majority	2 D	7 R	3 R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.
1900. President	162,601	185,955	1,258	3,605	23,354 R
1902. Governor	117,148	159,942	4,098	6,065	42,094 R
1904. President	84,800	210,893	15,494	7,945	126,093 R
1904. Governor	116,991	186,731	12,101	6,584	69,740 R
1906. Governor	150,094	152,147	4,463	7,621	2,193 R
1908. President	161,209	197,216	12,420	5,333	36,007 R
1910. Governor	146,014	162,181	15,384	2,372	16,167 R
1912. Governor	167,540	167,[illegible]	24,804		31 D

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (120.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1915. Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Adair	1,398	786	1,024	9	1,367	1,793
Allen	1,386	1,146	757	16	1,211	1,938
Anderson	1,391	579	419	8	1,183	1,057
Ballard	1,706	555	119	197	1,708	641
Barren	2,993	1,568	731	48	2,858	2,105
Bath	1,477	1,002	268	15	1,239	1,079
Bell	970	1,188	1,706	120	621	2,466
Boone	1,738	871	142	32	1,341	394
Bourbon	2,362	1,744	429	16	2,098	2,056
Boyd	1,772	1,371	1,356	242	1,713	2,614
Boyle	1,798	701	726	22	1,679	1,469
Bracken	1,315	698	278	89	1,150	905
Breathitt	1,682	910	396	11	1,949	1,712
Breckinridge	1,967	1,162	1,292	67	1,829	2,281
Bullitt	1,299	209	472	15	1,084	657
Butler	879	1,070	988	53	902	2,191
Caldwell	1,231	1,263	296	174	1,442	1,773
Calloway	2,390	628	325	258	2,125	845
Campbell	4,687	2,276	2,630	1,307	6,785	6,349
Carlisle	1,409	331	126	76	1,208	398
Carroll	1,573	317	208	3	1,481	547
Carter	1,506	1,174	1,340	79	1,565	2,620
Casey	1,168	902	806	22	1,086	1,831
Christian	2,784	3,520	717	168	2,883	4,921
Clark	2,321	1,056	658	15	2,054	1,538
Clay	625	1,034	516	78	539	1,770
Clinton	310	828	112	19	347	1,030
Crittenden	1,230	1,367	371	35	1,138	1,716
Cumberland	577	972	156	3	503	1,070
Daviess	4,314	1,506	1,839	83	4,305	4,138
Edmonson	799	736	519	26	724	1,295
Elliott	1,006	396	198	3	1,117	586
Estill	875	869	359	12	1,040	1,432

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1915. Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Fayette	5,268	4,060	1,337	77	5,266	5,765
Fleming	1,918	1,400	471	21	1,907	1,[illegible]
Floyd	1,553	961	465	49	2,345	1,[illegible]
Franklin	2,980	783	604	20	2,971	1,402
Fulton	1,609	520	92	58	1,268	[illegible]
Gallatin	906	174	112	2	791	291
Garrard	1,232	481	1,055	7	1,418	1,[illegible]
Grant	1,562	837	171	11	1,411	994
Graves	3,888	863	939	18	3,423	1,417
Grayson	1,685	1,075	1,146	58	1,616	2,[illegible]
Green	1,117	687	670	9	1,040	1,[illegible]
Greenup	1,172	923	889	243	1,272	1,616
Hancock	757	268	677	58	748	914
Hardin	2,656	692	1,250	80	2,228	1,692
Harlan	845	612	824	7	408	1,964
Harrison	2,514	1,193	246	21	2,374	1,[illegible]
Hart	1,674	892	1,314	117	1,671	1,[illegible]
Henderson	3,096	1,157	763	362	2,907	1,[illegible]
Henry	2,274	806	484	12	2,229	1,[illegible]
Hickman	1,540	365	134	28	1,489	[illegible]
Hopkins	3,147	1,357	1,616	382	3,808	3,[illegible]
Jackson	216	577	885	12	159	1,473
Jefferson	24,100	8,519	23,516	1,170	27,649	21,[illegible]
Jessamine	1,506	895	409	12	1,387	1,[illegible]
Johnson	1,034	998	1,264	98	855	2,[illegible]
Kenton	7,761	2,512	2,272	1,210	8,989	6,414
Knott	1,114	387	129	..	1,409	[illegible]
Knox	888	1,[illegible]	1,231	55	758	2,450
Larue	1,265	590	568	22	1,053	904
Laurel	1,094	1,085	1,020	123	943	2,[illegible]
Lawrence	1,648	1,280	632	48	1,609	1,[illegible]
Lee	728	570	460	10	784	1,[illegible]
Leslie	106	606	431	2	110	1,[illegible]
Letcher	611	978	372	8	812	1,[illegible]
Lewis	1,017	1,185	1,063	168	907	2,[illegible]
Lincoln	1,863	842	1,001	30	1,719	1,[illegible]
Livingston	1,009	782	293	51	1,175	1,[illegible]
Logan	2,697	1,632	551	95	2,814	2,[illegible]
Lyon	998	568	187	25	983	7[illegible]
Madison	2,992	2,044	938	25	2,779	2,[illegible]
Magoffin	891	1,004	406	7	1,299	1,[illegible]
Marion	1,848	785	742	17	1,596	1,[illegible]
Marshall	1,675	634	393	85	1,635	1,[illegible]
Martin	256	656	287	11	125	[illegible]
Mason	2,475	1,558	542	30	2,210	2,[illegible]
McCracken	2,948	1,308	1,086	441	3,524	2,[illegible]
McCreary	296	411	501	95	253	1,[illegible]
McLean	1,304	822	381	111	1,261	1,[illegible]
Meade	1,145	337	489	61	973	7[illegible]
Menifee	643	254	90	43	489	[illegible]
Mercer	1,792	889	606	5	1,512	1,[illegible]
Metcalfe	887	482	640	9	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	1,072	680	6	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Montgomery	1,615	768	410	11	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	876	219	31	2,039	1,[illegible]
Muhlenberg	2,093	1,088	1,699	766	2,272	3,[illegible]
Nelson	2,275	751	735	23	1,881	1,[illegible]
Nicholas	1,511	700	276	10	1,416	[illegible]
Ohio	2,563	1,150	1,[illegible]	361	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Oldham	1,159	361	319	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owen	2,460	430	257	21	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Owsley	231	711	363	5	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Pendleton	1,310	746	365	80	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	560	1,023	114	1	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Pike	2,583	2,777	785	47	2,915	3,[illegible]
Powell	647	381	163	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	1,980	1,731	1,785	86	1,723	4,[illegible]
Robertson	570	158	262	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockcastle	859	1,092	556	10	917	1,[illegible]
Rowan	787	417	458	41	764	[illegible]
Russell	718	786	273	41	618	1,[illegible]
Scott	2,361	1,047	430	17	2,046	1,[illegible]
Shelby	2,487	1,129	697	25	2,271	1,[illegible]
Simpson	1,689	547	418	6	1,563	7[illegible]
Spencer	1,084	271	258	6	818	[illegible]
Taylor	1,150	468	642	21	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Todd	1,482	1,435	170	79	1,694	1,[illegible]
Trigg	1,263	1,[illegible]	101	163	1,294	1,[illegible]
Trimble	1,183	163	126	5	906	[illegible]

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KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1915.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Union	2,168	642	908	227	2,223	910
Warren	3,447	1,242	1,770	55	3,426	3,029
Washington	1,329	1,170	512	10	1,208	1,488
Wayne	2,168	1,096	524	14	1,209	1,652
Webster	968	905	2,036	89	2,160	1,757
Whitley	1,298	723	912	136	679	2,894
Wolfe	873	395	250	6	963	717
Woodford	1,561	779	446	9	1,382	1,154
Total	219584	115512	102766	11,647	219991	219520
Plurality	104072	..	..	..	471	.
Per cent	48.40	25.46	22.64	2.57	96.12	95.95
Scattering	3,323				..	
Whole vote	453,698				228,870	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 3,233 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 956.

For Governor, 1915, Drexler, Prog., 1,371; Dobbs, Soc., 3,307; Pickett, Proh., 4,201.

For United States Senator in 1914, Beckham, Dem., 176,605; Wilson, Rep., 144,758.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Barkley, Dem., 18,407; Farley, Rep., 8,522; Hanberry, Prog., 315; Wasson, Soc., 687.

II. Kincheloe, Dem., 15,019; Clark, Rep., 10,593; Chambers, Prog., 349; Cullen, Soc., 395.

III. Thomas, Jr., Dem., 16,020; Taylor, Rep., 14,414; Belcher, Prog., 941; Clark, Soc., 893.

IV. Johnson, Dem., 17,218; Ball, Rep., 11,496; Jones, Prog., 1,121; Cundiff, Soc., 405.

V. Sherley, Dem., 23,765; Wilhoit, Rep., 6,611; Gardiner, Prog., 8,106; Dobbs, Soc., 505; Mathews, Proh., 150; Arnold, Soc. Lab., 71.

VI. Rouse, Dem., 18,018; Orr, Prog., 1,689; Streine, Soc., 786; scattering, Rouse 1, Wright 1.

VII. Cantrill, Dem., 20,040; Bristow, Rep., 12,295; Beckner, Prog., 426; Nunnelly, Soc., 4.

VIII. Helm, Dem., 14,393; Spilman, Rep., 10,460; Holzclaw, Prog., 1,303.

IX. Fields, Dem., 22,739; Ireland, Rep., 19,291; Cole, Prog., 461; Kern, Soc., 390.

X. Hatcher, Dem., 7,755; Langley, Rep., 13,150; Hoskins, Prog., 337; Morrison, Soc., 170.

XI. Powers, Rep., 16,686; Wilson, Ind., 6,893; scattering, Bosworth 1, Hatcher 1.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. O. Stanley; Lieutenant-Governor, James D. Block; Secretary of State, Barksdale Hamlett; Treasurer, Sherman Goodpaster; Auditor, Robert L. Greene; Adjutant-General, ———; Attorney-General, M. M. Logan; Superintendent of Education, V. O. Gilbert; Commissioner of Agriculture, M. S. Cohen; Commissioner of Insurance, ———; all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals, Chief Justice, Shackelford Miller; Justices, W. E. Settle, C. C. Turner, J. B. Hannah, John D. Carroll, C. S. Nunn, Rollin Hurt; Commissioner of Appeals, W. R. Clay; Clerk, Robt. L. Greene.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	27	63	90
Republicans	11	37	48
Democratic majority	16	26	42

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	235,103	227,128	1,861	....	8,780	7,975 D
1903. Gov.	229,014	202,764	4,830	....	....	27,250 D
1904. Pres.	217,170	205,277	2,511	....	6,609	11,873 D
1907. Gov.	196,428	214,481	....	....	6,852	18,053 R
1908. Pres.	244,092	235,711	833	4,060	5,887	8,381 D
1911. Gov.	226,771	195,436	....	8,718	8,673	31,335 D

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (61.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hall, Dem.	Suthon Rep.
Acadia	1,147	51	164	168	654	90
Ascension	413	64	185	12	367	116
Assumption	423	149	171	1	316	316
Avoyelles	949	38	36	116	898	63
Baton R'ge, E.	1,067	45	96	41	580	35
Baton R'ge, W.	170	19	15		122	24
Bienville	822	8	34	141	855	11
Bossier	427	6	11	43	303	..
Caddo	1,946	34	129	91	727	11
Calcasieu	2,144	171	362	569	1,621	135
Caldwell	386	18	20	100	292	1
Cameron	119	13	9	..	184	3
Carroll, E.	161	4	19	3	..	..
Carroll, W.	159	1	14	77	277	2
Catahoula	275	11	44	42	254	3
Claiborne	785	10	20	36	647	5
Concordia	295	6	6	8	102	...
De Soto	816	11	19	74	640	5
Evangeline	457	31	15	43	296	13
Feliciana, E.	422	1	12	5	254	11
Feliciana, W.	281	3	30	..	152	2
Franklin	449	8	39	88	382	1
Grant	446	15	48	208	638	12
Iberia	668	222	350	58	391	268
Iberville	487	100	147	3	335	91
Jackson	561	19	80	107	557	4
Jefferson	607	7	97	27	559	27
Lafayette	646	244	55	76	380	97
Lafourche	667	315	175	14	766	463
La Salle	366	7	31	151	574	..
Lincoln	644	3	42	73	804	4
Livingston	379	3	67	24	631	3
Madison	146	..	7	..	53	..
Morehouse	411	8	9	33	398	5
Natchitoches	759	21	43	188	814	14
Orleans	26,433	904	4,965	727	20,254	1,547
Ouachita	902	17	48	108	586	10
Plaquemines	361	41	29	5	438	25
Pointe Coupée	804	55	90	6	183	44
Rapides	1,834	46	110	182	1,174	33
Red River	357	6	18	85	448	5
Richland	393	2	20	22	224	2
Sabine	715	28	37	115	825	8
St. Bernard	221	17	11	1	216	8
St. Charles	157	28	9	16	199	34
St. Helena	214	13	10	4	95	10
St. James	367	228	77	7	393	254
St. John Bapt.	190	74	8	38	201	79
St. Landry	938	101	150	26	648	62
St. Martin	375	68	116	23	454	52
St. Mary	652	147	242	17	501	387
St. Tammany	668	30	70	44	683	38
Tangipahoa	1,061	40	155	70	1,017	36
Tensas	220	1	19	..	81	1
Terrebonne	455	89	247	31	544	314
Union	698	11	26	61	857	3
Vermilion	531	124	119	116	579	97
Vernon	754	44	50	428	1,214	15
Washington	491	18	46	36	435	12
Webster	696	9	13	111	616	5
Winn	600	26	49	364	983	18
Total	60,966	3,834	9,323	5,249	50,881	4,961
Plurality	51,643	.....	.....	.....	45,620	..
Per cent	76.42	4.85	11.75	6.61	91.04	8.93
Whole vote	79,372				55,546	

For Governor in 1912, J. R. Jones, Ind., received 984 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Estopinal, Dem., 9,657; Burns, Prog., 907; scattering, 4. II.—Dupre, Dem., 8,641; Le Bourgeois, Prog., 1,930; scattering, 2. III.—Guayden, Dem., 4,604; Martin, Prog., 6,030; scattering, 30. IV.—Watkins, Dem., 3,330; scattering, 124. V.—Wilson, Dem., 2,865, Chatham, ———, 145; scattering, 4. VI.—Morgan, Dem., 3,190; scattering, 21. VII.—Lazaro, Dem., 3,792; Dieta, Soc., 615; scattering, 2. VIII.—Aswell, Dem., 4,466; Jones, Soc., 729; scattering, 2.

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MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, M. B. Stephens, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, W. Mason Sheehan, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, Andrew H. Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, William H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, Henry Stockbridge, and Albert Constable; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	18	80	98
Republicans	9	22	31
Democratic majority	9	58	67

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*S. D.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900—President	122,271	136,212	908	4,582	13,941 R
1901—Governor	108,848	95,923	1,302	2,913	12,625 D
1904—President	109,446	109,497	2,247	3,084	51 R
1907—Governor	102,051	94,300	*Soc.*	3,776	7,751 D
1908—President	115,908	116,513	2,323	3,302	605 R
1911—Governor	119,317	116,136	——	——	3,181 D

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1915.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Walsh Dem.	McCall, Rep.	Clark, Prog.
Barnstable	1,102	1,249	2,315	1,286	2,655	104
Berkshire	4,311	6,397	3,809	7,769	8,638	242
Bristol	12,430	18,279	10,630	16,835	19,328	463
Dukes	216	269	278	241	492	19
Essex	20,691	21,441	21,098	28,352	32,119	1,078
Franklin	2,046	2,666	2,268	2,243	4,074	93
Hampden	10,420	11,398	7,089	15,290	14,725	400
Hampshire	3,[illegible]	4,512	1,608	4,483	5,320	90
Middlesex	26,699	30,811	33,517	45,815	53,578	1,748
Nantucket	247	123	194	224	300	11
Norfolk	9,344	9,650	9,779	11,730	16,696	543
Plymouth	6,388	5,590	9,645	9,850	11,344	462
Suffolk	46,059	24,170	24,977	59,506	37,191	966
Worcester	17,565	24,719	15,018	26,916	29,468	750
Total	173,[illegible]	150,948	142,228	230,550	235,863	6,969
Plurality	17,560	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	6,313	..
Per cent	35.53	31.95	29.34	45.71	46.97	1.10
Whole vote		469,656			502,146	

For Governor, 1915, Hutchins, Soc., 8,740; O'Rourke, Soc. Lab., 1,456; Shaw, Proh., 19,567.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 12,616 votes; Chafin, Proh., 2,754; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,102.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Burdick, Dem., 10,695; Treadway, Rep., 15,556; Pettee, Prog., 903; Hutchins, Soc., 1,145.

II. Gillett, Rep., 15,635; Lewis, Prog., Dem., 11,252; Loorem, Soc., 904.

III. Hoban, Dem., 10,539; Paige, Rep., 15,838; Bemis, Prog., 1,925; all others, 2.

IV. O'Rourke, Dem., 12,373; Winslow, Rep., 16,972.

V. O'Connor, Dem., 9,136; Rogers, Rep., 17,249; Osgood, Prog., 1,404; all others, 1.

VI. Schofield, Dem., 7,692; Gardner, Rep., 19,960; Wallis, Soc., 1,176.

VII. Phelan, Dem., 13,962; Johnson, Rep., 11,530; Ranger, Prog., 1,250; Henry, Soc., 962

VIII. Deitrick, Dem., 14,359; Dallinger, Prog. Rep., 15,227; Long, Prog. Nom. Paper, 1,045.

IX. Collins, Dem., 9,773; Roberts, Rep., 16,087; Newton, Prog., 3,482.

X. Tague, Dem., 12,409; Cochran, Rep., 3,018; Callahan, Prog., 1,407; all others, 1.

XI. Morgan, Dem., 11,863; Tinkham, Rep., 13,510; Peters, Prog., 1,765; all others, 1.

XII. Sullivan, Dem., 18,310; Robinson, Rep., 7,673; Lawrence, Prog., 1,678; all others, 1.

XIII. Mitchell, Dem., 15,935; Carter, Rep., 17,978; Twombly, Prog., 1,697; all others, 1.

XIV. Olney, Dem., 13,246; Howard, Rep., 12,556; Kinsella, Prog., 9,147; McCarty, Soc., 1,337.

XV. Morris, Dem., 7,495; Greene, Rep., 12,729; Weeks, Prog., 1,746.

XVI. Thacher, Dem., 10,153; Walsh, Rep., 11,322; Thompson, Prog., 2,669; all others, 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel W. McCall, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Calvin Coolidge, Rep.; Secretary of State, Albert P. Langtry, Rep.; Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill, Rep.; Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Chas. H. Cole, Dem.; Attorney-General, Henry C. Atwill, Rep.; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Wilfrid Wheeler, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank H. Hardison, Dem.; Commissioner of Education, David Snedden, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Arthur Prentice Rugg; Justices, Edward P. Pierce, William C. Loring, Henry K. Braley, James B. Carroll, Charles A. De Courcy, John C. Crosby.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.**
Republicans	34	165	199
Democrats	6	73	79
Socialists	..	1	1
Republican majority	28	91	119

* One vacancy.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President.	156,997	228,866	2,599	6,190	71,869 R
1901. Governor.	114,362	185,809	8,898	4,780	71,447 R
1902. Governor.	159,156	196,276	39,708	3,588	37,120 R
1903. Governor.	163,700	199,684	25,251	3,278	35,984 R
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,279	92,076 R
1905. Governor.	174,911	197,469	12,874	3,286	22,558 R
1907. Governor.	84,379	188,068	7,821	3,810	103,689 R
1908. President.	155,543	265,966	10,781	4,379	110,423 R
1909. Governor.	182,252	190,186	10,137	5,434	7,934 R
1911. Governor.	214,897	206,795	13,255	3,461	8,102 D
			Prog.	*Ind.*	
1913. Governor.	183,267	116,705	127,755	20,171	66,562 D
1914. Governor.	210,442	198,627	32,145	.. ..	11,815 D

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ferris, Dem.	Osborn, Rep.	Pattengill Prog.
Alcona	145	292	465	224	339	63
Alger	264	294	471	505	347	196
Allegan	1,935	2,130	3,119	2,412	2,816	407
Alpena	1,112	710	1,660	1,481	1,769	165
Antrim	455	601	1,234	656	871	414
Arenac	453	423	959	719	832	244
Baraga	281	297	511	402	658	169
Barry	1,806	1,590	1,889	2,127	2,224	155
Bay	2,989	2,614	4,760	3,777	3,452	1,511
Benzie	331	565	649	513	541	86
Berrien	4,234	4,757	4,353	5,304	4,225	523
Branch	2,185	1,879	1,839	2,434	1,754	562
Calhoun	3,793	3,469	4,472	4,859	2,508	1,300
Cass	2,081	1,472	1,442	2,188	1,945	168
Charlevoix	568	1,300	1,203	997	1,242	98
Cheboygan	979	900	1,178	1,335	1,186	209
Chippewa	883	880	1,605	1,252	2,139	129
Clare	437	561	663	750	746	157
Clinton	1,729	1,737	1,826	2,146	2,090	340
Crawford	187	261	250	448	204	76
Delta	1,061	1,114	1,922	1,405	2,080	307
Dickinson	361	1,384	1,338	662	1,656	706
Eaton	2,481	2,335	2,234	2,945	2,522	315
Emmet	925	835	1,[illegible]04	1,053	1,085	82
Genesee	3,016	3,447	5,948	4,906	3,143	1,095
Gladwin	336	639	563	416	618	215
Gogebic	572	825	1,368	861	1,528	485
Gr'd Traverse	943	910	1,697	1,355	1,089	305
Gratiot	1,836	1,810	2,135	2,349	2,250	294
Hillsdale	2,238	1,443	3,071	2,254	1,950	900
Houghton	2,385	3,575	5,472	4,832	3,808	1,500
Huron	1,238	1,821	3,188	2,060	2,391	879
Ingham	3,927	3,519	4,810	5,420	3,877	1,446
Ionia	2,766	2,045	2,599	3,325	2,844	169
Iosco	420	519	814	637	573	404
Iron	221	1,037	883	418	1,507	138

* Total Democratic vote, including Independent Citizens, etc., 84,379.

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MINNESOTA—*Continued*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hammond, Dem.	Lee, Rep.	Cal'rwood, Proh.
Grant	381	146	952	558	895	106
Hennepin	15,880	14,379	11,489	24,943	18,984	2,196
Houston	762	659	1,278	998	1,457	220
Hubbard	450	869	503	345	702	89
Isanti	333	314	10,025	480	882	204
Itasca	699	446	880	1,247	1,007	156
Jackson	913	468	1,234	1,085	1,290	53
Kanabec	270	218	498	378	671	78
Kandiyohi	855	484	1,668	1,337	1,561	476
Kittson	362	185	770	628	868	162
Koochiching	638	239	522	1,068	617	71
Lac Qui Parle	608	343	1,405	933	1,452	257
Lake	195	182	369	373	330	123
Le Sueur	1,488	886	952	2,125	1,655	114
Lincoln	548	264	666	761	839	130
Lyon	1,068	460	1,167	1,107	1,472	130
McLeod	1,225	655	891	1,828	1,412	113
Mahnomen	293	68	154	429	336	17
Marshall	567	331	1,721	911	1,399	270
Martin	1,141	578	1,347	1,493	1,401	189
Meeker	1,099	560	1,458	1,420	1,685	153
Mille Lacs	449	392	751	737	920	131
Morrison	1,341	699	1,327	1,782	1,582	196
Mower	1,228	1,321	1,371	1,588	2,104	217
Murray	775	398	958	927	908	96
Nicollet	929	525	825	1,324	1,002	118
Nobles	994	605	1,132	1,091	1,166	75
Norman	510	329	983	738	1,026	226
Olmsted	1,542	720	1,467	1,850	2,178	199
Otter Tail	1,769	755	3,168	2,053	3,178	406
Pennington	428	244	784	683	1,031	156
Pine	777	513	1,281	1,025	1,090	226
Pipestone	505	301	675	705	841	71
Polk	1,662	735	2,326	2,038	2,465	360
Pope	443	379	1,283	705	1,497	246
Ramsey	12,431	4,109	12,426	20,113	7,569	765
Red Lake	374	259	226	569	449	14
Redwood	1,126	542	1,291	1,230	1,621	74
Renville	1,310	703	1,712	1,566	2,430	151
Rice	1,613	1,020	1,765	2,247	1,967	248
Rock	466	463	757	726	824	73
Roseau	289	278	859	659	987	204
St. Louis	5,124	3,881	8,480	9,144	7,087	1,119
Scott	1,172	462	596	1,902	720	58
Sherburne	360	335	676	619	918	172
Sibley	890	383	1,139	1,462	1,419	126
Stearns	3,317	1,144	1,682	5,290	1,811	226
Steele	1,294	651	1,105	1,585	1,473	144
Stevens	640	285	628	826	798	104
Swift	937	442	1,038	1,081	1,285	219
Todd	1,068	1,038	1,098	1,409	2,021	234
Traverse	561	141	541	672	609	41
Wabasha	1,422	797	1,008	1,933	1,564	124
Wadena	336	278	515	534	698	77
Waseca	1,062	553	940	1,128	1,417	75
Washington	1,389	581	2,078	1,859	1,448	214
Watonwan	618	254	1,139	1,177	844	63
Wilkin	586	209	561	691	805	63
Winona	3,004	1,042	1,676	3,340	2,648	75
Wright	1,333	867	1,917	2,108	2,214	331
Yellow Med.	737	352	1,303	889	1,440	239
Total	106426	64,334	125856	156304	143730	18,582
Plurality	....		19,430	12,574	....	....
Percent	31.84	19.25	37.62	45.64	41.84	5.41
Whole vote	334,219			343,265		

For Governor, 1914, Lewis, Soc., received 17,225 votes; Halbert, Prog., 3,553; Johnson, Industrial-Lab., 3,861.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 27,505 votes; Chafin, Proh., 7,886; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,212.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Witherstine, Dem., 12,540; Anderson, Rep., 23,939. II.—Flittie, Dem., 10,760; Ellsworth, Rep., 18,888; Hollister, Soc., 1,326; Dehuel, Prog., 3,206. III.—Avery, Dem., 13,791; Davis, Rep., 21,151; Mackintosh, Prog., 1,890. IV.—Van Dyke, Dem., 16,988; Stevens, Rep., 11,058; Mahoney, Soc., 2,221; Learned, Prog., 519. V.—Long, Dem., 4,423; Smith, Rep., 12,576; Van Lear, Soc., 10,312; Powers, Prog., 3,618. VI.—Du Bois, Dem., 11,409; Lindbergh, Rep., 15,364; Sharkey, Prog., 1,836; Thomason, Soc., 3,769. VII.—Volstead, Rep., 28,815; no opposition. VIII.—Nelson, Dem., 8,872; Miller, Rep., 14,135; Towne, Soc., 4,179; Higbee, Prog., 873. IX.—Steenerson, Rep., 24,173; Brattland, Soc., 7,489. X.—Swenson, Dem., 8,522; Jepson, Rep., 11,383; Schall, Prog., 12,786.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. S. Hammond; Lieutenant-Governor, J. A. A. Burnquist; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl; Auditor, J. A. O. Preus; Treasurer, Walter J. Smith; Attorney-General, L. A. Smith; Adjutant-General, Fred B. Wood; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schultz; Commissioner of Insurance, S. D. Works—all Republicans except Hammond, Wood, Works, Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Calvin L. Brown; Associate Justices, Andrew Holt, G. L. Bunn, Albert Schaller, Oscar Hallam; Clerk, I. A. Caswell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Legislature non-partisan.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.	
1900. Pres.	112,901	190,461	....	8,555	77,560	R
1902. Gov.	99,375	155,861	3,074	5,785	56,486	R
1904. Pres.	55,187	216,651	11,692	6,253	161,464	R
1906. Gov.	168,715	92,082	5,006	7,709	76,633	D
1908. Pres.	109,401	195,843	11,107	14,527	86,442	R
1908. Gov.	175,036	147,034	6,516	7,034	28,002	D
1910. Gov.	103,779	164,185	6,510	8,960	60,406	R
			Prog.			
1912. Gov.	99,659	129,688	37,435	29,876	30,029	R

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (50.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1915.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Bilbo, Dem.	Lester, Soc.
Adams	491	31	232	9	200	21
Alcorn	1,010	40	43	20	929	71
Amite	668	5	13	2	618	21
Attala	1,060	49	38	6	1,231	107
Benton	489	18	22	1	783	45
Bolivar	324	10	14	8	349	14
Calhoun	937	17	15	86	1,279	82
Carroll	653	16	42	58	533	70
Chickasaw	856	19	49	21	614	41
Choctaw	609	24	39	7	845	35
Claiborne	399	3	1	1	182	7
Clarke	638	17	29	59	900	74
Clay	628	4	24	16	878	30
Coahoma	396	16	26	2	252	21
Copiah	1,234	10	31	27	846	41
Covington	570	8	44	62	1,015	147
De Soto	546	10	19	2	451	34
Forrest	886	16	59	112	598	143
Franklin	301	4	38	21	496	48
George	231	5	14	41	292	29
Greene	268	13	21	9	242	18
Grenada	469	3	21	2	185	17
Hancock	365	28	56	3	187	22
Harrison	1,292	45	181	78	461	57
Hinds	2,065	40	88	30	910	56
Holmes	936	5	20	21	474	15
Issaquena	99	3	8	1	106	8
Itawamba	914	24	67	18	777	48
Jackson	514	14	64	21	279	30
Jasper	860	12	31	39	677	33
Jefferson	408	2	20	1	223	4
Jeff. Davis	542	43	51	13	461	26
Jones	1,058	54	145	195	1,519	323
Kemper	828	20	44	18	1,099	59
Lafayette	973	28	46	19	659	37
Lamar	399	16	83	7	580	41
Lauderdale	2,204	50	92	94	1,250	155
Lawrence	332	9	24	6	464	26
Leake	910	11	24	102	1,302	52
Lee	1,380	39	42	15	1,350	75
Leflore	616	12	35	8	154	26
Lincoln	768	41	102	14	743	114

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MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			U. S. Senator, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Stone, Dem.	Akins, Rep.	Bayer, Prog.
Pettis	3,771	2,423	1,512	3,673	3,029	373
Phelps	1,565	782	379	1,721	1,046	119
Pike	2,730	1,901	176	2,961	1,565	27
Platte	2,535	510	375	1,943	357	95
Polk	1,995	1,802	754	2,033	2,164	232
Pulaski	1,268	681	267	1,221	691	23
Putnam	933	1,859	420	742	1,580	81
Ralls	1,734	591	240	1,549	879	40
Randolph	4,186	1,126	641	3,905	710	67
Ray	3,042	1,192	561	2,759	1,103	72
Reynolds	1,030	367	169	961	413	4
Ripley	1,249	661	358	1,197	892	15
St. Charles	1,792	2,350	535	1,549	2,656	105
St. Clair	1,710	1,046	727	1,555	1,163	188
St. François	2,786	2,305	344	2,583	2,751	36
Ste. Genevieve	1,138	1,100	47	1,182	1,092	4
St. Louis	5,409	6,177	2,854	5,590	9,559	341
St. Louis City	58,845	46,509	24,746	50,787	65,310	1,654
Saline	3,929	1,448	1,413	2,814	1,230	180
Schuyler	1,218	766	193	1,266	949	15
Scotland	1,525	860	379	1,353	966	61
Scott	1,945	1,235	303	2,080	1,283	21
Shannon	1,110	395	376	1,017	588	54
Shelby	2,450	859	331	1,995	529	51
Stoddard	2,603	1,363	586	2,146	1,560	72
Stone	506	946	342	697	1,385	35
Sullivan	2,226	1,819	576	2,267	2,229	101
Taney	588	852	259	594	992	19
Texas	2,067	1,232	553	2,062	1,450	31
Vernon	3,483	1,654	655	2,828	1,455	85
Warren	431	1,067	499	403	1,260	318
Washington	1,121	1,059	307	1,219	1,577	21
Wayne	1,432	1,052	304	1,375	1,289	20
Webster	1,649	1,387	744	1,758	1,878	158
Worth	973	769	193	990	903	22
Wright	1,356	1,163	895	1,409	1,204	175
Total	330746	207821	124371	311573	257656	27,614
Plurality	122925	..	..	54,517	..	..
Per cent	47.34	29.75	17.80	50.40	41.59	4.46
Scattering		35,624			..	
Whole vote		698,562			618,194	

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 28,466 votes; Chafin, Proh., 5,380; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,778. For Governor, 1912, Major, Dem., received 337,019 votes; McKinley, Rep., 217,817; Nortoni, Prog., 109,146; Ward, Soc., 28,145; Stokes, Proh., 5,220; Rogers, Soc. Lab., 1,861. Major's plurality, 119,200.

For United States Senator in 1914, Hill, Proh., received 3,847 votes; Green, Soc., 16,853; Molineux, Soc. Lab., 1,251.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Lloyd, Dem., 18,712; Brown, Rep., 12,783; Sublette, Prog., 1,162; Smith, Soc., 630.

II. Rucker, Dem., 22,243; Isaacs, Soc., 300.

III. Alexander, Dem., 18,072; Morroway, Rep., 11,933; Courtney, Prog., 2,045; Hughes, Proh., 286; Mock, Soc., 143.

IV. Booher, Dem., 17,293; Otis, Rep., 13,907; Sisson, Prog., 756; Moser, Soc., 349.

V. Borland, Dem., 36,966; Orr, Rep., 5,387; Brown, Prog., 9,309; Grant, Soc., 747.

VI. Dickinson, Dem., 15,402; Young, Rep., 9,474; Thellman, Prog., 1,989; Harrison, Soc., 466.

VII. Hamlin, Dem., 21,953; Lovan, Rep., 18,025; Robbins, Prog., 1,436; Behrens, Soc., 827.

VIII. Shackleford, Dem., 15,546; Gentry, Rep., 13,918; Hertel, Soc., 305.

IX. Clark, Dem., 20,058; Brown, Rep., 14,733; Meier, Prog., 896; Lemon, Soc., 245; Kolkmeier, Soc. Lab., 26.

X. Curlee, Dem., 30,153; Meeker, Rep., 44,912; Vogt, Prog., 2,253; Brandt, Soc., 5,162; Cox, Soc. Lab., 355.

XI. Igoe, Dem., 17,163; Hamilton, Rep., 15,152; Clark, Prog., 267; Kumming, Soc., 965; Spaitl, Soc. Lab., 76.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

XII. Collins, Dem., 9,768; Dyer, Rep., 12,047; Mugan, Prog., 188; Herriman, Soc., 651.

XIII. Hensley, Dem., 15,776; Reppy, Rep., 14,852; Spiller, Soc., 819; Scheidler, Soc. Lab., 41.

XIV. Russell, Dem., 23,295; Brown, Rep., 22,266; Brewer, Prog., 901; Knecht, Soc., 3,150.

XV. Decker, Dem., 19,827; Manlove, Rep., 18,471; Sims, Prog., 810; Dalton, Proh., 316; Carpenter, Soc., 1,709; Holbrook, Soc. Lab., 109.

XVI. Rubey, Dem., 16,340; Diffenderffer, Rep., 13,057; Bradford, Prog., 735; Fouty, Soc., 681.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Elliott W. Major; Lieutenant-Governor, W. R. Painter; Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach; Auditor, John P. Gordon; Treasurer, E. P. Deal; Attorney-General, John T. Barker; Adjutant-General John B. O'Meara; Superintendent of Education, Howard A. Gass—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Archelaus M. Woodson; Associate Justices, Walter W. Graves, Chas. G. Revelle, Henry W. Bond, Robert F. Walker, Charles B. Farris, James T. Blair; Clerk, Jacob D. Allen.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	26	76	102
Republicans	8	65	73
Progressive	0	1	1
Democratic majority	18	10	28

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	351,922	314,092	5,695	6,139	37,830 D
1904. President	296,312	321,449	7,191	13,049	25,137 R
1908. President	346,574	347,903	4,231	15,431	1,026 R
			Prog.		
1912. Governor	337,019	217,817	109,146	28,145	119,202 D

MONTANA.

Counties. (31.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Stewart, Dem.	Wilson, Rep.	Edwards, Prog.
Beaverhead	713	708	320	755	756	214
Blaine	218	204	507	284	258	490
Broadwater	451	205	197	357	222	203
Carbon	796	646	766	622	1,072	394
Cascade	1,633	1,079	999	1,390	1,092	722
Choteau	402	561	259	360	615	229
Custer	1,068	695	1,192	834	1,186	986
Dawson	719	678	1,165	568	932	1,050
Deer Lodge	1,197	1,060	464	1,336	1,008	360
Fergus	1,398	745	1,104	1,346	773	995
Flathead	1,106	493	1,256	1,038	674	1,343
Gallatin	1,407	683	929	1,309	926	786
Granite	846	195	256	819	210	275
Hill	624	536	545	516	706	423
Jefferson	479	239	299	481	284	236
Lewis & Clarke	1,505	1,062	1,375	1,221	1,026	1,733
Lincoln	346	218	206	310	272	138
Madison	822	506	457	1,071	490	224
Meagher	473	321	327	423	410	265
Missoula	1,523	589	1,773	1,276	857	1,595
Musselshell	470	483	406	391	672	246
Park	666	609	687	768	791	562
Powell	545	335	418	499	439	323
Ravalli	858	316	896	716	395	845
Rosebud	813	392	368	245	528	280
Sanders	414	257	375	378	337	312
Silver Bow	4,542	2,292	1,802	4,504	2,380	1,070
Sweet Grass	277	181	424	249	308	312
Teton	646	612	446	568	784	292
Valley	696	668	858	541	762	904
Yellowstone	1,193	1,004	1,386	724	1,805	1,124
Total	27,941	18,512	22,456	25,681	22,950	18,881
Plurality	5,485	..	..	2,731	..	..
Per cent	35.00	23.19	28.13	31.82	28.76	23.67
Whole vote		79,826			79,778	

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 10,885 votes; Chafin, Proh., 32.

For Governor in 1912, Duncan, Soc., received 12,566 votes.

In 1912 Prohibitionists failed to file electoral ticket in time to get on ballot.

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MONTANA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Evans, Dem., 37,012; Stout, Dem., 35,156; McCormick, Rep., 26,161; Maddox, Rep., 26,046; Rankin, Prog., 6,694; Brinson, Prog., 6,166; Duncan, Soc., 12,278; Kent, ——, 9,430.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Sam. V. Stewart; Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. McDowell; Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson; Attorney-General, J. B. Poindexter; Adjutant-General, Phil. Greenan; Treasurer, W. C. Rae; Auditor, W. Keating; Superintendent Public Instruction, H. A. Davee—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantly; Justices, Sydney Sanner, Wm. L. Holloway; Clerk, J. T. Carroll.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	16	54	70
Republicans	18	36	54
Progressives	4	..	4
Socialists	..	2	2
Independents	1	1	2
Majority	..	16 D	8 D

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	37,146	25,373	708	298	11,773 D
1904. Governor	35,377	26,957	3,431	.....	8,420 D
1908. President	29,326	32,333	5,855	827	3,007 R
1908. Governor	32,282	30,792	5,112	.....	1,490 D

NEBRASKA.

Counties. (94.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. Morehead, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
Adams	2,117	801	943	188	2,012	1,989
Antelope	1,238	877	947	50	1,358	1,473
Arthur	..	..	..	..	137	72
Banner	57	53	138	35	109	141
Blaine	165	126	107	33	249	192
Boone	1,360	570	942	51	1,352	1,416
Box Butte	520	229	424	97	784	470
Boyd	651	281	653	57	740	599
Brown	483	296	415	92	529	605
Buffalo	2,061	1,061	1,258	261	1,948	2,136
Burt	1,040	865	1,005	41	1,261	1,275
Butler	1,756	823	586	40	1,958	1,290
Cass	2,009	967	1,132	154	2,223	1,831
Cedar	1,515	722	1,045	9	1,763	1,243
Chase	264	216	265	38	410	391
Cherry	1,052	689	631	229	1,048	1,272
Cheyenne	348	232	281	78	714	444
Clay	694	557	1,292	52	1,712	1,670
Colfax	988	620	390	80	1,306	735
Cuming	1,484	759	476	30	1,651	976
Custer	2,425	1,051	1,874	353	2,312	2,576
Dakota	612	409	357	50	780	566
Dawes	583	298	610	65	752	732
Dawson	1,613	451	1,207	76	1,303	1,876
Deuel	135	64	157	25	156	227
Dixon	823	582	955	24	947	994
Dodge	1,987	1,324	934	209	2,254	1,374
Douglas	12,953	6,212	7,930	2,154	13,710	9,862
Dundy	304	148	347	72	741	336
Fillmore	1,736	972	787	78	1,677	1,710
Franklin	1,148	334	779	58	1,378	869
Frontier	657	293	582	120	764	863
Furnas	1,266	354	815	83	1,178	1,199
Gage	2,593	1,336	2,159	173	2,714	1,427
Garden	282	156	369	48	458	387
Garfield	234	192	245	135	299	318
Gosper	524	129	283	10	415	487
Grant	93	82	52	7	179	115
Greeley	913	371	376	65	1,158	500
Hall	2,086	1,047	974	249	1,963	1,597
Hamilton	1,433	450	1,054	87	1,171	1,488
Harlan	922	325	613	142	1,000	856
Hayes	189	106	246	41	293	223
Hitchcock	471	128	371	60	584	426
Holt	1,456	778	1,196	130	1,786	1,856
Hooker	122	103	57	19	177	108
Howard	1,115	481	544	87	1,375	782
Jefferson	1,399	656	1,208	226	1,534	1,434

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. Morehead, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
Johnson	890	672	649	27	1,148	1,052
Kearney	1,013	338	657	44	1,012	[illegible]
Keith	304	188	295	85	445	358
Keya Paha	221	258	246	70	317	355
Kimball	109	73	306	18	224	285
Knox	1,864	1,028	930	81	2,026	1,414
Lancaster	6,685	2,586	4,143	445	6,275	5,775
Lincoln	1,129	690	910	400	1,477	1,492
Logan	153	97	110	17	260	180
Loup	114	131	148	59	156	259
McPherson	180	114	232	45	122	147
Madison	1,720	1,181	1,015	56	1,690	1,605
Merrick	951	526	695	40	1,029	1,173
Morrill	392	227	400	75	481	471
Nance	716	630	536	22	896	1,026
Nemaha	1,374	672	842	58	1,589	1,189
Nuckolls	1,312	798	852	78	1,547	1,276
Otoe	1,946	922	1,054	71	2,199	1,587
Pawnee	958	593	711	53	1,185	1,096
Perkins	254	101	190	32	299	262
Phelps	974	254	1,072	76	948	1,029
Pierce	948	694	461	15	1,213	796
Platte	3,015	589	1,227	45	2,012	1,527
Polk	996	485	785	89	1,051	1,186
Red Willow	927	356	782	191	896	800
Richardson	1,980	965	1,360	107	2,188	2,039
Rock	280	231	289	56	326	417
Saline	1,942	1,185	734	58	2,234	1,533
Sarpy	857	404	440	71	1,166	647
Saunders	2,080	864	1,510	90	2,366	1,922
Scott's Bluff	496	314	657	230	748	842
Seward	1,575	788	965	27	1,983	1,489
Sheridan	630	377	512	123	721	793
Sherman	675	456	595	124	1,018	685
Sioux	376	151	396	63	541	508
Stanton	725	471	297	16	896	579
Thayer	1,491	703	984	87	1,735	1,294
Thomas	172	86	104	22	218	142
Thurston	834	436	492	63	1,054	683
Valley	789	552	561	121	1,007	1,004
Washington	1,182	599	906	91	1,584	1,483
Wayne	808	600	725	20	980	958
Webster	1,168	536	915	79	1,292	1,181
Wheeler	194	71	179	38	225	170
York	1,886	962	1,086	86	1,617	2,146
Totals	108,008	54,216	72,689	10,185	120,205	101,229
Plurality	36,319	.....	.....	.....	18,976	.....
Per cent	43.74	21.73	29.01	4.08	50.36	42.41
Whole vote	249,481				238,097	

For Governor, 1914, Sackett, Prog., received 8,653 votes; Porter, Soc., 5,734; Wilson, Proh., 2,873.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 3,383 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Maguire, Dem., 15,138; Reavis, Rep., 15,462; Lyford, Prog., 1,525.

II. Lobeck, Dem., 16,773; Blackburn, Rep., 8,979; Merriam, Prog., 1,586; Warren, Soc., 1,314; Crowell, Proh., 193.

III. Stephens, Dem., 26,325; Spillman, Rep. and Prog., 17,967; Woodcock, Soc., 766; Fitch, Proh., 629.

IV. Rhodes, Dem., 16,921; Sloan, Rep. and Prog., 21,711; Milliken, Soc., 628.

V. Shallenberger, Dem., 17,643; Barton, Rep. and Prog., 17,454; Birmingham, Soc. and Proh., 1,148.

VI. Taylor, Dem., 20,086; Kinkaid, Rep., 29,626; Chase, Soc., 2,299; Stebbins, Proh., 404.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John H. Morehead; Lieutenant-Governor, James Pearson; Secretary of State, C. W. Pool; Treasurer, G. E. Hall; Auditor, W. H. Smith; Attorney-General, W. G. Reed; Superintendent of Education, A. O. Thomas; Commissioner of Insurance, W. B. Eastham—all Democrats except Thomas, Republican.

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NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. M. Morrissey; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Francis G. Hamer, Jacob Fawcett, William B. Rose, John B. Barnes, and Samuel H. Sedgwick; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	19	61	80
Republicans	14	39	53
Democratic majority	5	22	27

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	114,013	121,835	823	3,655	7,822 R
1902. Governor	91,116	96,471	3,157	3,397	5,355 R
	Dem.		*Soc.*	*Pop.*	
1904. President	51,876	138,558	7,412	20,518	86,682 R
	Dem.			*Proh.*	
1904. Governor	‡102,568	111,711	5,122	5,488	9,143 R
1906. Governor	84,885	97,858	2,969	5,106	12,973 R
1908. President	131,069	126,997	3,634	5,179	4,102 D
1908. Governor	132,960	121,076	3,069	4,464	11,884 D
1910. Governor	107,522	122,883	6,268	....	15,361 R
1912. Governor	123,997	114,075	9,964	3,642	9,922 D

‡ Fusion.

NEVADA.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	U.S. Senator, 1914. Newlands, Dem.	Platt, Rep.
Churchill	349	157	305	211	406	329
Clark	358	114	264	108	447	315
Douglas	144	80	172	22	130	246
Elko	847	395	513	253	824	848
Esmeralda	713	246	481	379	594	461
Eureka	211	69	122	21	171	249
Humboldt	719	207	535	339	777	652
Lander	197	69	200	53	237	211
Lincoln	275	99	145	28	294	184
Lyon	436	131	352	239	317	477
Mineral	219	59	145	131	322	277
Nye	869	349	427	718	860	633
Ormsby	294	150	154	65	290	343
Storey	396	162	209	82	310	340
Washoe	1,449	644	1,150	362	1,508	1,744
White Pine	515	259	431	303	611	669
Total	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	8,078	8,038
Plurality	2,381	..	..	..	40	..
Per cent.	39.70	15.88	27.94	16.47	37.45	37.27
Whole vote	20,115				21,567	

For United States Senator, 1914, Miller, Soc., received 5,451 votes.

For Governor, 1914, Boyle, Dem., received 9,623 votes; Oddie, Rep., 8,530; Morgan, Soc., 3,391.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Fowler, Dem., 8,031; Roberts, Rep., 8,915; Scanlan, Soc., 4,294. Roberts's plurality, 884.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emmet D. Boyle; Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General, Maurice J. Sullivan; Secretary of State, George Brodigan; Treasurer, Ed. Malley; Auditor, Paul Gaston; Comptroller, George A. Cole; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Edward Bray; Attorney-General, Geo. B. Thatcher—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank H. Norcross, Rep.; Justices, P. A. McCarran, Dem.; Ben W. Coleman, Dem.; Clerk, H. R. Mighels.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	10	24	34
Democrats	8	25	33
Independents	3	3	6
Socialists	1	1	2

NEVADA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	6,347	3,849	....	...	2,498 D
1902. Governor	6,529	4,786	....	...	1,743 D
1904. President	3,962	6,867	344	925	2,885 R
1906. Governor	8,686	5,338	....	815	3,348 D
			Soc.	*Ind.*	
1908. President	11,312	10,775	2,103	436	437 D
1910. Governor	8,798	10,435	1,393	....	1,637 R

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1913. Fielder, Dem.	Stokes Rep.	Colby, Prog.
Atlantic	4,885	4,422	4,245	3,636	7,496	828
Bergen	9,978	5,078	8,594	11,301	8,087	2,699
Burlington	5,592	3,967	3,978	5,054	5,811	1,329
Camden	10,812	7,911	8,718	9,561	13,184	2,376
Cape May	2,124	909	1,847	1,745	1,947	480
Cumberland	3,858	1,825	4,097	3,567	3,115	1,798
Essex	26,250	16,994	33,627	25,310	24,749	11,452
Gloucester	3,364	1,856	3,108	3,088	3,089	1,199
Hudson	40,517	8,763	24,156	42,041	16,082	4,473
Hunterdon	4,103	1,970	1,470	3,736	2,548	373
Mercer	7,773	5,676	6,907	7,211	9,245	1,496
Middlesex	8,186	4,743	5,081	8,946	6,492	1,220
Monmouth	9,799	3,683	6,305	8,969	6,186	1,430
Morris	5,628	3,329	4,440	5,408	4,568	1,773
Ocean	1,858	919	2,055	1,683	1,752	907
Passaic	10,810	5,349	11,701	9,852	10,367	2,035
Salem	2,745	1,803	1,374	2,508	2,141	539
Somerset	3,146	2,068	2,059	2,925	2,679	693
Sussex	2,852	890	1,506	2,628	1,397	291
Union	9,695	5,421	8,429	9,988	7,388	3,206
Warren	4,663	1,411	2,007	3,941	1,975	533
Total	178,289	88,835	145410	173148	140298	41,132
Plurality	32,879	....		32,850	...	....
Per cent.	41.22	20.54	33.62	46.45	37.38	10.95
Whole vote	432,534			375,317		

For Governor, 1913, Reilly, Soc., received 13,977 votes; Mason, Nat. Prog., 3,427; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 2,460; Dwyer, Ind., 875.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 15,801 votes; Chafin, Proh., 2,878; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,321.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Nowroy, Dem., 13,271; Browning, Rep., 24,142; Chenoweth, Prog., 387; Day, Nat., Prog., 1,291, Hartmeyer, Soc., 1,469; Higgins, Roose. Prog. 735.

II. Baker, Dem., 14,352; Bacharach, Rep., 21,448; Bright, Roose. Prog., 2,276; Chapman, Nat. Prog., 775; McKeen, Soc., 673.

III. Scully, Dem., 21,338; Havens, Rep., 19,303; Easton, Nat. Prog., 948; Shupe, Soc., 536.

IV. Walsh, Dem., 13,766; Hutchinson, Rep., 17,078; Thorn, Roose. Prog., 1,711; Barrett, Nat. Proh., 326; Alexander, Soc., 561; Phillips, Soc. Lab., 112.

V. Tuttle, Jr., Dem., 15,718; Capstick, Rep., 16,951, Moy, Roose. Prog., 2,218, Smith, Nat. Prog., 368, Seeholzer, Soc., 1,854.

VI. Hart, Dem., 16,286, McDermut, Ind. Dem., 388, Prince, Rep., 15,880; Zabriskie, Roose. Prog., 1,549; Reed, Nat. Prog., 632; Krafft, Soc. 921; Katz, Soc. Lab., 233.

VII. Cabell, Dem., 6,944; Drukker, Rep., 12,664; Demarest, Soc., 3,370; Jager Soc. Lab. 191.

VIII. McDonald Dem. 11,678; Duffy, Reg. Dem., 1,397; Gray, Rep., 13,438; Archibold, Roose Prog., 2,232; Simms, Nat. Prog., 191; Morton, Soc., 963.

IX. Gregory, Dem., 8,069; Seymour, Dem., 5,672; Parker, Rep., 9,482; Roper, Roose. Prog., 738; Roff, Nat. Prog., 118; Bohn, Soc., 1,342.

X. Townsend, Dem., 12,278; Doyle, Jeff. Prin. Dem., 387; Lehlbach, Rep., 13,765; Ford, Roose. Prog., 1,425, Weigand, Nat. Proh., 154; Goebel, Soc., 970.

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NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

XI. Eagan, Dem., 17,551; Straus, Rep., 8,400; Reilly, Soc., 1,091.

XII. Hamill, Dem., 16,260; Higginbotham, Jr., Rep., 7,379; Anderson, Roose. Prog., 1,313; Parker, Nat. Prog., 190; Power, Soc., 831.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James F. Fielder, Dem.; Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin, Dem.; Treasurer, Edward E. Grosscup, Dem.; Comptroller, Edward I. Edwards, Dem.; Attorney-General, John W. Wescott, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., Rep.; Commissioner of Education, Calvin N. Kendall, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, G. M. La Monte, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. S. Gummere; Associate Justices, C. G. Garrison, F. J. Swayze, T. W. Trenchard, Charles W. Parker, James J. Bergen, J. F. Minturn, Samuel Kalisch, Chas. C. Black; Clerk, Wm. C. Gebhardt.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	13	41	54
Democrats	8	19	27
Republican majority	5	22	27

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900–President	164,808	221,707	4,609	7,183	56,899 R
1901–Governor	166,681	183,814	3,489	5,365	17,133 R
1904–President	164,566	245,164	9,587	6,845	80,598 R
1904–Governor	179,719	231,363	8,858	6,687	51,644 R
1907–Governor	186,300	194,313	6,848	5,255	8,013 R
1908–President	182,567	265,326	10,253	4,934	82,759 R

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Noone, Dem.	Spaulding, Rep.	Allison, Prog.
Belknap	1,862	1,741	944	1,841	2,597	142
Carroll	1,820	1,454	881	1,613	2,393	67
Cheshire	2,765	2,114	1,252	1,923	3,489	290
Coos	2,229	1,948	1,103	2,404	3,150	120
Grafton	3,752	3,520	2,165	3,211	4,611	343
Hillsborough	8,909	8,007	4,586	9,080	10,831	794
Merrimack	4,741	4,632	2,119	4,904	6,162	336
Rockingham	4,306	4,231	2,465	3,936	6,185	245
Strafford	3,468	2,962	1,265	3,320	4,738	116
Sullivan	1,523	1,677	1,014	1,442	2,277	119
Total	34,724	32,927	17,794	33,674	46,413	2,572
Plurality	2,097	....	.....	....	12,739	....
Per cent	39.59	37.50	20.28	40.04	55.18	3.06
Scattering	2,516			26		
Whole vote	87,961			84,108		

For Governor, 1914, Burke, Soc., received 1,423 votes.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 1,981 votes; Chafin, Proh., 535.

For Governor in 1912, Morrill, Proh., received 496 votes; Wilkins, Soc., 1,674.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Stevens, Dem., received 36,382 votes; Gallinger, Rep., 42,113; Greer, Prog., 1,938; Wilkins, Soc., 1,089.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. E. E. Reed, Dem., 19,140; Sulloway, Rep., 20,657; Shontell, Prog., 971; Mills, Soc., 561.

II. French, Dem., 16,101; Wason, Rep., 21,793; Weaver, Prog., 1,409; Carriveau, Soc., 493.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. H. Spaulding, Rep.; Secretary of State, Edwin C. Bean, Rep.; Treasurer, John W. Plummer, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Howard, Rep.; Attorney-General, J. P. Tuttle, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry C. Morrison, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, R. J. Merrill, Prog.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons; Associate Justices, Reuben E. Walker, John E. Young, Robert J. Peaslee, William A. Plummer; Clerk, Arthur H. Chase.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	17	250	267
Democrats	6	150	156
Progressives	1	5	6
Republican majority	10	95	105

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	35,489	54,803	780	*1,270	19,314 R
1904. President	33,992	54,177	1,090	749	20,185 R
1906. Governor	37,672	40,581	1,011	2,212	2,909 R
1908. President	33,655	53,149	1,299	906	19,494 R
1908. Governor	41,386	44,630	1,086	895	3,244 R
1910. Governor	37,737	44,908	1,022	449	7,171 R
			Prog.	*Soc.*	
1912. Governor	34,203	32,504	14,401	1,674	1,699 D

* Pop.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties. (26.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1911.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	McDonald, Dem.	Burton, Rep.
Bernalillo	1,199	1,002	1,394	670	2,052	1,856
Chaves	1,339	465	398	347	1,994	645
Colfax	1,182	1,036	564	77	1,940	1,641
Curry	634	123	253	194	988	339
Doña Ana	895	912	241	16	1,294	1,304
Eddy	936	146	371	166	1,460	390
Grant	1,130	439	416	134	1,525	1,066
Guadalupe	761	651	154	96	1,036	1,038
Lincoln	461	452	109	105	801	671
Luna	461	51	194	83	632	265
McKinley	224	264	237	7	409	465
Mora	1,002	1,022	264	44	1,289	1,449
Otero	420	220	201	165	692	538
Quay	884	851	358	285	1,167	916
Rio Arriba	1,004	1,549	101	5	1,189	1,841
Roosevelt	509	107	259	249	837	291
Sandoval	136	211	583	..	759	517
San Juan	493	203	229	141	923	433
San Miguel	1,740	2,479	207	27	2,152	2,919
Santa Fé	1,012	1,433	390	64	1,418	1,730
Sierra	352	176	86	11	576	516
Socorro	1,078	960	289	20	1,414	2,065
Taos	765	855	277	21	1,013	1,299
Torrance	890	520	232	174	814	663
Union	1,119	815	449	228	1,379	1,208
Valencia	231	1,263	111	30	203	1,775
Total	20,437	17,783	8,347	2,859	31,096	28,019
Plurality	2,704	..	..	..	3,017	
Per cent	41.39	35.91	16.90	5.79	51.60	46.06
Whole vote	49,376				60,846	

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Ferguson, Dem., 19,805; Hernandez, Rep., 23,512; Wilson, Prog., 1,695; Metcalf, Soc., 1,101.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William C. McDonald, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, E. C. de Baca, Dem.; Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, Dem.; Treasurer, O. N. Marron, Dem.; Auditor, Wm. G. Sargent, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Harry Herring, Dem.; Attorney-General Frank W. Clancy, Rep.; Superintendent Education, Alvan N. White, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, Jacobo Chavez, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Clarence J. Roberts; Associate Justices, Richard H. Hanna and Frank W. Parker; Clerk, Jose D. Sena.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	15	29	44
Democrats	7	18	25
Progressives	2	1	3
Socialists	0	1	1
Republican majority	6	9	15

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NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
District.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Brown, Dem., 17,722; Hicks, Rep., 17,726; Post, Prog., 1,266; Sinclair, Soc., 289; Horton, Proh., 276.

II. County of Queens (part). Caldwell, Dem., 21,330; Hopkins, Rep., 10,552; Moriarty, Prog., 1,117; Katz, Soc., 2,352; Ballow, Proh., 138; Gresser, Ind., 3,672.

III. County of Kings (part). Flynn, Dem., 11,298; Serenbetz, Rep., 8,368; Wicke, Prog., 782; Kleinn, Soc., 1,559; Irvine, Proh., 104; Hunter, Ind. L., 439.

IV. County of Kings (part). Dale, Dem., 7,860; Kissel, Rep. and Ind. L., 5,496; Schaffer, Prog., 1,404; Lipes, Soc., 1,870; Hutchinson, Proh., 94.

V. County of Kings (part). Maher, Dem., 11,754; Hobley, Rep., 8,327; Gaynor, Prog. and Ind. L., 2,512; Vaughan, Soc., 1,058; Terry, Proh., 99.

VI. County of Kings (part). Ross, Dem., 16,180; Rowe, Rep. and Ind. L., 22,262; Bacon, Prog., 1,771; Matchett, Soc., 919; Snyder, Proh., 219.

VII. County of Kings (part). Fitzgerald, Dem. and Ind. L., 15,065; Wilcox, Rep., 6,659; Allen, Prog., 603; Fraser, Soc., 456; Brown, Proh., 89.

VIII. County of Kings (part). Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L., 20,213; Clark, Rep., 9,935; Schomburg, Prog., 1,347; Wettergren, Soc., 950; Wilson, Proh., 142.

IX. Counties of Queens (part) and Kings (part). O'Brien, Dem., 15,224; Swift, Rep. and Ind. L., 18,547; Lark n, Prog., 1,748; Wright, Soc., 2,371; Hoople, Proh., 212.

X. County of Kings (part). Riley, Dem., 6,240; Haskell, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 8,213; Smith, Soc., 2,732; Smith, Proh., 107; Nelson, Ind., 84; Drescher, Anti-Boss, 2,884.

XI. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Riordan, Dem., 13,200; Schofield, Rep., 7,680; Mills, Prog., 928; Rochow, Soc., 360; Horton, Proh., 218.

XII. County of New York (part). Goldfogle, Dem., American and Ind. L., 4,947; Borowsky, Rep. and Prog., 1,133; London, Soc., 5,969.

XIII. County of New York (part). Loft, Dem., American and Ind. L., 5,934; March, Rep. and Prog., 3,081; White, Soc., 1,177.

XIV. County of New York (part). Farley, Dem. and Ind. L., 7,310; La Guardia, Rep., 5,331; Golden, Prog., 1,456; Slobodin, Soc., 1,534; Gillespie, Proh., 62.

XV. County of New York (part). Conry, Dem. and Ind. L., 13,846; Ehrhorn, Rep. and Prog., 6,698; Claessens, Soc., 644; Colvin, Proh., 90.

XVI. County of New York (part). Dooling, Dem. and Ind. L., 12,874; Stowell, Rep., 6,012; Moran, Prog., 1,156; Fieldman, Soc., 486; Lindsay, Proh., 60.

XVII. County of New York (part). Carew, Dem., 10,243; Bates, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 7,851; Wood, Soc., 919; Myers, Proh., 64.

XVIII. County of New York (part). Patten, Dem. and Ind. L., 12,434; Francis, Rep. and Prog., 8,804; Ramn, Soc., 2,047; Shedd, Proh., 69.

XIX. County of New York (part). Buttenweiser, Dem., 10,150; Ottinger, Rep., 9,588; Chandler, Prog. and Ind. L., 16,682; Ingerman, Soc., 873; Perry, Proh., 73.

XX. County of New York (part). Cantor, Dem., 4,843; Siegel, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 4,923; Schmidt, Soc., 1,356; Cashing, Proh., 55.

XXI. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Hulbert, Dem. and Ind. L., 11,575; Ansorge, Rep., Amer. and Prog., 9,286; Lapollo, Soc., 1,106; Hull, Proh., 100.

XXII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Bruckner, Dem., 17,886; Kuerzi, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 8,909.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

District.

XXIII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Goulden, Dem., 18,822; Niles, Rep. and Ind. L., 12,060. 1915—Bennet, Rep., 20,937; Healy, Dem., 20,230; Dobsevage, Soc., 3,883.

XXIV. Counties of Bronx (part) and Westchester (part). Oglesby, Dem., 17,605; Foster, Rep., 16,554; Smith, Prog., 3,143; Benson, Soc., 2,238; Victor, Proh., 181; Fairchild, Ind. L., 497.

XXV. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). Taylor, Dem., 14,369; Huated, Rep., 17,888; Mertz, Prog., 1,504; Kobbe, Soc., 527; Pew, Proh., 335.

XXVI. Counties of Dutchess, Orange and Putnam. Albott, Dem., 14,412; Platt, Rep., 21,634; Schefer, Soc., 472; Peabody, Proh., 784.

XXVII. Counties of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster. McClellan, Dem., 18,074; Ward, Rep., 22,505; Whedon, Soc., 424; Palmer, Proh., 1,432.

XXVIII. Counties of Albany and Rensselaer (part). Ten Eyck, Dem., Prog. and Ind. L., 24,405; Sanford, Rep., 27,158; Dugan, Soc., 331; Ackert, Proh., 268.

XXIX. Counties of Saratoga, Warren, Washington, and Rensselaer (part). Farrell, Dem. and Prog., 15,171; Parker, Rep., 29,454; Hall, Soc., 680; Cole, Proh., 973.

XXX. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady. Willson, Dem., 9,950; Charles, Rep., 16,521; Akin, Prog., 5,105; Callery, Soc., 5,705; Brooks, Proh., 1,104.

XXXI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. Cooney, Dem., 7,850; Merritt, Rep., 17,720. 1915—Snell, Rep., 21,934; Allen, Dem., 7,690; Hadley, Prog., 1,639.

XXXII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, and Oswego. Fitzgibbons, Dem., 11,544; Mott, Rep. and Prog., 24,684; Chase, Soc., 716; Groat, Proh., 1,889.

XXXIII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Talcott, Dem., 15,035; Snyder, Rep., 21,144; Spitzli, Prog., 2,582; Endres, Soc., 638; Scholefield, Proh., 791.

XXXIV. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego. West, Dem., 12,564; Fairchild, Rep., 22,786; Barnes, Prog., 4,582; Ammerman, Soc., 621; Barnes, Proh., 28.

XXXV. Counties of Cortland and Onondaga. Clancy, Dem., 15,131; Magee, Rep., 23,075; Tilroe, Prog., 3,211; Dennis, Soc., 1,169; Durall, Proh., 1,138.

XXXVI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates. Kelly, Dem., 10,970; Payne, Rep., 22,523. 1915—Gould, Rep., 28,748; Licht, Dem., 13,169.

XXXVII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins. Seeley, Dem., 14,056; Pratt, Rep., 16,081; Van Duzer, Prog., 2,075; Arland, Soc., 721; Shanks, Proh., 8,438.

XXXVIII. County of Monroe (part). Decker, Dem., 8,832; Dunn, Rep., 21,250; Arnold, Soc., 5,324; Bach, Proh., 1,439.

XXXIX. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming, and Monroe (part). Bowen, Dem., 9,776; Danforth, Rep., 23,094; Anthony, Prog., 2,027; O'Rourke, Soc., 478; Ramsey, Proh., 1,178.

XL. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part). Gittins, Dem., 12,857; Dempsey, Rep., 22,324; Ferguson, Prog., 2,395; Moffett, Soc., 846; Blighton, Proh., 375; Fisher, Ind. L., 73.

XLI. County of Erie (part). Smith, Dem., 11,915; Eberle, Rep., 11,324; Meyer, Prog., 6,488; Barnard, Soc., 1,419; Mair, Proh., 246.

XLII. County of Erie (part). Driscoll, Dem., 13,081; Ticknor, Rep., 12,633; Smith, Prog., 1,265; Schembs, Soc., 688; Kyser, Proh., 198.

XLIII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. Wyvell, Dem., 7,619; Hamilton, Rep., 20,726; Renwick, Prog., 2,119.

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NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (62.)	Population by 1915 State Census.	Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, 1914.			Governor, 1914.			United States Senator, 1914.		President, 1912.*		
		Seabury, Dem.	Chase, Rep.	Beedin, Soc.	Glynn, Dem.†	Whitman, Rep.	Sulzer, Am.‡	Gerard, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Albany	183,230	14,934	26,043	432	13,833	25,712	3,187	14,340	26,010	17,235	20,416	4,47[illegible]
Allegany	41,049	2,010	4,198	156	1,437	4,401	1,564	1,698	4,557	2,777	3,602	2,[illegible]
Bronx	618,620	44,747	19,773	6,252	36,132	29,865	4,465	40,093	21,567	....	....	....
Broome	90,641	5,196	8,806	255	5,189	6,858	5,061	5,014	8,531	6,580	7,949	2,[illegible]
Cattaraugus	72,756	3,615	6,292	404	2,961	6,401	1,942	3,054	6,672	4,896	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Cayuga	65,741	3,627	6,433	282	3,427	6,819	1,122	3,461	6,518	4,891	5,785	2,[illegible]
Chautauqua	116,818	4,696	8,560	929	2,685	10,596	2,770	2,971	10,205	4,937	7,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Chemung	59,017	5,843	4,014	157	3,855	4,068	3,794	4,561	5,112	6,608	3,317	2,3
Chenango	36,648	2,285	3,995	76	1,408	3,463	2,746	1,992	4,087	3,341	4,042	1,[illegible]
Clinton	47,561	2,496	3,857	57	3,040	3,838	489	2,512	3,812	3,323	3,903	1,[illegible]
Columbia	44,111	3,876	4,789	43	3,222	4,936	1,191	3,739	4,784	4,599	3,740	1,3[illegible]
Cortland	30,074	1,639	3,548	61	1,478	3,738	806	1,515	3,568	2,963	2,966	1,[illegible]
Delaware	45,995	2,692	4,726	151	1,696	4,558	2,954	2,529	4,718	4,511	4,731	1,[illegible]
Dutchess	91,044	6,182	9,398	203	5,649	9,838	1,348	5,998	9,524	8,865	8,910	2,[illegible]
Erie	571,924	47,047	29,699	2,564	30,832	49,682	3,219	29,309	47,611	33,518	19,192	2[illegible]
Essex	32,461	1,829	3,064	72	1,526	3,127	432	1,324	3,073	2,070	3,126	1,[illegible]
Franklin	46,181	3,079	4,026	24	2,259	4,119	310	1,932	4,062	2,706	3,930	1,[illegible]
Fulton	45,625	3,176	4,391	911	1,871	4,231	1,009	2,029	4,436	2,550	3,741	2,13
Genesee	40,707	1,860	4,089	52	1,441	4,362	634	1,555	4,293	2,656	3,231	2,[illegible]
Greene	30,091	2,011	3,[illegible]	91	1,911	3,334	1,151	2,533	3,237	3,647	2,711	[illegible]
Hamilton	4,491	507	421	7	514	417	89	461	428	492	454	[illegible]
Herkimer	64,109	4,450	5,645	220	3,868	5,716	1,238	4,064	5,847	5,120	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Jefferson	81,149	4,339	8,163	297	3,963	8,613	1,517	3,904	8,3[illegible]	6,054	6,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Kings	1,796,796	113,960	78,852	11,513	100,636	96,392	11,801	108,054	81,4[illegible]	109,748	51,2[illegible]	71,[illegible]
Lewis	26,947	1,795	2,562	25	1,709	2,559	408	1,628	2,565	2,328	2,064	1,[illegible]
Livingston	38,427	2,648	4,197	35	2,202	4,335	847	2,022	4,922	3,201	3,756	1,[illegible]
Madison	41,742	2,481	4,612	234	2,294	4,680	8[illegible]	2,277	4,520	3,160	3,4[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Monroe	319,310	20,518	26,289	1,568	12,873	33,587	2,521	12,844	33,619	17,863	16,876	14,[illegible]
Montgomery	61,030	4,008	6,089	348	3,276	6,000	1,596	3,778	6,168	4,507	5,040	1,[illegible]
Nassau	116,835	7,062	7,401	130	6,089	8,547	962	6,352	7,524	7,073	4,6[illegible]	6,[illegible]
New York	2,140,107	135,690	63,966	12,074	119,373	85,478	11,541	123,182	67,842	166,157	62,107	[illegible]
Niagara	108,550	8,189	7,637	352	5,130	10,926	1,3[illegible]	5,130	10,875	7,647	5,654	4,[illegible]
Oneida	167,331	10,831	15,143	482	9,958	14,565	2,620	10,370	14,557	12,182	11,245	8,[illegible]
Onondaga	213,992	13,913	20,847	1,141	13,567	21,427	2,593	12,568	21,167	15,627	16,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Ontario	54,628	3,529	5,727	70	2,918	5,972	1,174	3,024	5,905	4,728	4,897	2,[illegible]
Orange	118,118	7,361	10,470	224	5,281	10,334	2,345	5,864	10,527	9,402	10,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Orleans	33,919	1,702	3,570	41	1,535	3,835	566	1,473	3,775	2,447	2,983	1,[illegible]
Oswego	75,928	4,413	7,247	77	4,113	7,556	1,749	3,898	7,645	5,256	5,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Otsego	48,534	3,627	5,123	129	2,112	4,837	3,612	3,232	5,120	5,338	5,138	1,[illegible]
Putnam	12,767	1,075	1,310	11	979	1,265	4[illegible]	986	1,316	1,211	1,267	[illegible]
Queens	396,720	33,130	15,100	2,568	28,331	21,043	2,072	32,267	15,922	28,044	9,281	14,[illegible]
Rensselaer	121,454	13,140	13,839	358	11,235	13,729	1,3[illegible]	11,788	13,800	11,623	10,858	3,[illegible]
Richmond	96,634	8,109	4,336	217	7,621	5,477	5[illegible]	7,990	4,474	8,437	3,636	2,71
Rockland	46,903	3,718	3,489	131	2,525	3,790	1,616	3,330	3,568	4,241	2,217	2,[illegible]
St. Lawrence	90,291	4,084	8,752	127	4,033	9,767	[illegible]	3,523	8,869	5,329	8,4[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Saratoga	62,982	1,474	7,143	190	4,493	7,191	1,283	4,234	7,115	5,292	6,3[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Schenectady	98,625	4,630	7,182	3,866	3,617	7,013	4,571	4,337	7,658	5,345	5,229	2,[illegible]
Schoharie	23,005	2,169	2,237	48	1,189	2,240	2,124	2,124	2,362	3,356	2,3[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	13,954	1,051	1,675	20	585	1,340	1,3[illegible]	966	1,702	1,416	1,649	[illegible]
Seneca	24,944	1,895	2,883	45	1,609	2,946	1,049	1,715	3,014	2,573	2,386	1,[illegible]
Steuben	83,631	5,386	6,753	370	4,046	5,620	5,729	4,761	7,172	7,286	5,963	4,[illegible]
Suffolk	104,503	6,783	8,546	196	5,658	9,487	1,749	6,319	8,541	7,878	5,5[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Sullivan	38,189	3,125	3,410	123	2,642	3,243	1,249	3,019	3,581	3,864	3,087	[illegible]
Tioga	25,549	1,813	2,482	65	1,209	2,204	1,740	1,357	2,728	2,400	2,642	1,[illegible]
Tompkins	36,536	2,305	3,393	117	1,569	3,340	1,453	1,976	3,406	3,272	2,237	2,[illegible]
Ulster	85,367	5,553	9,033	125	5,077	9,263	2,086	5,425	9,044	8,510	7,482	2,[illegible]
Warren	32,977	2,216	3,903	137	2,015	4,085	620	2,016	4,003	2,802	3,153	1,[illegible]
Washington	46,956	3,055	5,820	126	2,825	6,225	731	2,659	6,006	3,555	4,896	2,[illegible]
Wayne	53,476	3,549	5,336	70	1,896	5,788	1,0[illegible]	2,149	5,478	3,934	4,769	2,[illegible]
Westchester	321,579	21,277	24,560	1,010	18,758	26,179	1,543	19,794	24,055	21,160	15,8[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Wyoming	33,028	1,906	3,489	42	1,314	4,080	852	1,378	3,988	2,540	2,8[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Yates	18,841	865	2,214	34	715	2,179	598	825	2,229	1,456	1,798	[illegible]
Total	9,692,254	646,401	594,414	52,295	†541,184	686,701	‡126,270	571,010	639,112	655,475	456,628	[illegible]
Plurality		56,054	....	....	....	145,507	....	....	67,6[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Per cent		48.58	44.69	3.92	37.59	47.69	8.76	42.04	47.04	41.2[illegible]	[illegible]	24.[illegible]
Whole vote		1,330,498			1,439,894			1,358,651		1,387,[illegible]		

* Debs, Soc., received 63,381.

† Including Independent League vote, 125,252 and No Party ticket, 3,764. ‡ Including Prohibition vote, 54,189 and No Party ticket, 1,426.

For Governor, 1914, Davenport, Prog., received 45,586 votes; Strebel, Soc., 37,793; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 2,350.

For United States Senator on Independent League ticket, Gerard received 409 votes; Colby, Prog., 61,977; Russell, Soc., 55,266; Baldwin, Proh., 27,813; Archer, Soc. Lab., 3,064.

For Chief Justice Court of Appeals, Seabury on Prog., 3,646 votes and on Independent League 421; Hart, Proh., 28,337; Seidel, Soc. Lab., 5,054.

1913 vote—Chief Judge of Court of Appeals—Bartlett, Dem., 600,375; Werner, Rep., 597,357; Hand, N. P., 19[illegible],097; Slobodin, Soc., 61,586; Manierre, Proh., 17,279.

1912 vote—Governor—Sulzer, Dem., 649,559; Hedges, Rep., 444,105; Straus, Prog. and Ind. League, 393,183; Russell, Soc., 56,917.

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STATEMENT OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE AND QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 2, 1915.

Counties.	Amendments by Legislature.						Proposed by Constitutional Convention.					
	Amendment No. 1. Woman Suffrage		Amendment No. 2. State Debt.		Proposition No. 1. Barge Canal.		Question No. 1. Revised Constitution.		Question No. 2. Apportionment.		Question No. 3. Taxation.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Albany	12,263	23,604	13,212	19,417	20,960	13,613	11,171	23,218	10,894	22,687	10,316	23,330
Allegany	3,851	4,372	1,948	5,256	1,941	5,313	2,454	5,501	2,202	5,476	1,959	5,827
Bronx	34,307	40,991	25,515	42,887	41,231	30,044	11,796	60,330	11,824	58,193	12,317	57,896
Broome	8,022	7,607	4,465	9,161	4,668	9,230	4,857	9,406	4,122	9,493	3,071	10,641
Cattaraugus	5,319	6,338	3,202	6,997	3,409	6,980	3,787	7,916	3,345	7,982	3,128	8,365
Cayuga	4,167	5,870	2,890	5,904	3,265	5,388	4,053	7,502	3,606	7,268	3,298	7,544
Chautauqua	9,887	7,086	5,794	7,559	5,583	7,106	7,661	9,226	6,767	8,943	6,387	9,447
Chemung	6,371	5,910	4,483	6,794	4,234	7,222	4,620	6,834	4,199	7,116	3,834	7,583
Chenango	3,358	3,802	1,835	4,597	2,065	4,546	2,007	4,664	1,770	4,636	1,353	5,199
Clinton	2,657	4,128	2,006	3,699	2,754	3,248	2,046	4,027	1,939	3,764	1,846	3,973
Columbia	2,030	5,610	1,562	5,508	1,846	5,252	1,659	6,418	1,509	6,313	1,413	6,493
Cortland	2,822	2,848	1,789	3,234	1,870	3,324	2,101	3,150	1,918	3,236	1,087	4,244
Delaware	4,242	5,701	2,222	6,227	2,423	6,716	2,055	7,051	1,791	7,090	1,352	7,648
Dutchess	6,839	10,220	5,265	10,138	6,621	8,840	5,018	10,764	4,719	10,604	4,660	10,754
Erie	25,669	36,491	23,135	28,311	33,772	22,167	41,548	42,846	38,901	41,287	33,550	47,802
Essex	2,853	3,433	2,374	3,261	2,962	2,874	2,352	3,495	2,190	3,378	2,035	3,651
Franklin	2,113	3,136	1,370	3,360	1,353	3,374	1,633	3,326	1,330	3,376	1,155	3,634
Fulton	3,145	3,561	2,109	3,467	2,810	3,016	2,954	5,376	2,755	5,173	2,531	5,426
Genesee	3,027	3,453	2,200	3,574	2,170	3,762	2,745	3,849	2,511	3,826	2,146	4,319
Greene	2,264	3,999	1,684	4,136	2,071	3,849	1,780	4,228	1,657	4,193	1,416	4,506
Hamilton	464	663	434	572	505	530	499	548	474	536	368	642
Herkimer	3,819	5,182	2,783	4,950	3,950	3,976	3,823	7,862	3,512	7,645	3,147	8,127
Jefferson	5,648	9,476	3,904	9,420	4,735	8,942	2,936	9,681	3,801	9,350	3,232	10,033
Kings	87,402	121,679	71,296	119,748	107,658	90,344	43,627	155,252	42,230	152,111	43,346	150,627
Lewis	1,604	3,768	1,104	3,820	1,219	3,806	1,232	3,804	1,039	3,848	922	4,107
Livingston	2,320	3,934	1,798	3,811	1,984	3,676	2,344	3,845	2,066	3,879	1,724	4,300
Madison	3,776	5,188	2,885	5,356	3,515	4,961	2,953	5,436	2,728	5,423	2,270	6,031
Monroe	18,297	24,843	15,802	20,483	29,207	12,929	25,592	27,808	21,857	28,273	10,803	31,454
Montgomery	3,661	4,642	3,248	4,387	4,059	3,621	4,041	6,113	3,842	5,979	3,774	6,081
Nassau	7,097	8,295	5,495	8,275	7,397	6,567	4,588	10,634	4,415	10,323	4,273	10,512
New York	88,886	117,610	73,575	111,003	118,120	76,285	47,095	150,576	44,287	146,016	46,027	144,612
Niagara	6,832	9,214	4,977	8,196	7,336	6,603	6,572	9,915	6,046	9,664	5,701	10,219
Oneida*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	19,190	21,901	15,835	20,319	22,128	15,713	16,268	21,234	15,333	20,635	11,533	24,588
Ontario	4,032	6,603	3,183	6,010	3,750	5,822	4,171	6,185	3,753	6,254	3,364	6,791
Orange	9,433	11,838	6,492	12,925	7,492	11,792	5,981	13,968	5,440	13,820	4,742	14,821
Orleans	2,301	3,201	1,777	3,098	2,417	2,739	2,087	3,073	1,827	3,044	1,665	3,349
Oswego	5,915	6,358	4,317	5,998	6,115	5,112	5,416	7,260	5,040	7,131	4,528	7,880
Otsego	4,205	5,925	2,705	6,531	3,108	6,323	2,724	6,939	2,516	6,868	2,147	7,499
Putnam	1,062	1,441	829	1,356	1,056	1,308	954	1,605	741	1,615	678	1,692
Queens	21,395	33,104	16,235	34,066	29,757	23,049	8,593	43,900	8,329	42,866	9,211	41,998
Rensselaer	6,875	11,630	6,171	9,641	10,582	6,528	8,761	16,127	8,287	15,635	7,876	15,962
Richmond	6,108	7,469	4,153	7,528	6,784	5,961	2,599	10,200	2,420	9,977	2,485	9,865
Rockland	3,810	4,559	2,924	4,734	3,603	4,227	2,357	5,498	2,217	5,402	2,099	5,548
St. Lawrence	5,399	7,300	3,630	7,542	3,768	7,658	4,969	6,972	3,818	7,272	3,108	8,282
Saratoga	5,020	7,349	3,861	7,491	6,124	5,770	3,121	8,543	3,016	8,379	2,904	8,601
Schenectady	7,351	6,006	4,759	6,262	8,030	3,906	6,153	11,142	6,088	10,637	5,957	10,683
Schoharie	2,061	3,540	1,498	3,721	1,762	3,549	1,472	3,826	1,400	3,814	1,313	3,956
Schuyler	1,413	1,918	946	2,161	1,052	2,134	947	2,199	888	2,204	804	2,319
Seneca	2,139	3,346	1,706	3,196	2,557	2,606	2,012	3,393	1,872	3,363	1,628	3,685
Steuben	7,226	9,740	4,067	11,192	3,688	11,986	4,283	11,500	3,791	11,522	3,384	12,132
Suffolk	7,219	8,962	5,431	8,605	7,404	7,207	4,955	10,279	4,410	10,199	4,022	10,755
Sullivan	2,415	1,992	1,487	5,441	1,769	5,244	1,293	5,677	1,161	5,650	1,033	5,865
Tioga	1,945	2,573	919	3,221	865	3,367	972	3,251	859	3,256	572	3,616
Tompkins	3,266	3,157	2,058	3,387	2,791	2,984	2,642	4,282	2,430	4,195	2,102	4,624
Ulster	5,035	10,099	4,242	9,414	6,238	7,999	4,336	9,597	4,111	9,362	3,474	10,136
Warren	2,297	4,369	1,697	4,331	2,619	3,617	1,674	4,558	1,509	4,516	1,417	4,064
Washington	4,138	5,456	3,202	5,408	4,366	4,625	3,400	5,602	3,102	5,555	2,930	5,759
Wayne	3,508	6,700	2,726	6,569	3,944	5,681	3,310	6,814	2,928	6,876	2,581	7,437
Westchester	20,165	23,930	15,754	22,904	20,597	18,139	15,297	32,703	14,419	30,973	13,825	31,741
Wyoming	2,622	3,981	2,070	3,906	2,084	3,958	2,500	3,850	2,277	3,852	2,074	4,164
Yates	1,110	2,671	978	2,795	1,004	2,842	1,130	2,858	1,042	2,833	977	2,934
Total	544,457	732,770	422,313	713,763	615,147	569,950	388,966	893,635	361,270	874,690	337,897	906,373

*Unofficial reports in newspapers gave the following figures for certain of the questions and amendments: Question No. 1, ayes, 9,757; nays, 14,711; Amendment No. 1, ayes, 9,120; nays, 15,274; Proposition No. 1., ayes, 10,035; nays, 10,404. Official count delayed on account of court proceedings.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

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VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR PRESIDENT, 1912, AND GOVERNOR, 1914.

M'HATTAN & BRONX.

Dist.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.
1	3,599	1,234	1,291
2	3,411	764	1,625
3	4,941	709	1,712
4	2,879	735	1,389
5	5,044	1,181	1,304
6	1,860	1,704	1,870
7	4,410	1,180	1,607
8	2,211	686	2,313
9	3,988	966	1,393
10	2,218	1,229	2,198
11	5,132	1,170	1,482
12	4,643	915	1,257
13	4,092	1,042	1,698
14	4,609	1,690	1,229
15	5,090	3,380	3,914
16	4,047	1,200	1,439
17	4,893	2,645	3,219
18	3,988	1,374	1,721
19	7,051	3,181	4,790
20	4,090	1,068	1,586
21	4,846	2,460	4,806
22	4,001	1,074	1,914
23	11,249	5,135	8,910
24	3,002	820	1,364
25	3,699	2,211	2,113
26	3,054	1,173	3,137
27	3,329	2,202	1,927
28	2,370	873	1,655
29	4,287	2,573	2,592
30	5,878	2,043	3,719
31	3,916	2,140	4,938
32	10,968	3,683	7,250
33	5,445	1,930	3,394
34	9,387	3,264	7,872
35	8,530	3,413	5,217
Total	166,157	63,107	98,965

MANHATTAN.

Dist.	Governor, 1914. Glynn, Dem.†	Whit'n, Rep.	Sulzer, Amer.‡
1	3,208	1,449	86
2	3,849	1,198	503
3	4,706	1,256	380
4	3,051	1,065	1,025
5	4,654	1,397	92
6	1,771	2,632	1,001
7	3,782	1,816	111
8	2,627	1,657	1,012
9	3,174	1,402	86
10	2,425	1,810	996
11	4,603	1,843	101
12	3,869	1,195	348
13	2,638	1,478	75
14	4,356	1,878	117
15	4,035	4,904	161
16	3,880	1,806	154
17	4,050	4,695	231
18	3,749	2,132	219
19	5,960	5,860	337
20	3,674	1,959	297
21	4,251	5,234	295
22	3,932	2,288	262
23	10,618	11,377	771
24	2,989	1,325	294
25	3,015	3,241	142
26	3,073	2,436	814
27	2,505	2,957	90
28	2,265	1,638	357
29	3,711	3,635	206
30	3,915	2,912	298
31	3,929	5,013	680
32	119,373	85,478	11,541
33	*1,601	*855	*91
34	10,920	8,923	1,206
35	5,375	3,942	564
	9,449	8,625	1,874
	8,887	7,520	730
	*36,132	*29,865	*4,465

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Glynn, Dem.†	Whit'n, Rep.	Sulzer, Amer.‡
1	4,077	2,003	2,161	3,320	3,099	168
2	4,091	774	1,433	3,697	1,270	111
3	4,493	861	1,082	4,049	1,254	84
4	4,056	2,077	2,370	3,598	3,219	570
5	4,592	2,950	3,830	3,824	5,721	402
6	3,049	1,902	2,847	2,646	3,395	952
7	4,301	1,377	1,831	4,294	2,186	174
8	4,347	1,164	1,572	4,113	1,725	130
9	7,765	2,782	5,156	7,502	6,424	606
10	4,771	2,348	2,910	4,095	4,069	167
11	4,559	2,454	2,902	3,998	4,246	220
12	5,489	3,080	3,597	5,210	5,545	221
13	3,823	1,546	1,783	3,283	2,995	402
14	3,908	1,110	1,614	3,309	1,616	471
15	4,529	1,664	1,745	4,294	2,485	250
16	7,972	3,440	6,078	8,382	8,217	877
17	3,877	2,677	3,430	3,103	4,950	298
18	7,355	4,821	6,453	7,276	10,111	439
19	3,476	1,503	1,862	2,881	2,613	498
20	4,094	2,218	2,884	3,408	4,512	376
21	2,107	1,016	1,711	1,677	1,597	728
22	8,150	4,794	6,848	7,264	10,072	1,220
23	4,926	2,675	5,084	5,313	6,000	2,376
Total	109,748	51,239	71,173	100,636	96,392	11,891

QUEENS.

Dist.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Glynn, Dem.†	Whit'n, Rep.	Sulzer, Amer.‡
1	5,908	1,799	2,184	6,160	3,701	238
2	5,807	1,452	2,857	5,943	3,535	249
3	9,424	9,245	4,272	9,531	7,078	911
4	6,905	2,705	5,654	6,697	7,929	636
Total	28,044	9,201	14,967	28,331	22,043	2,072

RICHMOND.

	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Glynn, Dem.†	Whit'n, Rep.	Sulzer, Amer.‡
Total	8,437	3,035	3,771	7,621	5,477	656
Gr'd Total	312,386	126,582	188,896	292,093	238,345	34,025

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR MAYOR 1913.

M'H'TAN & BRONX.

Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.
1	3,448	2,305	54
2	3,581	2,207	499
3	4,703	2,049	228
4	2,898	2,107	656
5	4,466	2,415	103
6	1,361	3,961	677
7	3,597	2,885	143
8	2,367	2,846	690
9	3,401	2,225	159
10	1,850	3,536	653
11	4,185	2,982	157
12	4,524	2,083	335
13	3,720	2,296	97
14	3,935	3,049	214
15	3,317	6,639	133
16	3,478	2,998	264
17	2,988	6,520	227
18	3,237	3,444	540
19	4,469	8,936	382
20	3,134	3,291	711
21	3,413	7,328	332
22	2,917	3,800	890
23	7,508	15,989	646
24	2,759	2,201	595
25	2,540	4,564	146
26	2,354	4,533	969
27	2,330	3,886	72
28	2,142	2,534	315
29	2,801	5,619	146
30	4,699	5,993	638
31	2,528	7,626	420
32	7,456	14,351	1,4[illegible]
33	3,881	6,374	859
34	6,473	13,904	2,084
35	6,683	10,854	1,016
Total	129,113	178,224	17,[illegible]

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.
1	2,906	4,365	169
2	3,355	2,245	127
3	3,861	2,131	68
4	2,904	4,893	401
5	2,640	7,578	272
6	1,977	5,290	806
7	3,533	3,613	165
8	3,456	2,932	148
9	5,4[illegible]0	9,252	5[illegible]
10	3,292	5,532	162
11	3,116	5,628	160
12	3,798	7,898	244
13	2,949	3,611	342
14	2,846	3,092	299
15	3,794	3,828	259
16	6,019	11,524	555
17	2,289	6,764	231
18	5,114	12,557	397
19	2,264	3,965	899
20	2,377	6,056	562
21	1,393	2,918	824
22	4,807	13,709	1,725
23	3,586	8,243	2,291
Total	77,836	137,074	11,560

QUEENS.

Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.
1	4,466	5,762	357
2	4,877	5,811	439
3	6,154	11,832	1,516
4	4,600	10,874	382
Total	20,097	34,279	2,695

RICHMOND.

	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.
Total	6,883	8,604	249
Gr'd Total	283,919	358,181	32,657

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1896. Pres..(a)	551,269	819,838	17,667	16,052	268,469 R
1897. Ch. Jus.	554,680	493,791	20,854	19,653	60,889 D
1898. Gov....	642,921	661,707	23,860	18,383	17,786 R
1900. Gov....	693,733	804,859	13,493	22,704	111,126 R
1900. Pres..(b)	678,396	821,992	12,622	22,043	143,606 R
1902. Gov....	656,347	665,150	15,896	20,490	8,803 R
1904. Pres....	683,981	859,513	36,883	20,787	175,552 R
1904. Gov....	733,704	813,964	.....	36,257	80,360 R
1906. Gov....	691,105	749,002	.....	21,751	57,897 R
1908. Gov....	735,189	804,651	.....	33,994	69,462 R
1908. Pres....	667,468	870,070	.....	38,451	202,602 R
1910. Gov....	689,700	622,299	.....	48,529	67,401 D
1912. Pres....	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,391	200,047 D
1912. Gov....	649,559	444,145	368,183	56,917	205,454 D
1914. Gov....	541,194	686,701	46,586	37,793	145,507 R

* Vote of Bronx County, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th Districts respectively. † Glynn, in New York County (Manhattan), 90,666 Dem., Ind. League 27,095, No Party 1,612; Bronx County, 26,427 Dem., Ind. League 9,345, No Party 360; Kings County (Brooklyn), 73,584 Dem., Ind. League 26,000, No Party 1,043; Queens County, 21,808 Dem., Ind. League 6,349, No Party 174; Richmond County, 5,768 Dem., Ind. League 1,789, No Party 64. ‡ Sulzer, in New York County (Manhattan), Amer. 9,905, Proh. 1,333, No Party 303; Bronx County, Amer. 3,777, Proh. 548, No Party 140; Kings County (Brooklyn), Amer. 9,368, Proh. 1,924, No Party 509; Queens County, Amer. 1,538, Proh. 508, No Party 26; Richmond County, Amer. 376, Proh. 173, No Party 7. (a) National Democratic vote, 18,950. (b) Social Democratic vote, 12,869.

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VOTE FOR NEW YORK STATE SENATORS FOR 1915-1916 BY DISTRICTS.

	Democrat.		Republican.		Progressive.		Socialist.					
1	Weed [a]	14,034	Thompson	16,137	.....		Paine	339	Duryea, Proh.	422	.....	
2	Patton	26,555	Willard	16,323	Knapp	2,954	Burger	2,660	Harte	4,461	Pratt	267
3	Cullen	10,296	Bowman	5,205	Moore	493	McGowan	340	.....		Mahn	71
4	Wise	9,295	Lockwood	12,818	Forrester	948	Kahn	1,687	.....		Reed	118
5	Heffernan	15,421	Engel	8,690	Crosin	2,525	Cavanaugh	738	.....		MacDonald	152
6	Caswell	12,870	Murphy	12,859	Neary	1,270	Crygier	468	Manson	157	.....	
7	Carroll	9,919	Ritchie	6,311	Ream	704	Indorf	927	.....		Lorens	112
8	Fennelly	18,270	Burlingame	21,798	Colvin	2,430	Barrett	1,297	.....		Hilliard	238
9	Nova	7,685	Lawson	8,402	Bulck	612	Haffner	2,168	.....		Smith	90
10	Torborg	13,290	Gilchrist	13,378	Forbell	2,109	Harbers	4,737	.....		Swain	229
11	Sullivan	8,221	Widdi	5,589	.....		Phillips	2,513	.....		.....	
12	Doll	7,687	Weiss	6,599	.....		Guttman	2,061	.....		.....	
13	Walker	10,790	Rose	4,156	Canavan	686	Cross	262	.....		Carr	50
14	Foley	10,952	Doubleday	4,786	Mullaney	643	Deitze	875	.....		.....	
15	Boylan	10,047	Coughlin	5,036	.....		Maecher	367	.....		McAusland	43
16	Wagner	11,143	Mahan	5,804	.....		Steinhardt	2,079	.....		Harris	74
17	Herlick	7,622	Mills	11,328	.....		Poole	401	.....		Hopkins	51
18	Pollock	13,323	Bennett	15,756	.....		Heidemann	740	.....		Prince	133
19	Simpson	17,319	Higgins	16,548	Salant	6,491	Russell	1,581	.....		Rawlins	154
20	Joseph	7,124	Keliher	6,642	.....		Gas	1,924	.....		.....	
21	Dunnigan	15,285	Schector	12,450	.....		Laing	2,224	.....		Stillman	215
22	Hamilton	23,107	Henschel	19,469	.....		Dobserage	4,692	.....		Miller	427
23	Rowland	9,065	Cromwell	10,413	Sickles	1,151	Veeck	290	.....		Carpenter, Proh.	301
24	Healey	18,450	Slater	24,925	Hobbs	2,878	Wessling	974	.....		Elliott	365
25	Terwilliger	9,979	Stivers	14,645	.....		Lenord	364	.....		.....	
26	Harder	11,339	Towner	15,684	.....		Rothery	301	.....		Obre, Proh.	446
27	Metzger	7,398	Walton	12,504	Palmer	1,412	Minkler	203	Duverey, Ind. Lg.	78	Palmer, Proh.	25
28	Daring	14,168	Sage	25,293	McDonough	1,785	Swartwout	451	Long, Proh.	437	McDonner	77
29	McKnight	11,930	Wood	13,847	Roush	1,446	Corbin	353	.....		.....	
30	Paris	7,454	Whitney	13,682	.....		Ingham	301	.....		.....	
31	White	9,484	Norton	16,813	Roe	1,683	Gage	4,428	.....		Closson, Proh.	1,534
32	Lansing	9,316	Cristman	13,292	.....		Liebau	1,086	Streeter, Proh.	892	Lansing	550
33	Pickett	2,692	Emerson	10,710	Richards	1,331	Sullivan	196	.....		Stevens, Ind. L.	485
34	Howard	5,526	Marshall	13,166	Austin	1,216	Palmer	691	.....		.....	
35	Lawyer	10,779	Brown	13,713	.....		Manson	449	.....		Bradt, Proh.	1,617
36	Peckham	10,608	Wicks	14,710	Backus	1,937	Fiske	450	.....		Brenabeare	599
37	Richardson	7,816	Jones	15,078	Horton	1,398	.....		.....		.....	
38	Steingrebe	12,572	Walters	20,684	Clymer	2,700	Heck	1,119	.....		Clemens, Proh	869
39	McGuire	6,723	Hill [a]	14,724	.....		Bonnefond	471	Humphrey, Proh,	1917	.....	
40	Holihan	6,715	Hewitt	12,556	Wilcox	1,079	Gunn	347	.....		Gillette, Proh.	1,310
41	Bush	9,903	Halliday	13,090	Purple	850	Clapp	367	.....		Phillips, Proh.	2,093
42	Warner	7,539	Wilson	12,824	.....		Bullock	199	.....		Williams, Proh.	915
43	Brewster	9,287	Newton	10,642	.....		Myers	383	.....		Tuttle, Proh.	1,785
44	Halsey	4,593	Sanders	11,913	Hogue	2,143	Minard	213	.....		Hoyt, Proh.	1,173
45	Todd	8,715	Argersinger	13,177	.....		Darrow	983	.....		Park	434
46	Gallup	7,824	Mullan	15,644	.....		Shedd	789	.....		Schalber	384
47	Wright	9,776	Thompson	11,630	.....		Till	401	.....		Allen, Proh.	482
48	Malone	9,595	Horton	18,201	Swift	1,520	Storrier	772	.....		Dixon	230
49	Ramsperger	10,406	Frank	6,550	Hochgesang	1,329	Stranahan	890	.....		Toy	2,188
50	Greiner	15,633	MacGregor	12,728	.....		Tuthill	1,065	.....		Stage	454
51	Pierce	7,737	Spring	15,205	.....		Peterson	1,470	.....		Amidon, Proh.	1,523

[a] Progressive vote included.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

In 1901, Shepard, D., received in Manhattan and Bronx, 156,631; Brooklyn, 88,858; Queens, 13,679; Richmond, 6,009; total, all boroughs, 265,177. Low, F., Manhattan and Bronx, 162,298; Brooklyn, 114,625; Queens, 13,118; Richmond, 6,772; total, all boroughs, 296,813. Manierre, P., in Manhattan and Bronx, 617; Brooklyn, 501; Queens, 74; Richmond, 72; total, all boroughs, 1,264. Kelnard, S. L., Manhattan and Bronx, 4,323; Brooklyn, 1,638; Queens, 181; Richmond, 71; total, all boroughs, 6,218. Hanford, S. D., Manhattan and Bronx, 6,409; Brooklyn, 2,692; Queens, 613; Richmond, 120; total, all boroughs, 9,834. Grand total, 579,301.

1903.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458	314,782
Low, Fus.	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697	252,086
Furman, S. D.	11,318	4,529	976	133	16,956
Hunter, S. L.	3,540	1,411	178	76	5,205
McKee, Proh.	376	396	47	50	869
Grand total					589,898

1905.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127	228,407
Ivins, R.	84,290	61,192	7,213	4,492	137,184
Hearst, M.O.L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096	224,929
Grand total					590,520

1909.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Gaynor, D.	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067	250,378
Bannard, R., F	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040	177,304
Hearst, C. Al	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806	154,187
Cassidy, S.	6,811	3,874	1,004	79	11,168
Hunter, S. L.	813	369	56	18	1,256
Manierre, P'h	302	363	112	89	866
Grand total					595,159

1913.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Mitchel, Fus.	178,234	137,074	34,279	8,604	358,181
McCall, Dem.	129,113	77,826	20,097	6,883	233,919
Russell, S.	17,383	11,560	2,865	249	32,057
Walters, S. L.	952	538	129	28	1,647
Raymond, P.,	412	587	118	96	1,213
Grand total					627,017

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NEW YORK STATE PRIMARY VOTE, 1914.

DEMOCRATIC.

Name.	Office.	Vote.	Plurality.
Glynn, Martin H.	Governor	175,772	107,385
Hennessy, John A.	Governor	68,387	.....
Lockwood, Thomas B.	Lieut.-Gov.	158,159	100,854
Rice, William G.	Lieut.-Gov.	57,305	.....
May, Mitchell	Sec. of State	167,198	123,947
Newborg, Sidney	Sec. of State	43,251	.....
Sohmer, William	Comptroller	158,309	105,232
Davidson, Geo. G., Jr.	Comptroller	53,077	.....
Carp, Albert C.	Treasurer	147,443	92,388
Sunderlin, Charles E.	Treasurer	55,055	.....
Parsons, James A.	Atty.-Gen.	151,122	94,026
Larkin, John	Atty.-Gen.	57,096	.....
Bensel, John A.	State Eng.	146,533	88,048
Bennett, Raleigh H.	State Eng.	58,485	.....
Seabury, Samuel	Asso. Judge, Ct. of Apls.	139,694	73,874
Carlisle, John N.	Asso. Judge, Ct. of Apls.	65,820	.....
Gerard, James W.	U. S. Sen.	133,815	69,936
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	U. S. Sen.	63,879	.....
McDonogh, James S.	U. S. Sen.	17,862	.....

REPUBLICAN.

Name.	Office.	Vote.	Plurality.
Whitman, Charles S.	Governor	120,073	58,121
Hinman, Harvey D.	Governor	61,952	.....
Hedges, Job E.	Governor	43,012	.....
Schoeneck, Edward	Lieut.-Gov.	78,536	10,233
Sidway, Frank S.	Lieut.-Gov.	57,348	.....
Heacock, Seth G.	Lieut.-Gov.	68,303	.....
Hugo, Francis M.	Sec. of State	71,037	3,987
Cunningham, Wm. D.	Sec. of State	67,050	.....
Porter, Eugene H.	Sec. of State	58,845	.....
Travis, Eugene M.	Comptroller	88,765	26,351
Hooker, James F.	Comptroller	62,414	.....
Strasburger, Samuel	Comptroller	48,519	.....
Wells, James L.	Treasurer	184,043	.....
Woodbury, Egbert E.	Atty.-Gen.	124,009	51,542
O'Malley, Edward R.	Atty.-Gen.	72,467	.....
Williams, Frank	State Eng.	159,243	122,351
O'Brien, Arthur	State Eng.	36,892	.....
Wadsworth, Jas. W., Jr.	U. S. Sen.	89,960	6,065
Calder, William M.	U. S. Sen.	82,895	.....
Hill, David Jayne	U. S. Sen.	37,102	.....

PROGRESSIVE.

Davenport, Fred. M.	Governor	18,643	4,277	Sulzer, William	Governor	14,366	.....

GREATER NEW YORK VOTE—PRESIDENT, 1912, AND GOVERNOR, 1914.

President.	Manhattan, Bronx.	B'klyn. [Kings]	Queens	Richmond.	Total.	Governor.	Manhattan, Bronx.	B'klyn. [Kings]	Queens	Richmond	Total.
Wilson, Dem.	166,157	109,748	28,044	8,437	312,386	Glynn, Dem.†	155,505	100,638	28,331	7,621	292,093
Taft, Rep.	63,107	51,239	9,201	3,035	126,582	Whitman, R.	115,343	95,352	22,048	5,477	238,245
Roosevelt, Prog	98,985	71,173	14,967	3,771	188,896	Davenport, P.	7,501	4,760	993	255	13,499
Debs, Soc.	18,124	11,459	3,326	325	33,324	Strebel, Soc.	13,714	8,285	1,924	161	24,084

† Includes also votes of Ind. League and No Party.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1914—VOTE OF ENTIRE STATE.

For Secretary of State—May, Dem. and Ind. L., 561,429; Hugo, Rep., 601,857; Stern, Prog., 72,371. For Comptroller—Sohmer, Dem. and Ind. L., 553,254; Travis, Rep., 657,373; Burnham, Prog., 68,111. For Treasurer—Carp, Dem., 526,025; Wells, Rep., 627,811; Call, Prog. and Ind. L., 117,628. For Attorney-General—Parsons, Dem., 529,045; Woodbury, Rep., 651,869; Elder, Prog., 77,945. For State Engineer—Bensel, Dem., 509,944; Williams, Rep., 677,393; Collis, Prog., 69,110.

1913.

Vote for Borough President, Manhattan—Marks (Fus.) 129,640, Darlington (Dem.) 103,801, Berlin (Soc.) 11,796. Bronx—Mathewson (Rep., Ind. L.) 34,856, Mitchell (Dem.) 26,021, Raidiris (Prog.) 10,867, Schlueter (Soc.) 5,619. Brooklyn—Pounds (Fus.) 133,089, Mann (Dem.) 81,297, Riley (Soc.) 11,691. Queens—Connolly (Dem.) 33,177, Smith (Fus.) 21,539, Burkle (Soc.) 2,521. Richmond—McCormack (Dem.) 7,424, Cromwell (Rep., Ind. L.) 6,950, Mills (Prog.) 1,168.

1915.

For Supreme Court Justice, First District—Delehanty (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog.) 229,079, Clarke (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 215,121, Greenbaum (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 210,509, Shearn (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog.) 215,630, Finch (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh.) 203,416, Tierney (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 204,200, Danehy (Proh.) 5,297, O'Connell (Prog.) 16,381, Wintner (Prog.) 11,425, Warshow (Soc.) 23,583, Hillquit (Soc.) 26,313, Malkiel (Soc.) 21,835, Aleinikoff (Soc.) 21,577, Ottenberg (Soc.) 22,254, Hennefeld (Soc.) 20,964, Hunter (Soc. L.) 3,452, Seidel (Soc. L.) 2,557, Petersen (Soc. L.) 1,870, Glaser (Soc. L.) 2,019, Johnson (Soc. L.) 2,545.

Second District (Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties)—Callaghan (Rep., Proh., Prog.) 152,961, Fitzgerald (Dem., Ind. L.) 147,206, Bacon (Amer.) 5,481, Van der Porten (Soc.) 17,525.

For Sheriff, New York County—Bowers (Rep., Amer.) 72,590, Smith (Dem., Ind. L.) 118,791, Hull (Proh.) 735, Halpin (Prog.) 5,294, Kohn (Soc.) 13,525, Zahler (Soc. L.) 1,214. Kings County—Schnitzspan (Rep.) 93,434, Riegelmann (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 98,099, McKee (Proh.) 2,828, Schomburg (Prog.) 8,444, Ross (Soc.) 13,399, Andersen (Soc. L.) 1,086, Nelson (Ind. W.) 1,106. Queens County—McCardell 23,796, Stier (Dem., Ind. L., Prog.) 29,523, O'Connor (Amer.) 959, Gass (Proh.) 310, Froelich (Soc.) 3,217. Richmond County—Buel (Rep.) 4,727, Pitou, Jr. (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog.) 9,086, Knobel (Proh.) 278, Walsh (Soc.) 366.

For District Attorney, New York County—Perkins (Rep.) 71,943, Swann (Dem., Ind. L.) 109,005, Moss (Amer., Prog.) 24,015, Hinds (Proh.) 357, Block (Soc.) 11,869, Alexander (Soc. L.) 800. Kings County—Cropsey (Rep., Proh., Prog.) 116,839, Nash (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 87,645, Riley (Soc.) 12,598, Archer (Soc. L.) 946.

For Justice of the City Court—Zeller (Rep., Dem., Ind. L.) 218,756, Samuels (Amer., Prog.) 25,027, Manierre (Proh.) 3,757, Levine (Soc.) 22,311, Moskovitz (Soc. L.) 2,558.

For County Clerk, Kings County—Devoy (Rep., Prog.) 100,646, Kelly (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 103,459, Quail (Proh.) 1,479, Wright (Soc.) 12,490, Lightbourn (Soc. L.) 924. Queens County—Goetz (Rep.) 18,855, Dujat (Dem., Ind. L., Prog.) 33,372, Mager (Amer.) 1,467, Miller (Proh.) 430, Paul (Soc.) 3,189.

For President of the Borough of Richmond—Scofield (Rep.) 5,165, Van Name (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 9,398, Schenck (Soc.) 298.

For County Judges, Kings County—Freifeld (Rep., Proh.) 80,332, Campbell (Rep.) 76,734, Lewis (Rep., Proh., Prog.) 86,612, May (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.) 94,998, Hylan (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog., Ind. W.) 112,993, Roy (Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Prog., Ind. W.) 107,193, Smith (Proh.) 1,631, Boudin (Soc.) 12,199, Chugerman (Soc.) 11,274, Wolfman (Soc.) 11,280, Kihn (Soc. L.) 751, Aul (Soc. L.) 609, Solomon (Soc. L.) 782, McCloskey (Jeff.) 5,579. Queens County—Humphrey (Rep., Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Proh., Prog.) 48,860, Sinclair (Soc.) 4,212.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (100.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	U.S. Senator, 1914. Overman, Dem.	Whitener, Rep.
Alamance	2,132	150	1,637	1,942	1,528
Alexander	852	523	497	930	1,139
Alleghany	652	208	256	715	503
Anson	1,487	125	118	865	94
Ashe	1,643	478	1,241	1,817	1,753
Avery	217	138	950	217	919
Beaufort	1,605	295	548	1,119	534
Bertie	1,571	43	51	744	34
Bladen	1,140	33	511	957	614
Brunswick	777	280	456	757	836
Buncombe	3,716	426	2,285	3,751	2,620
Burke	1,365	48	1,288	1,305	1,247
Cabarrus	1,738	389	1,584	1,896	2,049
Caldwell	1,627	482	1,167	1,612	1,461
Camden	303	40	62	140	11
Carteret	1,153	218	537	1,113	582
Caswell	705	154	45	635	115
Catawba	2,110	203	1,872	2,186	2,380
Chatham	1,052	70	1,343	1,589	1,172
Cherokee	906	734	477	887	1,129
Chowan	663	60	77	329	2
Clay	372	17	387	357	408
Cleveland	2,351	81	943	1,960	1,054
Columbus	1,668	155	802	1,592	579
Craven	1,819	79	190	839	139
Cumberland	1,678	235	870	1,298	891
Currituck	622	6	8	687	18
Dare	397	238	80	344	288
Davidson	2,484	1,509	1,143	2,271	2,349
Davie	823	810	345	770	1,086
Duplin	1,757	83	1,066	1,403	1,122
Durham	2,197	126	1,204	1,455	574
Edgecombe	1,851	101	77	892	53
Forsyth	3,042	1,690	1,262	3,327	2,977
Franklin	1,856	71	346	953	128
Gaston	2,333	244	1,297	2,070	1,605
Gates	618	95	179	598	156
Graham	416	261	223	440	397
Granville	1,561	192	343	1,137	183
Greene	894	152	152	622	160
Guilford	3,830	460	1,979	2,555	1,461
Halifax	2,300	42	135	1,058	26
Harnett	1,364	148	1,035	1,391	1,576
Haywood	2,068	357	861	1,958	1,174
Henderson	1,092	471	380	1,002	1,523
Hertford	742	61	105	418	99
Hoke	626	63	40	444	34
Hyde	636	76	300	233	31
Iredell	2,528	392	1,047	2,814	1,643
Jackson	1,210	315	729	1,159	1,054
Johnston	2,757	1,335	1,083	3,564	2,242
Jones	635	35	125	853	79
Lee	862	451	60	850	560
Lenoir	1,568	140	347	919	320
Lincoln	1,280	122	1,066	1,213	1,134
Macon	1,020	49	841	944	930
Madison	897	134	1,320	823	1,441
Martin	1,251	430	84	779	125
McDowell	1,037	229	773	1,124	1,003
Mecklenburg	3,967	343	533	3,322	1,044
Mitchell	385	825	716	419	930
Montgomery	1,012	203	846	1,149	1,027
Moore	1,167	144	678	1,209	854
Nash	1,862	252	576	1,010	208
New Hanover	2,021	140	107	808	50
Northampton	1,625	57	53	873	15
Onslow	901	66	550	719	390
Orange	997	172	821	963	850
Pamlico	694	74	329	414	146
Pasquotank	972	77	184	450	100
Pender	967	19	288	782	232
Perquimans	647	228	44	586	308
Person	820	784	184	871	653
Pitt	2,303	347	433	1,880	242
Polk	675	153	501	648	664
Randolph	2,665	370	1,809	2,322	2,183
Richmond	1,319	82	174	1,202	152
Robeson	2,706	154	660	1,823	527
Rockingham	1,939	694	778	1,748	1,706
Rowan	2,748	280	1,537	2,265	1,669

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	U.S. Senator, 1914. Overman, Dem.	Whitener, Rep.
Rutherford	2,180	82	1,553	1,928	1,724
Sampson	1,265	84	2,520	1,020	2,688
Scotland	751	9	75	394	32
Stanly	1,702	105	1,548	1,691	1,640
Stokes	1,144	1,450	210	1,307	1,613
Surry	1,919	2,277	608	1,906	2,768
Swain	766	220	858	701	1,011
Transylvania	651	107	537	693	697
Tyrrell	297	224	100	356	372
Union	1,786	92	457	992	322
Vance	1,204	168	234	1,048	214
Wake	3,996	282	1,517	3,553	980
Warren	987	112	46	1,161	58
Washington	503	384	149	602	451
Watauga	933	420	819	1,083	1,150
Wayne	2,295	95	1,090	1,876	1,226
Wilkes	1,636	331	2,571	1,634	2,811
Wilson	1,741	82	561	827	276
Yadkin	713	791	599	699	1,340
Yancey	1,112	60	1,036	1,196	1,006
Total	144507	29,139	69,130	121342	87,101
Plurality	75377	..	..	34,241	
Per cent	59.27	11.95	28.36	58.21	41.79
Whole vote	243,918			208,443	

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 1,025 votes; Chafin, Proh., 117.

For Governor in 1912, Craig, Dem., received 149,975 votes; Settle, Rep., 43,625; Mears, Prog., 49,930; Hodges, Soc., 944.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.—I.—Small, Dem., 8,940. II.—Kitchin, Dem., 6,964; Dixon, Rep., 879. III.—Hood, Dem., 8,620; Crumpler, Rep., 6,305. IV.—Pou, Dem., 11,141. V.—Stedman, Dem., 18,592; Benbow, Rep., 13,990. VI.—Godwin, Dem., 8,392; Davis, Rep., 4,521. VII.—Page, Dem., 14,789; McCrary, Rep., 12,863. VIII.—Doughton, Dem., 14,976; Linney, Rep., 13,160. IX.—Webb, Dem., 15,136; Newell, Rep., 12,777. X.—Gudger, Jr., Dem., 14,597; Britt, Rep., 15,347.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Locke Craig; Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Daughtridge; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, W. P. Wood; Adjutant-General, Lawrence W. Young; Attorney-General, T. W. Bickett; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Wm. A. Hoke, Wm. R. Allen, P. D. Walker; Clerk, J. L. Seawell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	47	104	151
Republicans	1	6	7
Progressives	2	10	12
Democratic majority	44	88	132

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu*
1900–President	157,752	133,081	.....	1,006	24,671 D
1904–President	124,121	82,442	.....	361	41,679 D
1904–Governor	128,761	79,505	109	237	49,256 D
1908–President	136,995	114,937	.....	360	22,058 D
1908–Governor	145,102	107,760	310	.....	37,342 D

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties (50.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog	Governor, 1914. Hellstrom, Dem.	Hanna Rep.	Williams, Soc.
Adams	249	205	305	258	445	65
Barnes	940	570	655	898	1,197	51
Benson	594	515	716	619	840	96
Billings	547	671	495	254	680	149
Bottineau	825	700	625	1,113	997	269

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NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hellstrom, Dem.	Hanna Rep.	Williams, Soc.
Bowman	361	302	258	388	413	136
Burke	308	264	207	285	532	270
Burleigh	609	720	552	797	1,241	61
Cass	1,814	1,316	1,668	1,697	2,665	85
Cavalier	932	561	746	961	1,318	63
Dickey	723	494	354	813	883	72
Divide	375	404	459	385	510	119
Dunn	246	285	297	376	849	30
Eddy	376	199	290	391	375	28
Emmons	524	410	374	553	730	20
Foster	403	285	232	395	571	20
Golden Valley	..	..	..	440	638	217
Grand Forks	1,492	955	1,327	1,777	1,985	139
Griggs	434	144	314	548	398	38
Hettinger	381	442	288	312	842	57
Kidder	218	322	210	294	753	69
La Moure	588	436	419	635	832	99
Logan	146	269	225	359	524	30
McHenry	969	589	672	1,070	1,221	222
McIntosh	125	202	607	511	416	7
McKenzie	293	285	228	343	713	266
McLean	583	505	526	986	720	278
Mercer	142	117	399	370	457	41
Morton	1,017	1,011	1,262	1,220	2,243	232
Mountrail	307	407	347	605	589	298
Nelson	526	448	511	609	847	78
Oliver	139	131	178	182	240	88
Pembina	975	615	807	973	1,564	12
Pierce	453	261	276	733	526	143
Ramsey	917	739	472	887	1,013	83
Ransom	490	495	540	694	977	37
Renville	420	224	341	522	514	134
Richland	1,340	1,034	742	1,554	1,669	22
Rolette	396	339	322	698	393	149
Sargent	641	605	277	573	958	44
Sheridan	170	306	447	258	477	28
Stark	678	387	597	600	1,065	34
Steele	253	237	444	450	447	54
Stutsman	1,100	757	706	1,082	1,377	74
Towner	532	352	317	638	597	61
Traill	507	365	755	703	763	46
Walsh	1,206	586	868	1,210	1,376	96
Ward	1,071	686	1,065	1,379	1,345	561
Wells	494	356	611	539	708	32
Williams	696	549	402	839	878	716
Total	29,555	23,090	25,726	34,746	44,278	6,019
Plurality	3,829	..	..	..	9,532	..
Per cent	34.14	26.67	29.73	38.90	49.58	6.75
Whole vote	86,580			89,306		

For Governor, 1914, Aaker, Prog., received 4,263 votes.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 6,966 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,243.

For Governor in 1912, Bowen, Soc., received 6,835 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Purcell, Dem., received 29,640 votes; Gronna, Rep., 48,732; Serumgard, Prog., 2,707; Brown, Soc., 6,231.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Bartholomew, Dem., 12,217; Helgeson, Rep., 16,565.
II. Weeks, Dem., 7,073; Young, Rep., 18,680.
III. Halvorson, Dem., 7,394; Norton, Rep., 15,547.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, L. B. Hanna; Lieutenant-Governor, J. H. Fraine; Secretary of State, Thomas Hall; Treasurer, John Steen; Auditor, Carl O. Jorgenson; Adjutant-General, Thomas Tharaldson; Attorney-General, H. J. Linde; Superintendent of Education, E. J. Taylor; Commissioner of Agriculture, Robert F. Flint; Commissioner of Insurance, W. C. Taylor—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, B. F. Spalding; Justices, Chas. J. Fisk, E. T. Burke, E. B. Goss, A. A. Bruce; Clerk, R. D. Hoskins.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	44	106	150
Democrats	5	6	11
Republican majority	39	100	139

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Pop.	*Rep.*	*Proh.*	*Dem.*	
1900. President	20,519	35,591	731	15,372	R
	Dem.		*Soc.*		
1902. Governor	17,566	31,631	1,189	4,055	R
1904. President	14,273	52,596	2,005	8,322	R
1906. Governor	34,420	29,359	975	6,115	D
1908. President	32,885	57,680	2,421	24,795	R
1910. Governor	47,003	45,015	....	1,988	D
			Prog.		
1912 Governor	31,544	39,811	9,406	8,267	R

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.	Garfield, Prog.
Adams	2,279	1,863	563	1,807	2,903	16
Allen	5,696	2,638	2,337	6,370	6,609	496
Ashland	3,384	1,017	1,569	3,245	2,814	379
Ashtabula	3,181	2,214	5,189	3,616	6,295	1,760
Athens	2,393	3,090	2,811	4,037	5,659	544
Auglaize	3,726	1,401	1,025	3,114	3,234	300
Belmont	5,412	5,267	1,584	7,598	7,976	649
Brown	3,451	1,650	569	3,065	2,535	152
Butler	7,763	3,431	1,787	8,707	6,023	429
Carroll	1,293	1,066	1,069	1,239	2,270	253
Champaign	2,763	2,392	1,423	2,877	3,780	329
Clark	5,217	6,036	3,239	7,462	8,504	619
Clermont	3,610	2,543	1,115	3,689	3,700	136
Clinton	2,010	2,916	841	2,010	3,657	329
Columbiana	4,816	4,601	3,811	6,663	8,691	798
Coshocton	3,465	1,984	968	2,736	4,121	253
Crawford	4,733	1,432	1,176	4,872	3,428	355
Cuyahoga	43,610	14,176	33,824	61,903	43,535	9,[illegible]
Darke	5,027	3,107	1,175	4,053	5,741	691
Defiance	2,784	872	1,439	2,977	2,415	616
Delaware	2,934	2,584	1,510	3,842	4,077	516
Erie	3,504	2,695	1,675	4,443	4,392	313
Fairfield	5,101	1,672	1,774	4,380	4,257	601
Fayette	2,261	2,186	844	2,244	2,973	226
Franklin	20,697	12,791	11,737	27,215	23,566	3,673
Fulton	1,805	929	2,304	1,827	3,170	417
Gallia	1,765	1,355	2,027	1,762	2,271	1,216
Geauga	873	579	1,618	976	1,540	690
Greene	2,107	2,342	993	2,269	4,678	251
Guernsey	2,726	3,426	1,373	3,899	4,606	473
Hamilton	42,909	42,119	16,828	52,959	54,064	1,[illegible]
Hancock	4,309	2,241	1,757	4,238	4,978	414
Hardin	3,912	2,775	1,236	3,706	4,812	79
Harrison	1,714	1,950	704	1,511	2,775	285
Henry	2,994	804	1,166	2,777	2,808	377
Highland	3,314	2,757	1,116	3,134	3,996	354
Hocking	2,245	1,354	935	2,318	2,762	215
Holmes	2,429	465	581	2,142	1,440	128
Huron	3,317	1,707	2,810	3,287	4,977	395
Jackson	2,049	1,860	1,584	2,221	3,076	730
Jefferson	3,171	4,777	2,042	4,920	6,608	422
Knox	3,632	2,530	1,226	3,968	4,146	267
Lake	1,429	1,155	2,115	1,649	2,397	849
Lawrence	2,042	2,650	1,937	2,287	4,337	710
Licking	4,438	3,395	1,203	6,623	6,733	716
Logan	2,737	1,977	2,278	2,453	4,672	617
Lorain	4,591	2,226	5,158	5,411	6,398	2,106
Lucas	13,999	5,622	12,442	23,264	15,358	5,645
Madison	2,172	2,271	681	2,412	2,907	165
Mahoning	6,838	5,839	5,226	10,831	15,358	791
Marion	4,024	3,218	934	4,080	4,925	571
Medina	2,108	685	2,514	2,092	3,109	1,499
Meigs	1,738	2,129	1,353	2,156	3,171	849
Mercer	3,591	1,324	570	3,415	2,355	267
Miami	4,310	3,615	2,056	4,409	6,656	473
Monroe	3,199	1,055	380	2,490	2,148	100
Montgomery	15,544	10,341	6,238	30,541	17,284	1,198
Morgan	1,633	1,448	705	1,527	2,349	194
Morrow	1,880	1,240	1,124	1,727	2,430	418

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OHIO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.	Garfield, Prog.
Muskingum	5,376	4,134	3,207	5,296	7,984	839
Noble	1,842	1,804	681	1,789	2,483	225
Ottawa	2,728	791	957	3,141	1,862	205
Paulding	2,296	1,542	1,223	2,124	2,534	391
Perry	3,147	1,739	2,220	3,283	4,375	390
Pickaway	3,311	2,282	569	2,991	3,263	220
Pike	1,691	1,184	443	1,746	1,626	82
Portage	2,855	1,162	2,583	3,010	4,005	363
Preble	2,859	2,135	910	2,885	2,971	405
Putnam	4,000	1,000	1,182	3,684	2,834	318
Richland	5,201	2,389	2,058	5,372	5,805	306
Ross	4,494	3,600	1,096	4,320	4,869	382
Sandusky	4,333	1,576	2,103	4,316	4,074	446
Scioto	3,508	3,609	2,012	4,680	5,774	292
Seneca	5,082	2,362	2,062	5,276	4,942	400
Shelby	3,305	1,613	678	2,573	3,405	157
Stark	9,908	6,033	6,802	10,798	15,134	1,154
Summit	7,786	3,502	7,473	10,510	12,441	1,846
Trumbull	3,347	2,633	3,556	3,916	6,876	688
Tuscarawas	4,978	3,417	1,749	5,090	6,919	374
Union	2,362	2,051	1,309	2,153	3,484	371
Van Wert	3,287	2,490	1,050	3,415	3,779	188
Vinton	1,228	952	581	1,181	1,604	112
Warren	2,101	2,788	1,100	2,511	3,637	284
Washington	4,637	3,326	1,222	4,124	4,691	846
Wayne	4,737	1,674	2,351	4,571	4,637	449
Williams	2,875	1,145	2,091	2,854	3,368	430
Wood	4,356	2,020	3,021	4,420	5,598	928
Wyandot	2,848	1,409	854	2,683	2,513	152
Total	423152	277066	229327	426367	524625	60,971
Plurality	146086	..		..	31258	..
Per cent	40.94	6.80	22.19	43.68	46.40	5.39
Whole vote	1,033,557			1,130 651		

For Governor in 1914, Wilkins, Soc., received 51,688 votes.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 29,930 votes; Chafin, Proh., 11,459; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,623.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Hogan, Dem., received 423,742 votes; Harding, Rep., 526,115; Garford, Prog., 67,509; Hitchens, Soc., 58,803

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Bowdle, Dem., 24,054; Longworth, Rep., 29,822; Madden, Prog., 926; Moore, Soc., 1,579.

II. Allen Dem., 27,811; Strube, Rep., 26,656; Crozier, Prog., 515; Wolf, Soc., 2,278

III. Gard, Dem., 29,707; Brown, Rep., 23,535; Leopold, Prog., 2,674; Strickland, Soc., 5,859.

IV. Cunningham, Dem., 24,114; Russell, Rep., 25,066; Hobord, Prog., 1,400; Newman, Soc., 1,737.

V. Ansberry, Dem., 19,281; Matthews, Rep., 19,859; Baxter, Prog., 2,409.

VI. Inman, Dem., 17,766; Kearnes, Rep., 19,456; Gilliland, Prog., 86; Landerman, Soc., 1,164.

VII. Buroker, Dem., 22,544; Fess, Rep., 37,847; Taylor, Prog., 2,342; Dickson, Soc., 1,699.

VIII. Akey, Dem., 22,490; Clark, Rep., 20,453; McMillin, Prog., 1,168; Hollenbaugh, Soc., 3; Long, Soc., 16.

IX. Sherwood, Dem., 29,399; Cordill, Rep., 16,152; Whitman, Prog., 5,449; Hoskins, Soc., 3,200.

X. Martzolff, Dem., 12,375; Switzer, Rep., 18,001; Irwin, Prog., 2,981.

XI. Claypool, Dem., 17,598; Pickett, Rep., 17,708; Bock, Prog., 1,067; Colborn, Soc., 1,174.

XII. Brumbaugh, Dem., 25,608; Westfall, Rep., 22,499; Hayden, Prog., 3,278; Zimpfer, Soc., 317.

XIII. Overmeyer, Dem., 22,085; Hatfield, Rep., 22,011; Ward, Prog., 1,640; Maxwell, Soc., 1,443.

XIV. Bathuck, Dem., 20,339; Williams, Rep., 21,717; Hazelbarger, Prog., 5,602; Shepfin, Soc., 4,079; Foltz, Proh., 438.

XV. White, Dem., 21,046; Mooney, Rep., 21,145; Buker, Prog., 1,883; Davis, Soc., 2,145.

XVI. Meyer, Dem., 20,658; McCullough, Rep., 28,609; Soners, Prog., 1,348; Kohr, Soc., 3,934.

OHIO—*Continued.*

XVII. Ashbrook, Dem., 29,404; Irvine, Rep., 21,375; Banks, Prog., 1,551.

XVIII. Francis, Dem., 22,476; Hallingsworth, Rep., 23,650; Weaver, Prog., 1,076; White, Soc., 2,936; Schreiber, Proh., 1,341.

XIX. King, Dem., 16,897; Cooper, Rep., 24,471; Harris, Prog., 1,363; Griner, Soc., 2,971.

XX. Gorden, Dem., 23,541; Mathews, Rep., 14,215; Carpenter, Prog., 2,127; Ruthenberg, Soc., 2,418.

XXI. Croiser, Dem., 18,962; Vail, Rep., 9,039; Miller, Prog., 1,054; Clifford, Soc., 1,979.

XXII. Tuttle, Dem., 16,093; Emerson, Rep., 16,166; McQuige, Prog., 9,023; Heston, Soc., 1,581.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank B. Willis, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, John H. Arnold, Rep.; Secretary of State, Charles Q. Hildebrant, Rep.; Treasurer, Rudolph W. Archer, Rep.; Auditor, A. V. Donahey, Dem.; Attorney-General, Edward E. Turner, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Ben. W. Hough, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank Taggart, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, Frank W. Miller, Dem.; Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Renick W. Dunlap.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Hugh L. Nichols; Associate Justices, Thomas A. Jones, Edward S. Matthias, James G. Johnson, Maurice H. Donahue, O. W. Newman, R. M. Wanamaker; Clerk, Frank McKean.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	72	92
Democrats	13	50	63
Progressives	..	1	1
Republican majority	7	21	28

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	474,882	543,918	..	10,203	69,036 R
1901. Gov.	368,525	436,092	7,359	9,878	67,567 R
1903. Gov.	361,748	475,560	13,495	13,592	113,812 R
1904. Pres.	344,674	600,095	36,260	19,339	255,421 R
1905. Gov.	473,264	430,617	17,795	13,061	42,647 D
1908. Pres.	502,721	572,312	33,795	11,402	69,591 R
1908. Gov.	552,569	533,197	28,578	7,665	19,372 D
1910. Gov.	477,077	376,700	60,637	7,129	100,377 D
			Prog.	*Soc.*	
1912. Gov.	439,323	272,500	217,903	37,709	166,823 D

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (77.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.[9]	Debs, Soc.	Chafin Proh.	Williams, Dem.	Fields, Rep.
Adair	916	850	147	11	1,182	1,028
Alfalfa	1,179	1,714	395	90	954	1,239
Atoka	1,100	669	567	11	1,135	900
Beaver	926	1,070	433	74	791	940
Beckham	1,566	648	874	21	984	719
Blaine	744	831	349	24	921	1,260
Bryan	2,278	711	842	14	2,429	912
Caddo	2,514	2,413	995	55	1,934	2,447
Canadian	2,047	1,794	839	42	1,594	1,749
Carter	1,860	652	698	11	1,998	727
Cherokee	1,094	962	138	9	1,424	1,325
Choctaw	1,392	692	705	20	1,465	641
Cimarron	342	263	93	12	280	253
Cleveland	1,471	938	427	29	1,228	1,167
Coal	1,109	571	574	..	1,017	769
Comanche	1,931	1,320	599	26	1,307	1,418
Cotton	1,063	587	273	19	1,036	855
Craig	1,772	1,391	112	10	1,456	1,545
Creek	1,681	1,902	948	48	1,608	2,179
Custer	1,774	1,693	502	58	1,173	1,815
Delaware	983	732	174	10	1,080	783
Dewey	1,075	1,086	769	23	729	915
Ellis	918	1,773	465	37	659	1,012
Garfield	2,353	2,900	398	68	1,639	2,989
Garvin	2,114	740	1,053	15	1,886	848
Grady	2,577	1,121	753	19	1,855	1,073
Grant	1,559	1,729	270	103	1,214	1,610
Greer	1,834	351	395	19	946	406
Harmon	895	197	278	13	629	248

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OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.*	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Proh.	Williams, Dem.	Field, Rep.
Harper	523	679	275	23	443	612
Haskell	1,388	902	672	13	1,218	893
Hughes	1,769	1,228	984	20	1,396	1,074
Jackson	1,819	588	650	35	1,123	597
Jefferson	1,118	361	665	13	1,198	566
Johnson	1,289	506	732	17	1,154	591
Kay	2,380	2,508	302	77	1,857	2,238
Kingfisher	1,235	1,527	825	36	968	1,721
Kiowa	1,831	1,167	921	30	1,018	1,230
Latimer	722	482	358	7	759	570
Le Flore	2,019	1,538	504	21	1,646	1,220
Lincoln	2,137	2,459	913	56	1,488	2,567
Logan	1,700	2,546	477	84	1,026	2,567
Love	750	199	404	5	1,046	238
McClain	1,273	583	408	..	940	594
McCurtain	1,059	704	821	17	1,645	512
McIntosh	1,325	970	530	12	1,352	1,009
Major	689	1,200	543	51	474	671
Marshall	958	815	682	12	1,037	399
Mayes	1,391	1,079	201	13	1,362	1,186
Murray	987	821	549	6	890	459
Muskogee	3,681	2,385	526	23	2,866	2,736
Noble	1,188	1,266	266	23	958	1,352
Nowata	1,012	1,087	146	26	1,044	300
Okfuskee	952	651	724	16	990	810
Oklahoma	6,963	5,706	827	83	3,858	6,478
Okmulgee	1,243	1,140	537	27	1,559	1,101
Osage	1,900	1,713	476	21	1,771	1,555
Ottawa	1,384	1,315	163	8	1,369	1,435
Pawnee	1,316	1,332	441	31	1,134	1,512
Payne	1,534	1,669	733	71	1,367	1,391
Pittsburg	2,767	1,574	1,438	35	2,651	1,530
Pontotoc	1,842	642	919	18	1,626	720
Pottawatomie	3,082	2,107	1,013	41	2,161	2,536
Pushmataha	747	479	483	8	874	524
Roger Mills	902	716	548	17	636	657
Rogers	1,651	1,258	426	19	1,525	1,344
Seminole	1,172	715	741	17	1,086	763
Sequoyah	1,416	1,115	193	12	1,519	1,177
Stephens	1,735	598	896	19	1,279	875
Texas	764	683	234	41	745	642
Tillman	1,801	638	351	21	1,325	616
Tulsa	2,747	2,029	523	48	2,432	3,217
Wagoner	898	555	251	11	953	714
Washington	1,561	1,477	322	25	1,427	1,922
Washita	1,663	1,100	731	36	1,187	1,161
Woods	1,247	1,679	499	42	1,030	1,531
Woodward	1,083	1,403	565	28	754	1,050
Total	119156	90,786	42,262	2,185	100597	95,904
Plurality	28370	..	..	..	4,693	..
Per cent	46.84	35.69	16.61	..	39.65	37.81
Whole vote.	254,389				253,682	

*Roosevelt vote included in Taft's; Roosevelt electors not on ballot.

For Governor, 1914, Hickam, Prog., received 4,189 votes; Holt, Soc., 52,703; Wilson, Ind., 84; Wood, Ind., 205.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Gore, Dem., received 119,443 votes; Burford, Rep., 73,292; Cromwell, Prog., 3,966; Nagle, Soc., 52,229.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts

I. Davenport, Dem., 15,489; Gill, Rep., 14,251; Owen, Prog., 357; Lafayette, Soc., 3,320.

II. Hastings, Dem., 12,722; Cook, Rep., 8,569; Reed, Prog., 156; Grain, Soc., 4,420; Ebersole, Proh., 42.

III. Carter, Dem., 17,274; Elting, Rep., 6,479; Buell, Prog., 191; Norman, Soc., 10,588.

IV. Murray, Dem., 13,758; Flynn, Rep., 9,415; Wright, Prog., 251; Hughes, Soc., 9,198.

V. Thompson, Dem., 14,040; Pope, Rep., 9,286; Rennie, Prog., 669; Lurry, Soc., 5,391; Brewer, Proh., 142.

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

VI. Ferris, Dem., 14,578; Campbell, Rep., [illegible] Persons, Prog., 630; Gumble, Soc., [illegible] Allen, Proh., 115.

VII. McClintick, Dem., 11,861; Mills, Rep., [illegible] Vogle, Prog., 337; Stallard, Soc., 9,121.

VIII. Johnston, Dem., 12,439; Morgan, Rep., [illegible] Alexander, Prog., 1,645; Green Soc., [illegible] Brown, Proh., 216.

For Congressmen at Large, Murray, Dem., [illegible] 289; Weaver, Dem., 119,012; Thompson, Dem. 119,643.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. L. Williams; Lieutenant-Governor M. E. Trapp; Secretary of State, J. L. Lyon; Treasurer, W. L. Alexander; Auditor, E. B. Howard; Adjutant-General, F. M. Canton; Attorney-General S. P. Freeling; Commissioner of Insurance, A. [illegible] Welch; Commissioner of Education, R. H. Wilson; Commissioner of Agriculture, F. M. Gault—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Matthew J. Kane; Associate Justices, John B. Turner, J. F. Sharp, Summers Hardy, and Charles M. Thacker; Clerk of the Court, William M. Franklin.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot
Democrats	38	77	115
Republicans	5	17	22
Socialists	1	4	5
Democratic majority.	32	56	88

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1907.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pop.	Ind.	Plu.
1907. Gov.	137,641	110,296	9,303	..	..	27,345 D
1908. Pres.	122,363	110,474	21,734	412	245	11,889 D
1910. Gov.	120,218	99,527	..	..	..	20,691 D

OREGON.

Counties. (34.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Smith, Dem.	Withycombe, Rep.
Baker	1,386	648	1,120	469	2,430	[illegible]
Benton	986	715	588	133	1,719	[illegible]
Clakamas	2,171	1,503	2,045	578	3,476	[illegible]
Clatsop	728	722	729	446	1,371	[illegible]
Columbia	507	574	611	295	1,082	[illegible]
Coos	1,081	701	949	837	2,100	[illegible]
Crook	1,060	770	608	289	2,844	[illegible]
Curry	219	102	192	89	449	[illegible]
Douglas	1,601	1,267	1,224	658	2,827	[illegible]
Gilliam	310	348	150	35	529	[illegible]
Grant	413	418	348	167	899	[illegible]
Harney	538	377	169	140	917	[illegible]
Hood River	519	396	491	121	981	[illegible]
Jackson	2,079	847	1,620	548	4,834	[illegible]
Josephine	702	306	794	397	1,340	[illegible]
Klamath	815	453	502	163	1,504	[illegible]
Lake	357	287	286	108	639	[illegible]
Lane	2,586	1,986	1,815	773	5,069	[illegible]
Lincoln	375	410	265	227	804	[illegible]
Linn	2,134	1,301	1,229	412	4,267	[illegible]
Malheur	656	648	418	165	1,698	[illegible]
Marion	2,588	2,523	1,919	580	5,571	[illegible]
Morrow	275	447	187	121	541	[illegible]
Multnomah	13,894	9,212	12,523	3,578	27,127	[illegible]
Polk	1,201	1,043	637	207	2,522	[illegible]
Sherman	232	244	166	21	484	[illegible]
Tillamook	411	498	369	157	989	[illegible]
Umatilla	1,563	1,261	1,044	304	3,737	[illegible]
Union	1,090	671	946	334	2,466	[illegible]
Wallowa	610	353	600	214	1,141	[illegible]
Wasco	929	775	587	212	1,747	[illegible]
Washington	1,429	1,261	1,455	290	3,101	[illegible]
Wheeler	222	307	129	14	389	[illegible]
Yamhill	1,378	1,312	885	271	2,408	[illegible]
Total	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	94,564	120,07[illegible]
Plurality	9,464					26,4[illegible]
Per cent	35.08	25.30	27.44	9.47	38.13	48.[illegible]
Scattering			..			..
Whole vote.	137,040				248,082	

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OREGON—*Continued.*

For Governor, 1914, U'Ren, Ind., received 10,493 votes; Purdy, non-partisan, 1,515; Gill, Prog., 6,129; Smith, Soc., 14,284.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 4,360 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. E. Chamberlain, Dem., received 111,748 votes; R. A. Booth, Rep., 88,297; William Hanley, Prog., 26,220; B. F. Ramp, Soc., 10,666; H. S. Stine, Proh., 8,649.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Hollister, Dem., 32,639; Hawley, Rep., 51,295; Coe, Proh., 16,465; Mears, Prog., 2,751; Richards, Soc., 7,415.

II. Evans, Dem., 11,013; Sinnott, Rep.-Prog., 24,176; Cleaver, Proh., 15,685.

III. Flegel, Dem., 23,697; McArthur, Rep., 26,626; Moulton, Prog.-Proh., 5,770; Lafferty, Ind.-P. O., 16,649, Streiff, Soc., 2,181.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James Withycombe, Rep.; Auditor and Secretary of State, Ben W Olcott, Rep.; State Treasurer, Thomas B. Kay, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill, Rep.; Adjutant-General George A. White; Attorney-General, Geo. M. Brown, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Harvey Wells.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank A. Moore; Justices, Robert Eakin, Thomas A. McBride, Henry J. Bean, George H. Burnett, Lawrence T. Harris, and Henry L. Benson; Clerk, J. C. Moreland.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	28	56	84
Democrats	2	4	6
Republican majority	26	52	73

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1900.	Pres.	....	46,526	....	2,536	33,385	13,141	R
1902.	Gov.	41,857	41,581	....	3,483	3,111	276	D
1904.	Pres.	17,521	60,455	7,619	3,860	3,506	42,934	R
1906.	Gov.	46,002	43,508	4,468	2,737	....	2,494	D
1908.	Pres.	38,049	62,530	7,339	2,682	....	24,481	R
1910.	Gov.	54,853	48,751	8,059	6,027	....	6,102	D

PORTO RICO.

Governor, Arthur Yager; Secretary, Martin Travieso, Jr.; Treasurer, ——————; Auditor, J. W. Bonner; Attorney-General, Howard L. Kern; Commissioner of Education, Paul G. Miller; Commissioner of the Interior, Manuel V. Domenech; Resident Commissioner of Territory at Washington, Louis Muñoz Rivera.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Adolph G. Wolf, Pedro de Aldrey, and Harvey M. Hutchison; U. S. District Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U. S. District-Attorney, Miles M. Martin.

The Insular Legislature consists of an upper and a lower house. The lower house is the elective branch and has 35 members, five from each of seven districts. Nineteen belong to the Unionist party and 16 to the Republican party. The Legislature sits for sixty days each year, the sessions beginning on the second Monday in February.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	McCormick, Dem.	Brumbaugh, Rep.	McCormick, Wash.
Adams	3,682	819	2,548	3,322	277	400
Allegheny	31,365	23,822	50,017	27,061	53,987	18,852
Armstrong	3,027	1,904	4,297	2,689	3,423	1,448
Beaver	3,037	2,759	4,517	2,675	4,705	2,412
Bedford	2,694	1,140	2,971	2,318	2,192	1,079
Berks	16,430	3,032	11,284	13,613	8,884	....
Blair	4,108	3,138	8,179	3,663	6,928	2,566
Bradford	2,960	2,044	5,379	2,414	3,354	2,655
Bucks	6,773	5,452	4,280	5,853	7,752	1,411
Butler	4,022	1,273	4,327	3,388	3,217	1,391
Cambria	7,282	3,252	10,066	5,073	6,566	4,839

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	McCormick, Dem.	Brumbaugh, Rep.	McCormick, Wash
Cameron	291	388	553	245	637	227
Carbon	3,652	1,246	3,598	2,590	2,397	1,387
Centre	3,445	1,507	2,612	3,157	3,484	653
Chester	6,901	5,708	6,596	4,365	8,182	2,714
Clarion	3,079	916	1,724	2,792	1,780	867
Clearfield	4,670	1,523	4,902	4,106	3,628	2,210
Clinton	2,200	1,314	1,926	1,842	1,856	658
Columbia	4,905	869	2,597	4,410	1,715	1,016
Crawford	3,908	2,497	4,139	4,116	3,627	1,125
Cumberland	5,023	2,566	3,507	4,908	5,166	789
Dauphin	7,470	6,012	10,676	7,256	13,644	2,987
Delaware	6,001	8,418	8,272	3,565	13,724	2,311
Elk	2,057	663	2,638	591	1,517	934
Erie	5,633	4,958	5,019	5,427	6,466	1,646
Fayette	7,363	4,168	4,257	6,758	9,468	1,288
Forest	373	240	588	391	394	185
Franklin	4,505	2,710	3,787	4,453	4,085	1,171
Fulton	1,080	317	622	1,083	567	58
Greene	3,561	1,150	1,063	3,186	1,481	148
Huntingdon	1,538	903	3,493	1,602	2,517	974
Indiana	1,593	1,720	3,939	1,430	3,211	1,410
Jefferson	2,510	1,608	3,501	2,746	2,736	1,445
Juniata	1,148	374	1,184	1,139	921	311
Lackawanna	12,423	3,799	15,199	11,400	12,855	2,576
Lancaster	8,574	12,668	12,031	6,151	16,831	4,153
Lawrence	1,976	2,128	3,348	1,835	3,400	1,320
Lebanon	2,972	2,378	4,537	2,555	4,526	1,538
Lehigh	10,834	2,722	7,580	7,919	7,432	1,474
Luzerne	13,495	4,915	22,580	12,641	16,249	3,112
Lycoming	6,039	1,631	5,208	5,064	3,351	1,523
McKean	2,362	1,346	3,489	1,855	2,002	1,585
Mercer	4,039	1,873	4,418	3,885	3,762	1,436
Mifflin	1,400	654	1,831	1,415	1,520	392
Monroe	3,107	596	844	2,326	820	292
Montgomery	11,894	8,978	11,491	8,878	16,060	2,826
Montour	1,492	308	937	986	1,001	295
Northampton	10,325	3,893	6,602	6,928	6,461	1,592
N'thumberl'd	6,802	2,371	7,064	6,260	6,217	2,484
Perry	1,941	1,140	1,670	2,314	2,202	....
Philadelphia	66,308	91,944	82,962	33,829	174605	29,551
Pike	995	191	437	736	164	216
Potter	1,445	850	1,907	1,208	1,265	856
Schuylkill	11,812	3,557	13,686	9,823	13,689	3,290
Snyder	991	626	1,622	830	1,153	569
Somerset	2,164	1,428	5,026	1,552	3,318	2,162
Sullivan	912	547	472	873	709	137
Susquehanna	2,588	1,988	2,498	2,217	450	976
Tioga	1,901	1,895	4,314	1,630	2,620	1,572
Union	1,126	470	1,776	1,053	1,347	444
Venango	2,507	1,660	3,111	1,903	2,311	791
Warren	1,686	1,564	2,984	1,488	1,954	1,346
Washington	5,563	4,297	6,385	5,232	7,677	2,717
Wayne	1,934	659	2,594	1,521	1,374	1,089
Westmorel'd	9,262	4,299	10,193	8,318	7,788	3,392
Wyoming	1,505	480	1,464	1,291	1,183	347
York	14,979	5,251	8,007	12,127	9,938	1,128
Total	396619	273305	447726	312553	534898	140329
Plurality			51,807		222345	
Per cent	32.42	22.39	36.67	28.10	48.09	12.61
Whole vote	1,220,201			1,112,202		

For Governor, 1914, Brumbaugh on Keystone ticket also received 37,447 votes, on Personal Liberty ticket 17,956; Brumm, Bull Moose, 4,031; Lewis, Roosevelt Prog., 6,473; Allen, Soc., 40,115; Stevenson, Proh., 17,467; Harrison, Industrialist, 533.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 83,164 votes; Chafin, Proh., 19,533; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 704.

For President, 1908, Debs, Soc., received 33,913.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Palmer, Dem., received 266,436 votes; Penrose, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 519,830; Pinchot, Wash., Bull Moose, and Roosevelt Prog., 269,175; Whiteside, Soc., 37,987; Larkin, Proh., 17,682; Landis, Industrial, 694.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. McCrossin, Dem., 4,220; Burt, Wash., Keystone and Proh., 4,491; Vare, Rep. and Roosevelt, Prog., 31,800; Santamarie, Soc., 472.

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PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

II. Conway, Dem., Wash. and Roosevelt Prog., 6,582; Graham, Rep. and Keystone, 24,371; Birtwistle, Soc., 435; Briggs, Proh., 115.

III. Fow, Dem., 3,303; Weinstock, Wash. and Roosevelt Prog., 2,642; Moore, Rep. and Keystone, 24,468; Wittenberg, Soc., 404; Allen, Pro., 43; Stearn, Liberal Sunday Law, 18.

IV. Lynch, Dem., 4,853; Edmonds, Wash., Rep., Roosevelt Prog. and Keystone, 28,460; Ulrich, Soc., 737; Hay, Proh., 147.

V. Donohoe, Dem., Wash., Keystone and Roosevelt Prog., 15,113; Costello, Rep., 26,352; Landberg, Soc., 1,456; Vail, Proh., 399.

VI. Logue, Dem. and Keystone, 14,656; Drake, Wash., 13,884; Darrow, Rep., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 38,068; Miller, Soc., 1,049; Huckins, Proh., 253.

VII. Slack, Dem., 8,340; Tomlinson, Wash., 4,096; Butler, Rep., 23,239; Lodge, Soc., 394; Hendricks, Proh., 495.

VIII. Grim, Dem., 15,706; Knight, Wash., 4,941; Watson, Rep., 22,691; Metz, Soc., 971; Leister, Proh., 288; scattering, 2.

IX. Hetrick, Dem., Wash. and Bull Moose, 10,439; Griest, Rep., 17,410; Halligan, Soc., 415; Watts, Pro., 295.

X. Loftus Dem. and Keystone, 12,043; Farr, Wash., Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 16,474; Hopkins, Soc., 475; Peasnall, Proh., 1,134.

XI. Casey, Dem. and Bull Moose, 22,762; Kniffen, Wash., Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 16,011; Avery, Soc., 622; Argust, Proh., 438.

XII. Lee, Dem., 12,416; Thorn, Wash., 1,619; Heaton, Rep., 17,213; Thomas, Soc., 816.

XIII. Dewalt, Dem., 19,887; Stewart, Wash., 4,516; Stauffer, Rep., 14,850; Wilson, Jr., Soc., 4,138; Larkin, Proh., 362.

XIV. Dean, Dem., 6,219; Stephens, Wash., 6,196; McFadden, Rep., 9,153; Schrimp, Jr., Soc., 243; Comstock, Proh., 899.

XV. Reardon, Dem., 8,118; Stokes, Wash. and Prog., 6,447; Kless, Rep., 11,525; Homler, Soc., 1,472; scattering, 1.

XVI. Lesher, Dem., 12,982; Heffner, Wash., 4,719; Robins, Rep., 9,129; Renn, Soc., 1,403; Norton, Proh., 579; Herter, Independent, 479.

XVII. Dershem, Dem. and Prog., 13,092; Johnson, Wash., 5,894; Focht, Rep., 14,176; Bowers, Soc., 1,051.

XVIII. Kaufman, Dem., 13,159; Kreider, Rep., 23,789; Krieder, Wash., 6,378; Ibach, Soc., 1,384; Edelman, Proh., 792.

XIX. Bailey, Dem. and Union, 14,993; Brua, Wash. and Prog., 10,246; Hartman, Rep., 14,503; Swanger, Soc., 1,730; Blake, Penn., Blacksmith, 427; scattering, 1.

XX. Brodbeck, Dem., 13,483; Blair, Wash., 2,419; Beales, Rep., 14,225; Logeman, Soc., 775.

XXI. Tobias, Dem., 9,339; Mayo, Wash., 4,574; Rowland, Rep., 10,403; Rittenhouse, Soc., 1,304; McLarren, Proh., 851.

XXII. Hammond, Dem. and Wash., 14,802; Keister, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 15,214; Slack, Soc., 2,867; Hutchison, Proh., 1,961.

XXIII. Carr, Dem., 11,801; Hood, Wash., 3,565; Hopwood, Rep., 14,308; Herd, Soc., 1,437; Sturgeon, Proh., 900.

XXIV. Barnum, Dem., 7,051; Temple, Wash., 10,771; Brown, Rep., 14,694; Norman, Soc., 2,370; Pender, Proh., 958. 1915 vote—Temple, Rep., 21,307; Gibson, Dem., 9,295; Ramsey, Soc., 3,362; Hunter, Proh., 1,694.

XXV. Liebel, Jr., Dem., 10,025; Lockwood, Wash., and Prog., 6,449; Shreve, Rep., 9,222; Weaver, Soc., 1,735.

XXVI. Steele, Dem. and Personal Liberty, 15,118; Hart, Wash., 4,671; Hoffman, Rep., 8,306; Cargill, Soc., 668, Flagler, Proh., 718.

XXVII. Matson, Dem., 8,822; Wolfe, Wash., 6,744; North, Rep., 10,560; Einstein, Soc., 1,125; Dible, Proh., 1,673; scattering, 1.

XXVIII. McIntyre, Dem., 8,043; Hulings, Wash., 6,825; Miller, Rep., 9,379; McKay, Soc., 1,806; Ferguson Proh., 4,420.

XXIX. Henry, Dem., 3,972; Porter, Wash., Rep., Keystone, Roose. Prog., and Proh., 20,543; Peter, Soc., 1,879; Stadtlander, Bull Moose, 608.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XXX. Kelly, Dem., Wash., Bull Moose, Keystone, Roose. Prog., and Proh., 15,268; Coleman, Rep., and Personal Liberty, 16,620; Hunter, Soc., 2,232; Brought, Industrialist, 45.

XXXI. Morin, Dem., Wash., Rep., Bull Moose, and Personal Liberty, 17,659; Moore, Roose. Prog., 593; Prosser, Soc. and Proh., 4,333.

XXXII. Campbell, Dem., 6,626; Barchfeld, Rep., Keystone, and Personal Liberty, 15,[illegible]; Shrodes, Wash., Roose. Prog., and Proh., 7,938; Slayton, Soc., 2,464.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Crago, 514,270; Garland, 507,626; Lafean, 501,[illegible]; Scott, 513,676; all on Rep. and Personal Liberty tickets.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank B. McClain, Rep.; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Cyrus E. Wood, Rep.; Treasurer, Robert K. Young, Prog.; Auditor-General, A. W. Powell, Prog.; Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart, Rep.; Attorney-General, Francis S. Brown, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer, Dem.; Insurance Commissioner, Charles Johnson, Rep.; Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles E. Patten, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. Hay Brown; Associate Justices, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert Von Moschzisker, S. L. Mestrezat, Robert S. Frazer, and one vacancy; Prothonotary, Eastern District (Philadelphia), ——————; Prothonotary, Middle District, William Pearson (Harrisburg); Prothonotary, Western District, George Peasey (Pittsburgh).

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	38	164	202
Democrats	11	41	52
Republican majority	27	123	150

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Pln.*	
1900. Pres.	424,282	712,665	4,831	27,908	288,433	R
1902. Gov.	436,447	592,867	21,910	23,327	156,410	R
1904. Pres.	335,430	840,949	21,863	33,717	505,519	R
1906. Gov.	457,967	506,392	15,169	24,793	48,425	R
1908. Pres.	448,778	745,779	33,913	36,694	297,001	R
			Keystone			
1910. Gov.	129,395	412,658	33,053	382,127	30,531	R

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Quinn, Dem.	Beckman, Rep.	Tompkins, Prog.
Bristol	1,077	1,126	437	963	1,337	[illegible]
Kent	2,030	2,170	1,284	2,223	3,710	[illegible]
Newport	2,487	2,583	1,279	2,326	4,297	[illegible]
Providence	23,127	19,695	13,090	25,079	29,676	[illegible]
Washington	1,691	2,129	788	1,691	2,817	[illegible]
Total	30,412	27,703	16,878	32,182	41,938	1,[illegible]
Plurality	2,709				9,814	
Per cent	39.05	35.58	21.68	41.23	53.89	1.6[illegible]
Whole vote	77,894			78,023		

For Governor 1914, Theinert, Soc., received 1,[illegible] votes; McDermott, Soc. Lab., 276; Merry, Proh., 622.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 2,[illegible] votes; Chafin, Proh., 616; Reimer, Soc. Lab., [illegible]

For Governor, 1912, White, Proh., 987; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 251.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—O'Shaunessy, Dem., 12,983; Burchard, Rep., 12,080; Lindemuth, Prog., 401; Higgins, Soc., 393; Brightman, Proh., 215. II.—Gerry, Dem., 12,093; Stiness, Rep., 13,072; Ball, Prog., [illegible]; Schmidt, Soc., 689; Matteson, Proh., 193. III.—Haven, Dem., 10,110; Kennedy, Rep., 13,[illegible]; Tuttle, Prog., 316; Fassel, Soc., 584; Dowler, Proh., 167.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. Livingston Beeckman; Lieutenant-Governor, Emery J. San Souci; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General,

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RHODE ISLAND—*Continued.*

Herbert A. Rice; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Abbott, Jr.; Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C. Gray—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Clarke H. Johnson; Associate Justices, C. Frank Parkhurst, W. B. Vincent, William H. Sweetland, Darius Baker; Clerk, B. S. Blaisdell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	36	70	106
Democrats	3	30	33
Republican majority	33	40	73

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*	
1900. President	19,812	33,784	1,423	1,529	13,972	R
1902. Governor	32,279	24,541	1,283	1,689	7,738	D
1903. Governor	30,578	29,275	943	936	1,303	D
1904. President	24,836	41,605	....	768	16,766	R
1905. Governor	25,816	31,311	367	882	5,495	R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	396	714	1,318	D
1907. Governor	33,300	31,005	....	831	2,295	D
1908. President	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	19,236	R
1909. Governor	25,216	37,043	857	1,358	11,834	R
1911. Governor	30,575	37,969	1,392	912	7,394	R
				Prog.		
1912. Governor	32,725	34,133	1,913	8,457	1,408	R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (44.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. Manning, Dem.	Britton, Soc.
Abbeville	1,095	9	4	..	670	..
Aiken	1,452	2	4	..	1,037	..
Anderson	2,158	25	66	16	941	..
Bamberg	616	3	1		562	..
Barnwell	1,139	15	5	..	747	..
Beaufort	464	50	62	..	358	..
Berkeley	323	5	13	..	396	..
Calhoun	460	15	68	..	397	..
Charleston	1,760	34	100	54	955	18
Cherokee	1,259	16	7	..	1,409	..
Chester	1,286	.	20	..	658	..
Chesterfield	1,178	..	4	..	969	..
Clarendon	932	..	32	..	586	..
Colleton	797	14	12	..	595	..
Darlington	883	..	2	..	496	..
Dillon	680	2	11	..	488	..
Dorchester	576	18	13	..	688	..
Edgefield	779	3	18	..	698	..
Fairfield	622	3	8	..	440	..
Florence	1,496	6	65	6	860	..
Georgetown	405	10	37	..	201	2
Greenville	3,140	..	..	..	1,342	18
Greenwood	1,307	17	11	3	907	..
Hampton	631	..	..	..	567	..
Horry	863	13	7	..	627	..
Jasper	198	..	..	..	126	..
Kershaw	708	7	25	..	601	..
Lancaster	1,140	6	5	..	822	..
Laurens	1,566	6	17	1	1,202	..
Lee	571	3	6	..	452	..
Lexington	1,201	3	30	31	1,314	23
Marion	710	3	11	..	581	..
Marlborough	719	..	..	.	600	..
Newberry	1,206	6	12	6	966	2
Oconee	760	58	69	..	455	..
Orangeburg	1,550	40	95	..	1,730	..
Pickens	815	15	18	..	570	..
Richland	1,555	28	161	25	929	19
Saluda	850	..	3	14	832	..
Spartanburg	3,616	37	185	6	2,948	..
Sumter	910	31	52	..	694	2
Union	1,609	20	56	..	1,019	..
Williamsburg	729	6	18	..	526	..
York	1,641	12	12	..	677	..
Total	48,355	536	1,298	164	34,606	84
Plurality	47,082	.....	.....	.....	34,522	..
Per cent.	96.02	1.07	2.57	0.33	99.76	0.24
Whole vote.	50,348				34,689	

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

For Governor in 1912, Blease, Dem., received 44,122 votes; Britton, Soc., 208.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

E. D. Smith, Dem., received 32,950 votes; J. N. Roberts, Soc., 89.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Whaley, Dem., 3,018; Eberhard, Soc., 15; Prioleau, Rep., 20. II.—Byrnes, Dem., 4,688; no opposition. III.—Aiken, Dem., 4,521; no opposition. IV. Johnson, Dem., 6,175; Sexton, Rep., 22; Ellenberg, Soc., 11. V.—Finley, Dem., 5,180; no opposition. VI.—Ragsdale, Dem., 4,263; no opposition. VII.—Lever, Dem., 5,232; Leevy, Rep., 224; Lee, Soc., 45.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1915.

IV. Nichols, Dem., 9,351.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Richard I. Manning; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew J. Bethea; Secretary of State, R. M. McCown; Attorney-General, Thos. H. Peeples; Treasurer, S. T. Carter; Comptroller, C. W. Sawyer; Superintendent of Education, John E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, W. W. Moore; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. J. Watson; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Eugene B. Gary; Justices, D. E. Hydrick, R. C. Watts, Thos. B. Fraser, and Geo. W. Gage; Clerk, U. R. Brooks.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	44	124	168

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Reorg. Rep.*	*Reg. Rep.*	*Plu.*	
1900. President	47,236	3,579	....	43,657	D
1902. Governor	31,817	No opposition.			
1904. President	52,563	2,554	....	50,009	D
1906. Governor	30,251	32	....	30,219	D
		Rep.			
1908. President	62,288	3,963	....	58,325	D
1908. Governor	61,060	No opposition.			
			Soc.		
1910. Governor	30,832	....	70	30,762	D
1912. Governor	44,122	208	....	43,914	D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (61.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. McCarter, Dem.	Byrne, Rep.
Aurora	801	..	652	42	688	606
Beadle	1,464	..	1,498	166	652	661
Bennett	179	..	68	3	140	58
Bon Homme	1,059	..	1,228	45	939	1,079
Brookings	740	..	1,389	58	535	2,098
Brown	2,488	..	1,746	385	1,653	995
Brule	842	.	644	65	681	590
Buffalo	105	..	83	4	109	75
Butte	600	..	647	188	457	510
Campbell	150	.	574	10	80	354
Charles Mix	1,625	..	1,817	59	1,319	1,356
Clark	668	..	949	36	462	749
Clay	929	..	1,262	27	734	965
Codington	1,111	..	1,195	71	1,009	1,024
Corson	455	..	508	46	250	371
Custer	419	..	395	90	341	350
Davison	1,266	..	1,364	68	911	1,553
Day	787	..	1,209	118	502	946
Deuel	441	..	887	14	261	561
Dewey	411	..	509	42	234	323
Douglas	714	..	765	12	467	600
Edmunds	729	..	640	27	561	655
Fall River	712	..	846	100	633	679
Faulk	614	..	568	21	291	672
Grant	619	..	830	55	471	736
Gregory	1,175	..	1,348	96	763	1,348
Hamlin	474	..	1,058	17	428	933
Hand	826	..	738	45	586	628
Hanson	632	..	708	21	558	623
Harding	325	..	600	113	263	530
Hughes	544	..	447	71	366	595

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TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Rye, Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Stewart	1,312	485	54	197	1,298	431
Sullivan	2,413	538	1,265	12	2,151	1,388
Sumner	2,477	769	89	61	2,164	1,141
Tipton	987	564	222	12	1,498	1,005
Trousdale	544	211	35	..	575	419
Unicoi	170	250	765	11	197	904
Union	404	307	1,192	10	339	855
Van Buren	225	106	30	24	299	132
Warren	1,745	339	250	16	1,613	946
Washington	1,531	1,134	1,562	9	1,524	2,116
Wayne	435	971	390	9	412	1,210
Weakley	2,810	1,265	350	33	2,776	2,307
White	1,222	330	279	57	1,252	767
Williamson	2,206	797	62	9	2,115	1,163
Wilson	2,325	682	292	6	2,018	1,518
Total	130335	59,444	53,725	3,492	136816	115821
Plurality	70,891			..	20,995	
Per cent	52.59	23.98	21.00	1.41	53.80	45.54
Whole vote	247,821				254,306	

* Vote for Madison County not available because of missing ballots.

For Governor in 1914, Lotspeich, Soc., received 1,671 votes.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 825 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts—I.—Sells, Rep., 15,089; Cox, Prog. Rep., 2,282; Cambridge, 76. II.—Austin, Dem., 14,870; Hannah, Rep., 6,949; Miller, Soc., 383. III.—Moon, Dem., 19,407; James, Soc., 2,111. IV.—Hull, Dem., 19,152; Price, Soc., 143; White, Ind. Dem., 208. V.—Houston, Dem., 14,694; Watts, Ind. Dem., 5,810. VI.—Byrns, Dem., 18,227; Eakin, Soc., 2; Mooney, Ind. Dem., 340. VII.—Padgett, Dem., 18,227; Hughes, 3; Bevis, Soc., 502. VIII.—Sims, Dem., 14,421; De Ford, Soc., 1,190; Farmer, Soc., 166. IX.—Garrett, Dem., 15,582; Cochran, Rep., 1,062; Antlow, Soc., 87. X.—McKellar, Dem., 19,160; Davidson, Soc., 1,447; Booker, 18.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas C. Rye; Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed; Treasurer, Porter Dunlap; Auditor, Hayes Flowers; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. K. Bryson; Superintendent of Education, S. W. Sherrill; Comptroller, John B. Thomason; Adjutant-General, Chas. B. Rogan; Attorney-General, Frank M. Thompson; Commissioner of Insurance, William F. Dunbar—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, M. M. Neil; Justices, A. S. Buchanan, Grafton Green, S. C. Williams, and D. Lansden; Clerk, Preston Vaughn.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	26	72	98
Republicans	7	27	34
Democratic majority	19	45	64

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	144,751	121,194	.....	.....	23,557 D
1902. Gov.	98,954	59,002	...	2,198	39,552 D
1904. Pres.	131,653	105,369	2,401	1,889	26,284 D
			Soc.		
1906. Gov.	101,766	92,804	1,169	....	8,962 D
1908. Pres.	135,608	118,324	1,870	300	17,284 D
1908. Gov.	133,918	113,033	1,422	....	20,880 D
1910. Gov.	121,674	133,999	1,704	....	12,325 R
1912. Gov.	114,369	123,828	4,464	2,702	9,459 R

TEXAS.

Counties, 248.	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ferguson, Dem.	Philp, Rep.	Meltzen, Soc.
Anderson	1,745	446	104	1,927	231	331
Andrews	97	1	4	54	1	2
Angelina	1,107	45	25	1,099	11	518
Aransas	189	7	29	148	4	6
Archer	460	25	42	395	6	50
Armstrong	274	32	31	162	2	3
Atascosa	647	16	17	476	6	56
Austin	1,202	244	77	1,183	86	7
Bandera	414	158	130	504	107	44
Bastrop	1,086	216	165	904	85	61
Baylor	553	15	48	360	4	66
Bee	495	30	64	328	8	39
Bell	3,036	128	42	1,988	33	16
Bexar	4,909	1,022	2,506	5,355	157	76
Blanco	449	127	76	696	58	13
Borden	128	.....	.....	63	.....	1
Bosque	1,225	65	87	1,002	25	132
Bowie	1,542	317	218	952	57	391
Brazoria	748	263	342	743	137	58
Brazos	768	142	43	544	31	6
Brewster	333	29	40	199	9	9
Briscoe	148	2	5	100	2	6
Brooks	403	21	164	105	2	.....
Brown	1,466	115	129	892	33	126
Burleson	1,000	228	79	727	83	26
Burnet	627	85	67	448	37	20
Caldwell	1,068	56	82	847	22	21
Calhoun	353	36	61	319	4	51
Callahan	785	45	46	515	20	62
Cameron	2,146	151	126	1,937	69	39
Camp	492	155	61	641	190	32
Carson	201	19	58	121	6	2
Cass	1,284	402	239	1,174	137	234
Castro	177	18	19	126	6	4
Chambers	219	80	30	292	46	39
Cherokee	1,686	145	61	1,515	65	410
Childress	723	34	46	281	14	43
Clay	1,005	54	140	633	12	63
Coke	302	8	22	283	10	36
Coleman	1,284	52	59	916	26	212
Collin	3,197	342	223	4,067	120	282
Collingsworth	414	15	27	418	14	83
Colorado	1,024	106	140	676	38	52
Comal	602	157	174	672	9	9
Comanche	1,661	69	183	1,082	45	454
Concho	345	16	33	305	1	87
Cooke	1,780	206	143	1,150	63	92
Coryell	1,270	70	67	1,004	22	86
Cottle	311	8	18	337	2	122
Crane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	53	5	3	37	1	1
Crosby	247	7	41	299	4	58
Culberson	145	1	1	39	.....	.....
Dallam	247	18	68	165	12	25
Dallas	7,925	591	1,260	4,268	280	179
Dawson	95	7	4	68	2	9
Deaf Smith	221	21	22	148	4	3
Delta	908	51	35	999	26	255
Denton	2,293	190	113	1,363	94	203
De Witt	1,080	219	162	957	35	21
Dickens	279	11	38	145	2	88
Dimmit	292	134	36	166	27	4
Donley	388	12	36	363	3	69
Duval	917	80	31	683	3	.....
Eastland	1,499	66	79	1,072	51	292
Ector	89	4	4	78	.....	.....
Edwards	133	114	75	138	37	8
Ellis	3,484	293	159	2,867	50	135
El Paso	2,914	291	799	1,688	15	19
Erath	1,569	156	161	1,212	40	366
Falls	1,663	353	190	1,348	123	346
Fannin	2,661	227	222	1,872	100	365
Fayette	2,016	461	214	1,724	166	46
Fisher	572	11	21	368	3	194
Floyd	383	21	41	308	10	68
Foard	431	19	41	232	21	77
Fort Bend	681	275	145	589	48	27
Franklin	474	19	9	355	23	60
Freestone	1,306	475	29	1,143	374	217
Frio	418	25	50	255	.....	.....
Gaines	68	.....	3	37	.....	2
Galveston	2,601	459	472	1,311	61	47
Garza	147	7	11	97	.....	.....

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TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914 Ferguson, Dem.	Philp, Rep.	Metzen, Soc.
Gillespie	307	219	1,070	1,136	285	2
Glasscock	53	....	....	53	....	3
Goliad	500	414	76	630	344	64
Gonzales	1,330	318	98	1,002	79	100
Gray	272	13	65	252	4	45
Grayson	3,937	510	444	2,666	210	419
Gregg	605	126	32	391	23	33
Grimes	939	39	51	1,135	12	72
Guadalupe	1,140	1,072	538	1,877	673	5
Hale	554	20	58	320	2	35
Hall	775	24	46	359	4	95
Hamilton	993	68	119	615	12	36
Hansford	93	12	35	131	19	11
Hardeman	861	36	62	460	14	127
Hardin	589	114	101	749	17	107
Harris	6,431	726	1,124	3,856	233	312
Harrison	1,145	130	89	650	5	46
Hartley	116	16	29	86	....	2
Haskell	1,001	45	53	752	20	353
Hays	939	60	52	555	10	8
Hemphill	215	61	116	337	53	25
Henderson	1,298	136	79	1,512	179	650
Hidalgo	1,203	39	94	1,211	14	33
Hill	2,680	129	144	1,579	65	88
Hood	675	38	59	559	29	93
Hopkins	1,999	146	80	1,685	215	324
Houston	1,461	342	64	1,229	111	282
Howard	531	21	32	378	6	99
Hunt	4,040	225	213	2,492	113	302
Hutchinson	91	16	6	128	10	7
Irion	132	....	4	88	....	10
Jack	762	86	96	559	54	164
Jackson	326	35	88	243	19	116
Jasper	628	40	44	745	23	138
Jeff Davis	129	62	10	112	19	2
Jefferson	1,726	188	320	792	22	125
Jim Hogg	....	....	....	224	....	....
Jim Wells	242	43	24	357	2	32
Johnson	2,487	109	109	1,317	53	254
Jones	1,301	63	55	694	15	179
Karnes	710	66	49	805	3	3
Kaufman	2,098	226	73	1,604	87	236
Kendall	223	178	229	445	55	6
Kent	135	7	19	151	....	14
Kerr	578	127	146	714	79	14
Kimble	133	19	19	144	....	....
King	77	2	....	23	2	....
Kinney	76	99	91	174	141	8
Kleberg	....	....	....	428	9	77
Knox	649	32	54	386	9	105
Lamar	2,281	206	108	1,465	35	123
Lamb	53	6	18	74	6	1
Lampasas	517	66	66	422	55	36
La Salle	339	21	35	273	5	6
Lavaca	1,498	267	237	1,490	54	476
Lee	688	134	65	641	69	107
Leon	856	191	57	845	78	363
Liberty	583	80	103	558	149	120
Limestone	1,667	153	79	1,655	55	222
Lipscomb	251	47	105	254	62	41
Live Oak	308	26	42	415	5	30
Llano	432	30	45	353	5	17
Lubbock	266	16	27	208	8	13
Lynn	122	6	3	87	1	1
Madison	379	37	23	511	41	92
Marion	339	85	36	219	12	5
Martin	125	4	2	66	1	10
Mason	473	152	172	206	10	20
Matagorda	718	108	174	514	71	116
Maverick	185	141	72	214	53	2
McCulloch	593	41	61	536	11	142
McLennan	3,836	296	310	1,679	43	102
McMullen	50	9	3	99	3	1
Medina	651	220	263	1,185	168	18
Menard	109	17	39	73	3	28
Midland	216	11	10	255	3	1
Milam	1,939	244	110	1,604	28	432
Mills	577	92	68	477	23	137
Mitchell	573	18	32	228	5	56
Montague	1,534	151	114	1,063	55	287
Montgomery	616	120	113	727	88	177
Moore	57	5	11	36	....	....
Morris	608	89	48	467	16	32
Motley	195	8	15	110	2	21
Nacogdoches	1,619	94	42	1,382	25	271

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Governor, 1914. Ferguson, Dem.	Philp, Rep.	Metzen, Soc.
Navarro	2,590	165	128	1,840	67	240
Newton	278	8	12	407	10	27
Nolan	656	60	24	476	22	65
Nueces	910	85	125	1,856	54	188
Ochiltree	94	4	17	115	3	....
Oldham	92	22	18	93	21	1
Orange	556	25	44	435	7	42
Palo Pinto	1,237	68	88	983	35	371
Panola	1,213	82	59	890	82	153
Parker	1,700	135	146	1,188	74	391
Parmer	115	9	54	103	12	4
Pecos	256	76	83	349	42	5
Polk	615	41	42	475	3	52
Potter	891	41	124	320	18	27
Presidio	191	88	66	309	3	....
Rains	441	67	20	508	36	327
Randall	269	21	29	136	2	1
Real	....	....	....	165	22	19
Reagan	34	....	....	73	....	....
Red River	1,497	255	203	1,425	95	159
Reeves	270	8	43	188	3	....
Refugio	207	118	34	364	136	63
Roberts	183	16	31	79	....	....
Robertson	1,053	153	53	855	13	114
Rockwall	64[illegible]	17	16	512	7	20
Runnels	1,12[illegible]	58	73	613	17	135
Rusk	1,45[illegible]	488	78	1,354	165	285
Sabine	430	19	10	424	1	66
San Augustine	375	12	18	554	12	73
San Jacinto	379	196	46	420	87	12
San Patricio	558	174	72	410	30	82
San Saba	662	39	35	513	25	137
Schleicher	111	3	13	93	3	....
Scurry	665	30	20	426	9	83
Shackelford	246	18	23	229	6	52
Shelby	1,509	76	20	1,395	22	330
Sherman	97	22	24	93	3	3
Smith	1,958	485	418	2,346	411	826
Somervell	241	12	21	268	3	138
Starr	674	252	2	645	1	....
Stephens	463	11	4	281	3	90
Sterling	165	4	9	156	1	....
Stonewall	334	7	12	273	3	100
Sutton	62	12	17	79	2	1
Swisher	280	5	24	160	2	1
Tarrant	7,219	533	1,112	5,961	131	394
Taylor	1,536	59	90	848	11	94
Terrell	118	36	39	143	16	3
Terry	94	3	5	79	....	....
Throckmorton	252	4	13	285	6	106
Titus	94[illegible]	70	87	1,081	62	148
Tom Green	907	50	86	46[illegible]	3	47
Travis	2,734	466	45[illegible]	1,925	135	73
Trinity	661	92	44	610	67	127
Tyler	539	32	11	471	7	49
Upshur	895	168	61	791	45	150
Upton	23	....	3	59	....	....
Uvalde	601	53	73	354	12	37
Val Verde	298	13[illegible]	196	554	43	15
Van Zandt	1,790	110	104	1,788	120	1,021
Victoria	698	100	162	905	40	53
Walker	633	323	39	649	192	58
Waller	505	144	98	414	54	9
Ward	147	6	34	115	4	7
Washington	1,109	546	192	972	190	3
Webb	654	888	31	772	8	3
Wharton	794	109	195	506	61	176
Wheeler	403	33	48	276	13	54
Wichita	1,128	108	131	578	25	....
Wilbarger	994	44	71	567	6	143
Willacy	105	4	....	90	....	....
Williamson	2,05[illegible]	246	192	1,532	27	91
Wilson	799	109	115	572	16	31
Winkler	26	....	....	24	....	....
Wise	1,842	156	151	1,291	47	167
Wood	1,449	147	74	1,455	88	535
Yoakum	41	1	9	44	....	....
Young	922	35	47	725	11	169
Zapata	....	199	....	266	....	....
Zavala	242	42	54	303	28	37
Total	231589	28,853	26,755	175804	11 411	25,068
Plurality	192736	....	....	150721	....	....
Per cent	72.62	9.46	8.77	81.88	5.31	11.68
Whole vote		305,120			214,7[illegible]	

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TEXAS—*Continued.*

For Governor, 1914, Etheridge, Prog., received 1,794 votes; Choate, Soc. Lab., 590; scattering, 27.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 25,743 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,738; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 442.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Black, Dem., 10,711; Thompson, Soc., 1,498.
II. Dies, Dem., 11,425; Chauson, Rep., 42; Lingan, Soc., 2,132.
III. Young, Dem., 11,584; Bryant, Soc., 3,818.
IV. Rayburn, Dem., 9,762; Dodson, Rep., 278; Obencham, Soc., 1,449.
V. Summers, Dem., 10,430; Nelson, Rep., 360; Goode, Soc., 428; Leonard, Prog., 128.
VI. Hardy, Dem., 7,772; Wilson, Rep., 1,229.
VII. Gregg, Dem., 7,001; Ellis, Rep. 2.
VIII. Eagle, Dem., 10,078; Hain, Rep., 725; Miller, Soc., 1,090.
IX. Burgess, Dem., 10,932; Kibbe, Rep., 272; Wright, Soc., 1,169.
X. Buchanan, Dem., 6,348.
XI. Henry, Dem., 6,677; Carick, Soc., 484.
XII. Calloway, Dem., 11,997; Bronson, Rep., 2,693.
XIII. Stephens, Dem., 15,680; Griffin, Rep., 2,335.
XIV. Slayden, Dem., 13,896; Kingsbury, Rep., 487; Currie, Soc., 921.
XV. Garner, Dem., 15,412; Maney, Rep., 2.
XVI. Smith, Dem., 15,181; scattering, 12.

Congressmen-at-Large—Davis, Dem., 172,267; McLemore, Dem., 173,177; Diggs, Rep., 10,492; Warnken, Rep., 10,605; Williams, Prog., 1,581; McQuiston, Prog., 1,537; Andrews, Soc., 24,276; Hunt, Soc., 24,180.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James E. Ferguson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. P. Hobby; Secretary of State, John G. McKay; Adjutant-General, Henry Hutchings; Attorney-General, Benj. F. Looney; State Treasurer, J. M. Edwards; Comptroller, H. B. Terrell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. F. Doughty; Land Commissioner, J. T. Robison; Commissioner of Agriculture, Fred W. Davis; Commissioner of Insurance, John S. Patterson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Nelson Phillips; Associate Justices, James E. Yantis and W. E. Hawkins; Clerk, F. T. Connerly.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	31	142	173
Republicans	..	1	1
Democratic majority	31	141	172

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	267,337	121,173	20,976	2,644	146,164 D
1904. Pres.	167,200	51,242	8,062	4,292	105,958 D
1906. Gov.	243,942	42,169	....	5,910	201,773 D
1908. Pres.	217,302	65,666	972	1,634	151,636 D
1908. Gov.	218,966	73,305	....	148	145,661 D
1910. Gov.	173,993	26,107	....	6,952	147,886 D
			Prog.	*Soc.*	
1912. Gov.	233,811	22,612	16,333	25,270	211,199 D

UTAH.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1912.			U. S. Senator, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Smoot, Rep.	Moyle, Fus.	Parsons, Soc.
Beaver	602	674	323	839	850	80
Box Elder	1,402	1,650	936	2,245	1,665	26
Cache	3,288	2,845	1,169	3,525	3,808	57
Carbon	503	783	539	1,286	1,716	112
Davis	1,143	1,295	458	1,680	1,284	8
Emery	755	762	336	857	1,011	129
Garfield	249	673	128	675	298	22
Grand	215	192	118	227	243	15
Iron	544	695	64	951	513	90
Juab	985	1,171	347	1,280	1,463	99
Kane	115	439	20	453	187	10
Millard	865	970	397	1,174	1,205	65
Morgan	234	319	273	560	357	7
Piute	110	206	146	274	224	77
Rich	237	329	99	381	338	..
Salt Lake	10,468	12,691	8,899	16,841	17,917	2,010
San Juan	145	146	95	234	201	5

UTAH—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.			U. S. Senator, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Smoot, Rep.	Moyle, Fus.	Parsons, Soc.
San Pete	1,976	2,489	1,272	3,096	2,780	86
Sevier	909	1,451	758	1,790	1,439	116
Summit	983	1,294	425	1,473	1,271	159
Tooele	647	952	261	1,110	990	251
Uintah	566	545	642	698	1,030	88
Utah	4,636	4,175	2,295	6,032	5,965	870
Wasatch	924	1,216	432	2,164	1,426	564
Washington	845	712	72	789	779	3
Wayne	183	253	24	288	247	26
Weber	2,991	3,171	3,608	5,380	3,980	792
Total	36,579	42,100	24,174	56,281	53,128	5,267
Plurality	..	5,521	.	3,153	.	..
Per cent	32.70	37.63	21.60	49.08	46.33	4.59
Whole vote	112,385			114,666		

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 9,023 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 509.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Howell, Rep., 29,481; Larson, Fus., 27,440; Jansen, Soc., 2,812.
II. Leatherwood, Rep., 25,459; Mays, Fus., 25,617; Kempton, Soc., 2,861.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William Spry; Secretary of State, D. Mattson; Treasurer, J. D. Jewkes; Auditor, L. G. Kelly; Attorney-General, A. R. Barnes; Adjutant-General, E. A. Wedgwood; Superintendent of Education, E. G. Gowans; Commissioner of Insurance, John James—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Daniel N. Straup; Justices, J. E. Frick and W. M. McCarty; Clerk, H. W. Griffith.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	11	23	34
Democrats	4	9	13
Progressives	2	13	15
Socialists	0	1	1
Republican majority	5	0	5

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Prog.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	45,006	47,139	720	..	2,133 R
1904. Pres.	33,413	62,446	5,767	..	29,033 R
1908. Pres.	42,601	61,015	4,895	..	18,414 R
1908. Gov.	43,375	52,913	4,095	..	9,538 R
1912. Gov.	36,076	42,552	8,797	23,591	6,476 R

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1912.			Governor, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Howe, Dem.	Gates, Rep.	Aldrich, Prog.
Addison	621	1,835	1,487	601	2,737	552
Bennington	1,057	1,464	1,380	1,134	2,348	286
Caledonia	1,065	1,583	2,049	1,646	2,502	739
Chittenden	2,266	2,368	1,663	2,183	3,659	429
Essex	348	483	853	469	731	130
Franklin	1,317	1,433	1,457	1,510	2,933	358
Grand Isle	210	193	204	235	532	27
Lamoille	43	852	986	521	1,378	282
Orange	956	1,289	1,426	909	2,176	428
Orleans	628	1,475	1,891	715	2,593	749
Rutland	2,076	3,001	2,928	2,000	5,330	822
Washington	1,743	2,797	1,670	1,896	3,950	375
Windham	1,327	2,143	2,020	1,052	2,520	864
Windsor	1,302	2,409	2,546	1,320	3,583	908
Total	15,350	23,305	22,070	16,191	36,972	6,929
Plurality	....	1,235	..	....	20,781	....
Per cent	24.44	37.27	35.14	26.08	59.54	11.16
Whole vote	62,897			62,092		

For Governor in 1914, Smith, Proh., received 1,074 votes; Rowland, Soc., 899; scattering, 27.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 1,154 votes; Debs, Soc., 928.

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VERMONT—*Continued.*

For Governor in 1912, F. W. Suitor, Soc., received 1,210 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Dillingham, Rep., received 35,137 votes; Prouty, non-partisan (Prog., Dem., and Proh.), 26,776; Canfield, Soc., 772; scattering, 20.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. O'Sullivan, Dem., 6,817; Greene, Rep., 19,237; McFarland, Prog.-Proh., 4,064; Armstrong, Soc., 297; scattering, 170.

II. Reardon, Dem., 6,868; Dale, Rep.-Proh., 17,743; Metzger, Prog., 5,481; Marsh, Soc., 776; scattering, 13.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles W. Gates; Lieutenant-Governor, Hale K. Darling; Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey; Treasurer, Walter F. Scott; Auditor, Horace F. Graham; Adjutant-General, Lee S. Tillotson; Attorney-General, Herbert G. Barber; Commissioner of Education, U. S. Stone; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. S. Brigham; Commissioner of Insurance, State Treasurer, and Secretary of State—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Loveland Munson; Associate Justices, John H. Watson, William H. Taylor, Seneca Haselton, George M. Powers; Clerk, L. C. Moody.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	**House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	175	205
Democrats	..	30	30
Progressives	..	24	24
Republican majority	30	121	151

* House also had 14 additional members. Political affiliations not stated.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	12,849	42,568	....	368	29,719 R
1902. Gov.	7,364	31,864	....	2,498	24,500 R
1904. Pres.	9,777	40,459	859	792	30,682 R
1904. Gov.	16,566	48,115	769	1,175	31,549 R
1906. Gov.	26,912	42,332	512	733	15,420 R
1908. Pres.	11,496	39,552	....	799	28,056 R
1908. Gov.	15,953	45,598	547	918	29,645 R
1910. Gov.	17,425	35,263	1,055	1,044	17,838 R
			Prog.		
1912. Gov.	20,001	26,237	15,629	1,735	6,236 R

VIRGINIA.

Counties and Cities. (190.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1913. Stuart Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Accomac	1,825	153	110	1	615	26
Albemarle	1,315	144	126	15	629	12
Alexandria C.	951	132	104	11	643	15
Alexandria Co	346	86	153	8	125	12
Alleghany	394	125	263	10	175	13
Amelia	325	32	50	..	129	3
Amherst	765	64	60	8	355	10
Appomattox	654	28	51	..	359	3
Augusta	1,556	568	272	11	1,242	146
Bath	329	159	39	3	154	23
Bedford	1,219	142	343	9	778	54
Bland	289	206	118	1	362	41
Botetourt	889	517	191	2	761	52
Bristol City	405	86	64	8	522	27
Brunswick	643	67	43	5	342	15
Buchanan	524	223	389	..	575	21
Buckingham	603	97	110	..	292	8
Buena Vista C	155	43	48	8	197	10
Campbell	810	97	126	11	739	123
Caroline	590	144	126	..	335	21
Carroll	765	874	346	..	725	72
Charles City	121	37	23	..	49	5
Charlotte	609	175	123	10	434	2
Charlottesv'le	454	39	24	4	336	12
Chesterfield	702	61	75	8	315	13
Clarke	576	39	14	1	219	8
Clifton Forge C	293	63	51	34	424	48
Craig	337	62	150	1	245	29
Culpeper	752	108	49	1	362	2
Cumberland	362	10	31	1	136	..

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1913. Stuart Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Danville City	1,066	93	79	11	423	[illegible]
Dickenson	529	398	157	5	534	[illegible]
Dinwiddie	512	58	75	1	365	17
Elizabeth C'y	347	43	56	8	172	11
Essex	278	72	11	..	196	2
Fairfax	992	187	150	6	601	21
Fauquier	1,187	182	87	2	421	3
Floyd	409	222	712	5	412	26
Fluvanna	409	53	58	5	357	10
Franklin	1,238	415	601	5	1,178	21
Frederick	922	181	112	3	337	4
Fredericksb'g	414	51	100	..	451	10
Giles	725	267	247	4	740	40
Gloucester	510	74	56	..	297	17
Goochland	322	114	82	6	213	31
Grayson	842	832	290	1	836	105
Greene	238	141	95	..	123	1
Greenesville	294	31	72	1	150	12
Halifax	1,280	426	127	15	605	16
Hampton C'y	352	13	31	1	177	16
Hanover	609	87	4	..	360	10
Henrico	952	93	105	16	453	19
Henry	707	216	369	8	749	25
Highland	313	221	84	..	141	14
Isle of Wight	708	75	101	..	294	5
James City	128	10	15	1	67	6
King George	256	48	103	..	263	9
King and Q'n	246	68	48	..	202	1
King William	305	69	63	1	166	6
Lancaster	479	82	16	1	457	4
Lee	1,023	699	677	9	1,134	122
Loudoun	1,386	256	87	4	586	24
Louisa	578	91	141	6	406	18
Lunenburg	508	66	50	4	225	6
Lynchburg C.	1,487	111	218	19	653	45
Madison	402	210	63	1	217	5
Mathews	523	45	34	..	253	14
Mecklenburg	1,039	191	91	1	479	14
Middlesex	374	128	22	..	274	12
Montgomery	684	349	531	2	756	27
Nansemond	544	53	65	2	229	..
Nelson	706	163	95	5	340	30
New Kent	160	30	46	..	100	2
Newport N'ws	938	100	231	53	953	327
Norfolk City	3,539	195	451	33	5,765	234
Norfolk Co.	1,089	422	215	11	1,582	26
Northampton	726	83	76	1	316	9
North'mber'd	470	102	52	..	250	9
Nottoway	683	72	70	4	338	5
Orange	619	87	57	..	308	5
Page	703	340	138	10	457	22
Patrick	698	434	350	3	694	44
Petersburg City	1,122	75	44	2	479	8
Pittsylvania	1,558	527	321	15	881	39
Portsmouth C.	1,529	64	321	16	1,053	36
Powhatan	230	109	51	11	123	12
Prince Edward	584	72	46	..	386	5
Prince George	204	42	48	1	779	1
Princess Anne	422	40	63	..	175	2
Prince William	814	82	93	5	272	19
Pulaski	781	196	484	13	631	17
Radford City	185	36	95	8	280	11
Rappahannock	356	94	9	18	199	5
Richmond City	5,632	405	483	91	3,045	56
Richmond Co.	342	110	40	..	232	8
Roanoke City	1,913	268	502	39	1,533	63
Roanoke Co.	696	108	191	9	379	8
Rockbridge	949	438	212	13	641	33
Rockingham	1,761	937	421	25	1,759	339
Russell	1,298	588	623	6	1,419	67
Scott	1,311	557	1,075	12	1,332	61
Shenandoah	1,336	706	493	7	874	116
Smyth	1,022	609	578	6	1,174	110
Southampton	861	95	49	..	762	16
Spottsylvania	390	58	158	..	526	35
Stafford	347	141	183	2	327	11
Staunton City	633	66	287	..	707	37
Suffolk City	480	71	63	2	200	..
Surry	360	57	57	6	179	13
Sussex	426	59	53	..	331	3
Tazewell	979	586	871	19	955	88

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VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1913. Stuart, Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Warren	571	122	39	2	396	17
Warwick	123	17	30	1	65	12
Washington	1,721	590	996	4	1,878	99
Westmoreland	341	69	43	2	197	3
Williamsb'g C.	113	11	14	..	93	7
Winchester C.	447	141	63	3	468	57
Wise	1,279	851	573	24	1,276	85
Wythe	1,110	633	650	5	673	9
York	211	34	26	3	89	3
Total	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	68,518	3,789
Plurality	67,044	..	..	..	62,729	..
Per cent	65.95	17.00	15.90	0.59	91.86	5.23
Scattering	759				.....	
Whole vote	136,976				72,417	

For President, 1912, Reimer, Soc. Lab., received 50 votes; Chafin, Proh., 709.

For Governor, 1913, Downey, Soc. Lab., received 2,110 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Jones, Dem., 4,292; Coleman, Soc., 203; Kinder, Soc. Lab., 83.

II. Holland, Dem., 4,039; Everton, Soc., 406; Ford, Soc. Lab., 48.

III. Montague, Dem., 5,054; Weatherly, Soc., 161; Muller, Soc. Lab., 60.

IV. Watson, Dem., 2,887; Herzig, Soc., 115.

V. Saunders, Dem., 6,534; Heermans, Rep., 2,771; Keefe, Soc., 244; Fulton, Ind., 431.

VI. Glass, Dem., 3,823; Ginther, Soc., 391.

VII. Hay, Dem., 4,569; Garrison, Rep., 685; Crawford, Ind., 1.

VIII. Carlin, Dem., 5,864; Crupper, Rep., 1,753; Fling, Soc., 31; Johnston, Soc. Lab., 132.

IX. Irvine, Dem., 14,153; Slemp, Rep., 15,321; Rose, Prog., 210; Dutton, Soc., 106.

X. Flood, Dem., 7,105; Revercomb, Rep., 3,124; Parkins, Soc., 155.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	16
Democratic majority	32	76	108

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry C. Stuart; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T Ellyson; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; Auditor, C. Lee Moore; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Instruction, R. C. Stearnes; Attorney-General, J. Garland Pollard; Adjutant-General, W. W. Sale; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Koiner; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, Joseph L. Kelly, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk, H. Stewart Jones.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	146,080	115,865	....	2,150	30,215 D
1901. Gov	116,682	81,366	....	1,896	35,316 D
1904. Pres.	80,648	47,880	369	1,383	32,768 D
1905. Gov	83,544	45,795	*Soc.*	....	37,749 D
1908. Pres.	82,946	52,573	255	1,111	30,373 D
1909. Gov	68,750	36,249	‡1,377	....	32,501 D

‡ Socialist Labor.

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (39.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Black, Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Hanson, Prog.
Adams	949	398	788	951	837	342
Asotin	551	579	513	608	803	88
Benton	1,238	728	1,373	539	1,422	587
Chehalis	1,953	3,055	1,847	2,235	4,497	1,829
Chelan	1,331	970	1,994	1,795	2,244	1,688

WASHINGTON—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Black, Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Hanson, Prog.
Clallam	464	727	686	535	1,056	739
Clarke	2,549	1,872	2,082	2,075	4,108	970
Columbia	855	673	803	890	1,126	223
Cowlitz	919	1,348	1,006	696	1,753	978
Douglas	1,357	642	794	1,435	919	288
Ferry	609	286	502	691	476	165
Franklin	612	293	525	499	568	209
Garfield	426	345	667	505	501	296
Grant	771	458	914	774	867	841
Island	310	332	503	375	508	668
Jefferson	642	636	741	512	910	412
King	20,088	15,579	26,887	18,409	29,209	25,372
Kitsap	969	1,224	2,831	1,302	2,089	1,893
Kittitas	1,407	1,157	1,902	1,447	1,746	1,647
Klickitat	1,028	1,163	795	732	1,738	228
Lewis	2,471	3,200	2,032	2,097	4,217	1,060
Lincoln	1,829	691	1,864	2,142	1,952	750
Mason	522	439	464	520	620	285
Okanogan	1,461	804	1,088	1,533	1,979	609
Pacific	971	1,375	1,251	1,018	2,751	443
Pend d'Oreille	747	305	716	618	905	167
Pierce	6,855	6,517	13,074	8,338	12,135	9,698
San Juan	311	341	346	224	467	279
Skagit	1,962	2,339	2,529	2,204	3,287	3,887
Skamania	262	251	218	260	421	108
Snohomish	3,846	3,007	7,347	5,646	4,852	5,666
Spokane	10,845	4,205	16,687	13,567	12,005	10,059
Stevens	1,979	810	1,971	2,062	2,112	1,079
Thurston	1,456	1,937	1,471	1,332	2,607	737
Wahkiakum	185	282	287	142	366	128
Walla Walla	2,507	1,937	2,727	2,757	3,499	1,464
Whatcom	2,773	4,187	4,562	3,043	5,741	4,751
Whitman	3,621	1,989	3,061	3,849	4,574	704
Yakima	3,209	3,304	4,360	3,098	8,612	1,347
Total	86,840	70,445	113698	91,733	130479	83,282
Plurality	.....	.....	26,858	.....	38,746	.....
Per cent	26.90	21.82	35.22	26.57	37.79	24.12
Whole vote	322,799			345,279		

For United States Senator, 1914, Barth, Soc., received 30,234 votes; Caton, Proh., 9,551.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 40,134 votes; Chafin, Proh., 9,810; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,872.

For Governor, 1912, Stivers, Proh., received 8,163 votes; Brearcliff, Soc. Lab., 1,369.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Moore, Dem., 18,336; Humphrey, Rep., 25,320; Griffith, Prog., 18,134; Hoover, Soc., 5,827; Morgan, Proh., 978.

II. Husted, Dem., 15,032; Hadley, Rep., 23,551; Campbell, Prog., 14,394; Boomer, Soc., 10,099; Murray, Proh., 2,698.

III. Drury, Dem., 21,978; Johnson, Rep., 33,556; Warburton, Prog., 11,677; Aller, Soc., 8,775; McDowell, Proh., 1,738; Harland, Ind.-Proh., 1,129.

IV. Drumheller, Dem., 16,896; La Follette, Rep., 25,541; Peacock, Prog., 6,952; Storland, Soc., 3,309; Mohr, Proh., 2,546.

V. Dill, Dem., 24,410; Rosenhaupt, Rep., 20,033; Corkery, Prog., 15,509; Harkness, Soc., 4,502; Flanders, Proh., 2,270.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Ernest Lister; Lieutenant-Governor, Louis F. Hart; Secretary of State, I. M. Howell; Treasurer, Edw. Meath; Auditor, C. W. Clausen; Superintendent of Education, Mrs. Josephine Preston; Attorney-General, W. V. Tanner; Adjutant-General, Maurice Thompson; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. T. Graves; Commissioner of Insurance, H. O. Fishback—all Republicans except Governor, Adjutant-General, and Commissioner of Agriculture, who are Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George E. Morris; Associate Justices, Frederick Bausman, O. G. Ellis, M. A. Fullerton, W. Mount, O. R. Holcomb, S. J. Chadwick, Emmett N. Parker, and J. F. Main; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

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WASHINGTON—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	29	79	108
Democrats	6	13	19
Progressives	7	5	12
Republican majority	16	61	77

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres	44,833	57,456	2,006	2,363	12,623 R
1904. Pres	28,098	101,540	10,023	3,229	73,442 R
1908. Pres	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,700	47 371 R
1908. Gov	58,126	110,190	4,311	3,514	52,064 R
			Prog.	*Soc.*	
1912. Gov	97,251	96,629	77,792	37,153	622 D

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties. (55.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1912. Thompson, Dem.	Hatfield, Rep.
Barbour	1,561	607	1,424	99	1,595	2,003
Berkeley	2,703	1,349	1,204	135	2,757	2,488
Boone	1 119	416	627	314	1,126	1,032
Braxton	2,611	580	1,816	39	2,638	2,327
Brooke	850	972	453	244	839	1,571
Cabell	4,793	1,798	3,210	480	5,301	4,503
Calhoun	1,349	575	476	12	1,370	1,029
Clay	932	352	766	55	982	1,070
Doddridge	866	622	1,192	44	879	1,775
Fayette	3,757	2,697	3,140	1,428	4,262	5,290
Gilmer	1,493	469	516	22	1,505	942
Grant	356	349	1,025	13	348	1,368
Greenbrier	2,707	622	1,797	84	2,776	2,344
Hampshire	1,777	406	266	4	1,807	645
Hancock	634	664	567	125	657	1,171
Hardy	1,209	344	314	7	1,220	654
Harrison	4,378	1,764	3,443	1,077	4,678	4,698
Jackson	1,835	1,199	1,355	48	2,042	2,430
Jefferson	2,525	993	152	56	2,539	1,130
Kanawha	6,658	1,780	6,360	3,071	7,129	7,403
Lewis	1,929	1,029	1,146	146	1,872	2,085
Lincoln	1,876	631	1,618	56	1,948	2,179
Logan	1,404	518	642	247	1,788	1,092
Marion	4,535	1,625	2,447	826	4,707	3,912
Marshall	2,405	1,610	1,842	521	2,521	3,301
Mason	1,812	1,024	1,692	247	2,056	2,379
Mercer	3,497	1,507	2,958	158	4,343	3,588
Mineral	1,367	513	1,446	165	1,361	1,898
Mingo	1,832	1,569	884	72	1,861	2,448
Monongalia	1,673	1,216	1,772	580	1,764	2,807
Monroe	1,570	798	742	17	1,684	1,418
Morgan	549	612	518	75	566	1,136
McDowell	2,497	4,341	2,425	64	3,156	6,158
Nicholas	2,018	884	1,425	29	2,105	1,884
Ohio	5,771	3,956	2,666	1,579	5,701	6,646
Pendleton	1,162	475	434	17	1,161	912
Pleasants	796	493	364	22	791	867
Pocahontas	1,428	589	1,086	94	1,457	1,630
Preston	1,845	1,461	2,387	221	1,654	3,601
Putnam	1,540	531	1,401	326	1,664	1,718
Raleigh	2,343	897	2,854	434	2,850	3,056
Randolph	2,563	756	1,411	371	2,639	2,085
Ritchie	1,270	937	1,264	91	1,324	2,130
Roane	2,045	708	1,670	52	2,102	2,336
Summers	2,111	791	1,250	88	2,272	1,909
Taylor	1,445	791	1,316	175	1,437	2,084
Tucker	1,221	548	1,265	253	1,264	1,764
Tyler	1,193	706	1,129	170	1,272	1,760
Upshur	895	830	1,706	61	922	2,334
Wayne	2,634	1,465	797	85	2,714	2,192
Webster	1,330	307	594	23	1,356	780
Wetzel	2,710	1,092	733	163	2,731	1,813
Wirt	953	213	762	28	964	745
Wood	3,784	2,509	1,823	428	3,798	4,327
Wyoming	881	569	620	8	967	1,085
Total	113197	56,754	79,112	15,348	119173	127942
Plurality	34,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769
Per cent	42.10	21.11	29.43	5.69	44.49	47.77
Whole vote	268,828				267,831	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 4,517 votes.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

For Governor, 1912, Hilton, Soc., received 14,[illegible] votes; Jackson, Proh., 5,816.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Neely, Dem., 21,115; White, Rep., 20,652; Harmer, Prog., 2,131; Holt, Soc., 3,054; Witbeck, Proh., 604.

II. Brown, Dem., 20,659; Bowers, Rep., 19,[illegible]; Keim, Prog., 1,715; Smith, Soc., 1,5[illegible]; Thompson, Proh., 277.

III. Littlepage, Dem., 21,890; Avis, Rep., 21,45[illegible]; Hughes, Prog., 1,968; Link, Soc., 4,[illegible]; Howard, Proh., 298.

IV. Hamilton, Dem., 17,829; Moss, Rep., 18,3[illegible]; Elliott, Prog., 1,130; Benton, Soc., 349; Wennecke, Proh., 221.

V. Neal, Dem., 24,824; Cooper, Rep., 23,0[illegible]; Leggett, Prog., 1,842; Gillespie, Soc., 1,67[illegible]; Mysor, Proh., 192.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Hodges, Dem., 102,223; Sutherland, Rep., 111,[illegible]; Schuck, Prog., 8,605; Kintzer, Soc., 11,919; White, Proh., 1,801.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry D. Hatfield; Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed; Superintendent of Education, M. P. Shawkey; Auditor, John S. Darst; Commissioner of Agriculture, Howard E. Williams; Attorney-General, A. A. Lilly; Treasurer, E. L. Long; Adjutant-General, John C. Bond; Commissioner of Insurance, J. S. Darst, ex-officio—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, George Poffenbarger; Associate Judges, William N. Miller, L. Judson Williams, Charles W. Lynch, John W. Mason; Clerk, W. B. Matthews.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	57	78
Democrats	9	29	38
Republican majority	12	28	40

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	98,807	119,829	....	1,692	21,022 R
1904. President	100,856	132,608	....	4,413	31,752 R
1904. Governor	112 457	121,540	....	3,999	9,083 R
1908. President	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	26,451 R
1908. Governor	118,909	130,807	....	4,967	11,898 R

WISCONSIN.

Counties. (71.)	President, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1914. Karel, Dem.	Philipp, Rep.
Adams	460	689	204	22	319	4[illegible]
Ashland	1,452	937	676	315	1,123	1,3[illegible]
Barron	1,065	1,414	968	265	830	1,1[illegible]
Bayfield	659	508	664	204	325	8[illegible]
Brown	3,557	2,764	1,896	569	3,691	2,7[illegible]
Buffalo	848	1,239	373	45	490	8[illegible]
Burnett	305	403	570	172	229	7[illegible]
Calumet	1,366	931	456	86	1,525	1,0[illegible]
Chippewa	2,029	1,739	1,183	108	1,980	1,[illegible]
Clark	1,528	2,035	644	145	1,080	1,7[illegible]
Columbia	2,473	2,465	584	121	1,419	2,3[illegible]
Crawford	1,513	1,406	322	68	1,3[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Dane	9,017	5,115	1,292	298	5,1[illegible]	3,5[illegible]
Dodge	5,246	2,559	705	118	4,104	3,0[illegible]
Door	769	1,167	690	77	7[illegible]	1,2[illegible]
Douglas	1,185	741	2,290	765	2,240	2,4[illegible]
Dunn	833	1,403	1,174	235	359	1,0[illegible]
Eau Claire	1,728	2,014	895	239	1,291	1,6[illegible]
Florence	131	262	183	15	79	3[illegible]
Fond du Lac	4,838	3,014	1,336	348	4,061	3,2[illegible]
Forest	567	520	213	30	227	6[illegible]
Grant	3,615	3,283	669	99	1,7[illegible]	2,4[illegible]
Green	1,731	1,495	537	48	881	1,5[illegible]
Green Lake	1,407	1,268	193	39	9[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Iowa	2,103	1,886	450	33	1,2[illegible]	1,6[illegible]
Iron	347	473	247	72	177	6[illegible]
Jackson	606	1,396	477	78	5[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Jefferson	4,381	1,936	490	100	2,7[illegible]	2,3[illegible]
Juneau	1,236	1,322	422	150	901	1,5[illegible]
Kenosha	2,215	1,669	1,649	492	2,351	2,0[illegible]

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WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1912.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Karel, Dem.	Phillip, Rep.
Kewanee	1,696	1,115	262	22	1,865	833
La Crosse	4,263	2,272	999	337	2,113	2,454
La Fayette	1,852	1,845	756	28	1,339	1,602
Langlade	1,387	710	810	91	1,329	1,189
Lincoln	1,758	712	611	212	983	1,528
Manitowoc	3,436	2,389	919	890	3,779	2,604
Marathon	4,043	3,033	1,274	597	3,377	3,642
Marinette	1,558	1,618	1,125	276	1,211	2,250
Marquette	923	881	365	22	601	1,001
Milwaukee	27,807	18,231	5,739	19,979	20,325	22,629
Monroe	2,084	1,841	628	125	986	1,638
Oconto	1,523	1,988	554	139	1,350	1,752
Oneida	717	777	429	175	547	923
Outagamie	4,139	2,354	1,401	192	3,233	3,317
Ozaukee	1,878	749	241	77	1,585	751
Pepin	410	527	328	27	429	398
Pierce	985	986	1,297	102	332	841
Polk	830	848	1,075	270	295	798
Portage	2,297	1,952	890	101	1,933	1,736
Price	662	708	662	290	419	896
Racine	3,909	2,606	1,440	612	2,731	2,862
Richland	1,492	1,622	365	126	649	1,040
Rock	3,031	4,277	2,004	261	2,186	3,856
Rusk	520	577	342	204	320	767
St. Croix	1,806	1,728	823	188	1,464	1,679
Sauk	2,460	2,173	720	67	1,073	2,063
Sawyer	433	295	144	16	281	460
Shawano	1,660	1,535	1,103	100	876	1,810
Sheboygan	3,969	2,693	1,628	1,084	3,451	4,029
Taylor	821	773	379	71	732	845
Trempealeau	1,234	1,762	795	49	825	1,034
Vernon	1,253	2,664	463	74	554	1,429
Vilas	326	304	212	71	262	254
Walworth	2,135	2,096	1,237	78	1,284	2,011
Washburn	398	409	488	148	297	795
Washington	2,425	1,801	303	150	2,060	2,007
Waukesha	3,596	2,715	598	196	2,421	2,964
Waupaca	1,563	2,205	1,767	131	898	2,703
Waushara	774	1,346	741	93	227	1,117
Winnebago	4,631	1,922	410	478	3,407	4,205
Wood	2,525	1,686	525	368	1,883	1,932
Total	164409	130878	58,661	34,168	119509	140787
Plurality	33,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,278
Per cent	41.39	32.94	14.79	8.60	36.72	43.26
Scattering	698				.....	
Whole vote	398,814				325,430	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 8,467 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 698.

For Governor, 1912, Thompson, Soc., received 34,468 votes; Hill, Soc. Lab., 9,433; Curtis, Proh., 2,757.

For Governor in 1914, Blaine, Prog., received 32,560 votes; Ameringer, Soc. Dem., 25,917; Vierthaler, Soc. Lab., 352; Emerson, Proh., 6,279.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Husting, Dem., 134,925; McGovern, Rep., 133,966; Seidel, Soc. Dem., 29,774; Hill, Prog., 9,276. Husting's plurality, 959.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Stewart, Dem., 9,911; Cooper, Rep., 16,547; Parker, Proh., 902.

II. Burke, Dem., 16,809; Voigt, Rep., 14,071; Mack, Proh., 386.

III. Pierstorff, Dem., 13,216; Nelson, Rep., 17,511; Noyes, Proh., 1,225.

IV. Cannon, Dem., 7,490; Cary, Rep., 9,911; Mott, Proh., 223; Gaylord, Soc. Dem., 9,546.

V. McGreal, Dem., 5,988; Stafford, Rep., 15,620; Nethercut, Proh., 199; Berger, Soc. Dem., 11,674.

VI. Reilly, Dem., 15,115; Davidson, Rep., 13,998; Weeks, Proh., 392; Georgeenson, Soc. Dem., 1,005.

VII. Cady, Dem., 7,558; Esch, Rep., 15,112; Larsen, Proh., 667; Noetzelmann, Soc. Dem., 456.

VIII. Schmidt, Dem., 9,880; Browne, Rep., 13,863; Buckman, Proh., 442; Boorman, Soc. Dem., 797.

IX. Konop, Dem., 15,462; Oliver, Soc. Dem., 1,157; Reynolds, Rep., 13,525.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

X. Sutherland, Dem., 7,326; Frear, Rep., 13,377; Waldal, Proh., 718; Haefner, Soc. Dem., 533.

XI. Malone, Dem., 6,746; Lenroot, Rep., 15,834; Kerswill, Proh., 82; Eick, Soc. Dem., 1,596.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. L. Phillip; Lieutenant-Governor, E. F. Dithmar; Secretary of State, John S. Donald; Treasurer, Henry Johnson; Adjutant-General, Orlando Holway; Attorney-General, W. C. Owen; Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Agriculture, C. P. Norgard; Commissioner of Insurance, M. J. Cleary—all Republicans except Cary, Ind.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow; Associate Justices, Wm. H. Timlin, R. G. Siebecker, A. J. Vinje, Roujo J. Marshall, J. C. Kerwin, John Barnes; Clerk, Arthur A. McLeod.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	63	84
Democrats	11	28	39
Social Democrats	1	8	9
Progressive	..	1	1
Republican majority	9	26	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*	
1900–Pres.	159,285	265,866	7,065	10,124	106,581	R
1904–Pres.	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	156,057	R
1904–Gov.	175,263	226,995	24,116	11,920	51,732	R
1906–Gov.	103,311	183,558	24,437	8,211	80,247	R
1908–Pres.	166,632	247,747	28,170	11,572	81,115	R
1908–Gov.	165,977	242,935	28,583	11,760	76,958	R
1910–Gov.	110,442	161,619	39,547	7,450	51,177	R
1912–Gov.	167,316	179,360	34,468	2,757	12,044	R

WYOMING.

Counties. (51.)	President, 1912.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Kendrick, Dem.	Ridgely, Rep.
Albany	1,044	882	531	177	1,278	1,407
Big Horn	691	794	594	136	1,343	948
Campbell	361	186	163	19	472	882
Carbon	957	1,106	489	258	1,228	1,451
Converse	436	540	349	40	801	582
Crook	726	505	461	166	937	732
Fremont	993	811	511	131	1,344	1,024
Goshen	318	292	255	23	591	489
Hot Springs	345	273	298	80	456	514
Johnson	524	522	327	21	744	597
Laramie	1,923	1,871	855	131	1,925	2,331
Lincoln	1,028	1,430	580	354	1,563	1,567
Natrona	447	640	262	52	907	761
Niobrara	282	500	142	30	569	479
Park	672	524	470	88	966	842
Platte	785	500	353	87	908	855
Sheridan	1,649	862	1,305	398	3,113	1,011
Sweetwater	916	898	390	279	1,168	1,240
Uinta	535	717	463	207	906	1,069
Washakie	221	258	168	23	442	236
Weston	459	449	306	80	738	657
Total	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	22,387	19,174
Plurality	750	.....	.....	.....	3,213	
Per cent	36.20	34.45	21.83	6.53	51.61	44.20
Whole vote	42,296				43,377	

For Governor in 1914, Paulson, Soc., received 1,816 votes.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 434 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Preston, Dem., 17,246; Mondell, Rep., 21,362; Blume, Prog., 1,308; Carlson, Soc., 1,693.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John B. Kendrick; Secretary of State, Frank L. Houx; Treasurer, Herman B. Gates; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, Robert B. Forsyth; Adjutant-General, George M. Sliney; Attorney-General, D. A. Preston; Superintendent of Education, Edith K. O. Clark; Kendrick, Houx, and Preston Democrats, others Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Chas. N. Potter; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard, R. H. Scott; Clerk, W. H. Kelly.

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WYOMING—*Continued*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	18	42	40
Democrats	9	15	24
Republican majority	9	27	26

WYOMING—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Prog.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	10,164	14 482	...	....	4,318 R
1902. Governor	10,017	14,483	552	....	4,466 R
1904. President	8,904	20,467	1,077	....	11,563 R
1906. Governor	9,483	16,396	1,310	....	6,913 R
1908. President	14,918	20,846	1,715	....	5,928 R
1910. Governor	.....	15,235	....	21,086	5,851 P

ALASKA.

Governor, J. F. A. Strong; Secretary of Territory, Charles E. Davidson; Treasurer, Walstein G. Smith; Superintendent of Education, J. F. A. Strong, exofficio.

Legislature consists of 24 members—8 in Senate and 16 in the house.

Alaska is divided into four judicial divisions, with a Judge and Clerk of Court at each division, to wit: First Division, Juneau, Alaska, Judge (District) Robert W. Jennings, Dem., appointed for four years from May 6, 1913; Second Division, Nome, John Randolph Tuefler; Third Division, Valdez, Frederick M. Brown; Fourth Division, Fairbanks, Charles E. Brunnell.

The term of each Judge is 4 years.

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held in 1914 for Delegate to Congress, Lincoln L. McCandless, Dem., received 4,424 votes; J. K. Kalanianaole, Rep., 8,590; George R. Carter, Prog., 610.

Present Territorial Government: Governor, Lucius E. Pinkham; Secretary of the Territory, Wade W. Thayer; Attorney-General, I. M. Stainback; Auditor, J. H. Fisher; Treasurer, Charles J. McCarthy; Superintendent of Public Works, Charles R. Forbes; Commissioner of Public Lands, J. D. Tucker; President of the Board of Health, J. S. B. Pratt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry W. Kinney.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Alex. G. M. Robertson, Chief Justice; Associates, Ralph P. Quarles and Edward M. Watson; Clerk, James A. Thompson; Circuit Judges, Clarence W. Ashford, W. L. Whitney, Thomas B. Stuart, W. S. Edings, John A. Matthewman, Lyle A. Dickey, C. F. Parsons.

Present Federal officials: District Judges, Sanford B. Dole, Chas. F. Clemons; Clerk, A. E. Murphy; Marshal, J. J. Smiddy; Collector of Customs, Malcolm Franklin; Collector of Internal Revenue, John F. Haley; District-Attorney, Jeff. McCarn.

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—The Gate City of the South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City.
Birmingham—Birmingham the Beautiful.
Boston—The Hub, Bean Town, Athens of America.
Brooklyn—The City of Churches.
Buffalo—The Queen City of the Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—The Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City and Garden City.
Cincinnati—The Queen City and Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Dallas—The City of the Hour.
Dayton—The Gem City.
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—The City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston—The Oleander City.
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City.
Hartford—Insurance City and Charter Oak City.
Indianapolis—The Railroad City.
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—The Heart of America.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses.
Los Angeles—The Metropolis of the West.
Louisville—The Falls City.
Lowell—The City of Spindles.
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City.
Memphis—The Bluff City.
Milwaukee—Milwaukee the Bright Spot and The Cream City.
Minneapolis—The Flour City.
Nashville—The City of Rocks.
Newark—Newark Knows How.
New Bedford—The Whaling City.
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha—The Gate City of the West.
Paterson—The Silk City and the Lyons of America.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City.
Portland, Me.—The Forest City.
Providence—The Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City.
Rochester—The Flour City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.—The Saintly City and The Gem City.
Salt Lake City—The City of the Saints.
Scranton—The Electric City.
Savannah, Ga.—The Forest City of the South.
San Francisco—The Golden Gate City.
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—The City of Homes.
Springfield, Ohio—The Flower City.
Syracuse—The Salt City and the Central City of the Empire State.
Toledo—The Corn City.
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—The Heart of the Commonwealth.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEW YORK CITY.

Fire Commissioner Adamson in his annual report of 1914 gives some interesting figures on the size of New York City, the location of fires, and the causes of them. The total value of property protected by the department is stated as $10,264,050,715 and the number of buildings in the city as 475,037, divided as follows:

Tenements	100,504	Office buildings	1,169	Theatres	229
One-family houses	150,723	Factory buildings	5,290	Number of fires last year	11,425
Two-family houses	75,195	Stables and garages	14,283	Number in dwelling places	9,243
Hotels and elevator aparts.	2,747	Special structures, moving pictures, taxpayers, etc.	15,115	Number in other buildings	2,768
Warehouses	9,782			Number outside of buildings	2,414

Some causes of fires given by Fire Marshals:

Carelessness with cigars, cigarettes, and smoking pipes	1,342 fires	Children playing with matches or fire	755 fires	Defective insulation	472 fires
Careless use of candles and tapers	523 fires	Careless use of matches	1,248 fires	Hot ashes igniting woodwork	90 fires
		Overheated stoves, boilers, ranges, etc.	958 fires	Bonfires, brush fires, and rubbish fires	1,491 fires

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National Platforms of Political Parties in 1912.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, MD., JULY 2, 1912.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

Tariff Reform—We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government, under the Constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and the laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretence on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and, in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woollen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should not longer enjoy the confidence of the Nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living—The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law—A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Republican Administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that, from the undisputed facts in the record, they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman Anti-Trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States—We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the Federal Government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds, and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the States of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the States of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the Federal Government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the Government, both State and National, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the Government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the Nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the Federal Government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, and not substituted for, State remedies.

Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators—We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last National platform, namely, the amendment of the Federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the States to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions—We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our National platform of 1908, and at that time opposed by the Republican party, and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which Presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to Presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent Presidential contest for the Republican nomination for President.

Presidential Primaries—The movement toward more popular government should be promoted, through legislation, in each State which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for National candidates at Presidential primaries.

We direct that the National Committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for Presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the

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party organization in each State where such expression and election are not provided for by State law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic National Committee, and whose election is not provided for by law, shall be chosen in each State at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials, respectively.

Campaign Contributions—We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

Term of President—We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Record of the Democratic Congress—At this time, when the Republican party after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the Federal Government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishment of the Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing, and perfecting remedial legislation. It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living; it has proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; it has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign States; it has required the publicity of campaign expenses, both before and after election, and fixed a limit upon the election expenses of United States Senators and Representatives.

It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction; it has passed a law establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all National public works; it has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty, and it has passed the great supply bills which lessen waste and extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the Government by many millions of dollars.

We approve the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of Council of a National Defence which will determine a definite naval programme with a view to increased efficiency and economy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens, and uphold the honor and dignity of the Nation.

Republican Extravagance—We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Railroad, Express Companies, Telegraph and Telephone Lines—We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost or reproduction, and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with the shippers or patrons, also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service, or do injustice to legitimate investments.

Banking Legislation—We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill, or the establishment of a Central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the Money Trust.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present methods of depositing Government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, National and State, without discrimination as to locality upon approved securities, and subject to call by the Government.

Rural Credits—Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States, and we also favor legislation permitting National banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

We recognize the value of vocational education, and urge Federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agricultural co-operation with the several States.

Waterways—We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources, and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and the diversion, storage, and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of waterpower, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a National problem; the preservation of the depth of its waters for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel, and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year, and thereby encourage water transportation, is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue National in its

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character. It calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the Democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective States in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways, with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement with plans for drainage of swamps and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the Federal Government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for drainage of such lands, and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draught.

Post Roads—We favor National aid to State and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Rights of Labor—We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1908, as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact, and if the laws appear to work economical, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunction, and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, relating to contempt in Federal Courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of the wage-earners and the producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining.

We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, to an employés' compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

Conservation of National Resources—We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams, and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our National wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land, upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to retard development, create discontent, and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

The Public Lands—The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler exhibiting a bona fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this Government to the landless should be as attractive as possible; and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the National forests should not be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guaranty against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations, or interests.

Our Mineral Resources—We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mines, so essential to the industries, the commerce, and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines in every way appropriate for National legislation, with a view of safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources, and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our National prosperity and welfare and our international commerce.

Agriculture—We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products so as to benefit both the consumers and the producers. And as an efficient means to this end we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

Merchant Marine—We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics to the South, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea, and favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract of service. Such laws and treaties are un-American, and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

Panama Canal—We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

Pure Food and Public Health—We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the

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union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interest, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate with the health agencies of our various States and cities without interference with their prerogatives, or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit.

Civil Service Law—The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employés; we also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employés of the benefits of the provisions of the Employers' Liability act; we also recognize the right of direct petition to Congress by employés for the redress of grievances.

Law Reform—We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

The Philippines—We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our Nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government.

We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Arizona and New Mexico—We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of States, and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers.

Alaska—We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the Government of all our Territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

The Russian Treaty—We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian Treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which does not recognize that equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation.

The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

Parcel Post and Rural Delivery—We favor the establishment of a parcel post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

Panama Canal Exposition—We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and favor such encouragement as can be properly given.

Protection of National Uniform—We commend to the several States the adoption of a law making it an offence for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the Territories in 1911.

Pensions—We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy.

Rule of the People—We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people, expressed in the National platform four years ago, has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by the larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentalities by special interests. For this reason the National convention insisted on the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system by which United States Senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our National welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 22, 1912.

The Republican party assembled by its representatives in National convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln. In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The Republican party looks back on its record with pride and satisfaction, and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest National advance has been made during the years of its ascendency in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfilment of one great pledge to the fulfilment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

Government of Laws, Not of Men—We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

The principles of constitutional government, which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men, and for the

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interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a Government which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals, and common affection to the Constitution of the United States.

Under the Constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it, the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the Government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

The Party's Programme—The Republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic, and political development have brought into the forefront of the Nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the Nation but in the several States, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage-earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workman's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with these questions it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed. The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual; and for the protection of that liberty the people have wisely, in the National and State institutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers, and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individual are the function of independent courts of justice.

To Uphold Courts—The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both State and Federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government. Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both Federal and State, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any Judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiciable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

Monopoly and Privilege—The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the Interstate Commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto, and the Anti-Trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice. The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing Anti-Trust act, which will define as criminal offences those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may the more surely be punished.

The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterizes other provisions of commercial law, in order that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime, and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessaries of life, in an open market, uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

Federal Trade Commission—In the enforcement and administration of Federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a Federal Trade Commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff—We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries, and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage-earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the Tariff Board has demonstrated. The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a Tariff Board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation.

We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit, and as destructive of business enterprise.

Cost of Living—The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only of National but of world-wide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced. The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known, it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist in order that the cost of the food, clothing, and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

Banking and Currency—The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments, and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency systems. Our banking arrangements to-day need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment. We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the West and South. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade. In attaining these ends, the independence of individual banks, whether organized under National or State charters, must be carefully protected and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial or political interests.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems be reformed in the interests of general business. Therefore, we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries, and the passage of State and Federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

The Civil Service—We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness, and tenure during good behavior and efficiency. The Republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension, and enforcement of the Civil Service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the President to extend the competitive service as far as possible, the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher order of efficiency may be maintained.

Employers' Liability—We favor the amendment of the Federal Employers' Liability law so as to extend its provisions to all Government employés, as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

Campaign Contributions—We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the President, the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress. We heartily approve the recent act of Congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

Conservation of Natural Resources—We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our natural resources, for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

Acquisition of Public Lands—We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide homeseekers, prospectors, and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

Parcel Post—In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcel post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage.

Protection of American Citizens—We approve the action taken by the President and the Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation, and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States, and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted.

The Navy—We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the National defence, and we condemn the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

Merchant Marine—We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American interoceanic canal now nearing completion.

Flood Prevention in the Mississippi Valley—The Mississippi River is the Nation's drainage ditch. Its flood-waters, gathered from thirty-one States and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the Union, stopping mails, impeding commerce, and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are National in scope, and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The States unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence, we believe the Federal Government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods.

Reclamation of Arid Lands—We favor the continuance of the policy of the Government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands, and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands; we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the landowners under it.

Rivers and Harbors—We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvements should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

Alaska—We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska, to promote the development of the great resources of that district with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly. We favor the opening of the coal lands to development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

Porto Rico—We ratify in all its particulars the platform of 1908 respecting citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

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Philippine Policy—The Philippine policy of the Republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a National obligation which should remain entirely free from partisan politics.

Immigration—We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration, which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

Safety at Sea—We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life-saving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

Republican Accomplishment—The approaching completion of the Panama Canal, the establishment of a Bureau of Mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the ncreased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the Republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of the laws relating to pure food and drugs all mark the successful progress of Republican administration and are additional evidence of its effectiveness.

Economy and Efficiency—We commend the earnest effort of the Republican Administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of Government business; extravagant appropriations and the creation of unnecessary offices are an injustice to the taxpayer, and a bad example to the citizen.

Civic Duty—We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness, and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

Arizona and New Mexico—We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those States, thus merging in the Union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

Republican Administration—We challenge successful criticism of the sixteen years of Republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the indorsement of President McKinley contained in the platform of 1900 and of 1904 and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platform of 1904 and 1908.

We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the Administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his Presidency. During the years in which he had the co-operation of a Republican Congress an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any Administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the Republican party and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the Republican party will meet every just expectation of the people whose servant it is; that under its administration and its laws our Nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with the people and that new glory will be added to the great Republic.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 7, 1912.

Declaration of Principles—The conscience of the people in a time of grave national problems has called into being a new party, born of the Nation's awakened sense of injustice.

We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfilment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid.

We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their Constitution to fulfil its purposes and to safeguard it from those who by perversion of its intent would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this Government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The Old Parties—Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare they have become the tools of corrupt interests, which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions.

Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

Covenant With the People—This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in State and Nation to the pledges made herein.

Rule of the People—The Progressive party, committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several States and of the United States as shall insure the representative character of the Government. In particular the party declares for direct primaries for the nomination of State and National officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the Presidency, for the direct election of United States Senators by the people; and we urge on the States the policy of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Constitution Should Be Easily Amended—The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt

it progressively to the changing needs of the people pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the Federal Constitution.

Nation and State—Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual States.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several States should by unequal laws in matter of common concern become competing commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and wellbeing of their working people for the benefit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on States' rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a union of States which have in all essential respects become one people.

Social and Industrial Reform—The supreme duty of the Nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in State and Nation for:

Effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations and the exercise of the public authority of State and Nation, including the Federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power to maintain such standards.

The prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women to provide a "living scale" in all industrial occupations.

The prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons.

One day's rest in seven for all wage-workers.

The eight-hour day in continuous twenty-four-hour industries.

The abolition of the convict contract labor system; substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families.

Publicity as to wages, hours and conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products.

Standards of compensation for death by industrial accident and injury and trade diseases, which will transfer the burden of lost earnings from the families of working people to the industry, and thus to the community.

The protection of home life against the hazards of sickness, irregular employment and old age through the adoption of a system of social insurance adapted to American use.

The development of the creative labor power of America, by lifting the last load of illiteracy from American youth and establishing continuation schools for industrial education under public control and encouraging agricultural education and demonstration in rural schools.

The establishment of industrial research laboratories to put the methods and discoveries of science at the service of American producers.

We favor the organization of the workers, men and women, as a means of protecting their interests and of promoting their progress.

Regulation of Interstate Corporations—We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and so believing, it is our purpose to secure that large measure of general prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong National regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary for National and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of vast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the Nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power unsufferable in a free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in monopoly of National resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and unfair privileges, and, finally, in sinister influences on the public agencies of State and Nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong Federal Administrative Commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the Government now does for the National banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions which are of public interest; must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous, trained watchfulness guard and keep open equally to all the highways of American commerce. Thus the business man will have certain knowledge of the law and will be able to conduct his business easily in conformity therewith, the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive regulation, legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

Commercial Development—The time has come when the Federal Government should co-operate with manufacturers and producers in extending our foreign commerce. To this end we demand adequate appropriations by Congress and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely with a view to their special fitness and worth, and not in consideration of political expediency.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because as a people we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our Federal Government should co-operate in this important matter.

Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realise that their policy of co-operation between Government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should

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be remembered that they are doing this on a National scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled, not by the National Government, but by forty-nine conflicting sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

The Tariff—We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which will maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of Federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust and excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific Tariff Commission, reporting both to the President and to either branch of Congress, which shall report first, as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress. Second, as to the revenue-producing power of the tariff and its relation to the resources of government; and, thirdly, as to the effect of the tariff on prices, operations of middlemen, and on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary power to elicit information, and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing those schedules generally recognized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken and cannot again be trusted to keep the promise of necessary downward revision. The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

Reciprocity With Canada—We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

High Cost of Living—The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes; partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects, such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial causes. There will remain other elements such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and, based on this information, effective Government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

Improvement of the Currency—We believe there exists imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our national currency system. We believe the present method of issuing notes through private agencies is harmful and unscientific. The issue of currency is fundamentally a Government function and the system should have as basic principles soundness and elasticity. The control should be lodged with the Government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or any special interests.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands not subject to effective public control.

Conservation of Natural Resources—The natural resources of the Nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the people's needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. We heartily favor the policy of conservation and we pledge our party to protect the National forests without hindering their legitimate use for the benefit of all the people. Agricultural lands in the National forests are, and should remain, open to the genuine settler. Conservation will not retard legitimate development. The honest settler must receive his patent promptly without hindrance, rules or delays.

We believe that the remaining forests, coal and oil lands, water powers and other natural resources still in State or National control (except agricultural lands) are more likely to be wisely conserved and utilized for the general welfare if held in the public hands.

In order that consumers and producers, managers and workmen, now and hereafter, need not pay toll to private monopolies of power and raw material, we demand that such resources shall be retained by the State or Nation and opened to immediate use under laws which will encourage development and make to the people a moderate return for benefits conferred.

In particular we pledge our party to require reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights hereafter granted by the public. We pledge legislation to lease the public grazing lands under equitable provisions now pending which will increase the production of food for the people and thoroughly safeguard the rights of the actual homemakers. Natural resources whose conservation is necessary for the National welfare should be owned and controlled by the Nation.

Waterways—The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama Canal will be the central link, thus enabling the whole interior of the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards in the benefit derived from the canal.

It is a national obligation to develop our rivers and especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, without delay, under a comprehensive general plan covering each river system, from its source to its mouth, designed to secure its highest usefulness for navigation, irrigation, domestic supply, water power and the prevention of floods. We pledge our party to the immediate preparation of such a plan, which should be made and carried out in close and friendly co-operation between the Nation, the State, and the cities affected.

Under such a plan the destructive floods of the Mississippi and other streams, which represent a vast and needless loss to the Nation, would be controlled by forest conservation and water storage at the headwaters, and by levees below, land sufficient to support millions of people would be reclaimed from the deserts and swamps, water power enough to transform the industrial standing of whole States would be developed, adequate water terminals would be provided, transportation would revive, and the railroads would be compelled to co-operate as freely with the boat lines as with each other.

The equipment, organization and experience acquired in constructing the Panama Canal soon will be available for the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway and other portions of this great work, and should be utilized by the Nation in co-operation with the various States at the lowest net cost to the people.

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Panama Canal—The Panama Canal, built and paid for by the American people, must be used primarily for their benefit. We demand that the canal shall be so operated as to break the transportation monopoly now held and misused by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining sea competition with them; that ships directly or indirectly owned or controlled by American railroad corporations shall not be permitted to use the canal, and that American ships engaged in coastwise trade shall pay no tolls.

The Progressive party will favor legislation having for its aim the development of friendship and commerce between the United States and Latin-American nations.

Alaska—The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and are safe from monopoly, waste or destruction only while so owned. We demand that they shall neither be sold nor given away except under the homestead law, but while held in Government ownership shall be open to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the Government of the United States and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific coast; the settlement of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened; the extermination of the salmon will be prevented, and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extortion or monopoly.

We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the Government of such railroads, harbor, and other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the people of the Territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that was given to other American Territories, and that Federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the Territory.

Woman Suffrage—The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

Corrupt Election Practices—We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both before as well as after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service—We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists; publicity of committee hearings, except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding Federal appointees from holding office in State or National political organizations or taking part as officers or delegates in political conventions for the nomination of elective State or National officials.

Popular Review of Judicial Decisions—The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy. To secure this end, it pledges itself to provide:

First—That when an act passed under the police power of the State is held unconstitutional under the State Constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision.

Second—That every decision of the highest Appellate Court of a State declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the Federal Constitution shall be subject to the same review by the Supreme Court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation.

Administration of Justice—The Progressive party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means to bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

A Department of Labor—We pledge our party to establish a department of labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide juridsiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life—The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of prosperity on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm and to re-establish the Country Life Commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

National Health Service—We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the Federal Government dealing with the public health into a single National Health Service, without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the Federal authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food; quarantine and cognate subjects; the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics, and co-operation with the health activities of the various States and cities of the Nation.

Patents—We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a patent law which will make it impossible for patents to be suppressed or used against the public welfare in the interest of injurious monopolies.

Interstate Commerce Commission—We pledge our party to secure to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to value the physical property of railroads. In order that the power of the commission to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed, we demand the abolition of the Commerce Court.

Good Roads—We recognize the vital importance of good roads, and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and we favor the early construction of National highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

Inheritance and Income Tax—We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a National means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to Government, and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a Federal law as will tax large inheritances, returning to the States an equitable percentage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution giving the Government power to levy an income tax.

Peace and National Defence—The Progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace, and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the toiling masses. We

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pledge the party to use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

Protection of American Citizens Abroad—We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

Immigration—Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the able-bodied immigrant and to his native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity.

We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigrant population to become the prey of chance and cupidity. We favor Governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to rigidly supervise all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

Pensions—We pledge ourselves to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children by the Federal Government.

And we approve the policy of the Southern States in granting pensions to the ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

Parcel Post—We pledge our party to the immediate creation of a parcels post, with rates proportionate to distance and service.

The Civil Service Law—We condemn the violations of the Civil Service law under the present Administration, including the coercion and assessment of subordinate employés, and the President's refusal to punish such violation after a finding of guilty by his own commission; his distribution of patronage among subservient Congressmen, while withholding it from those who refuse support of administration measures; his withdrawal of nominations from the Senate until political support for himself was secured, and his open use of the offices to reward those who voted for his renomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the Civil Service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable retirement law, and we also insist on continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

Government Business Organization—We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the National Government and a proper co-ordination of the Federal bureaus which will increase the economy and efficiency of the Government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dollar expended.

Supervision Over Investments—The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage-earners and the men and women with small savings have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the Government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, carefully thought-out legislation that will give us such Governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

Conclusion—On these principles and on the recognized desirability of uniting the progressive forces of the Nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY ADOPTED AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JULY 11, 1912.

The Prohibition party of the United States of America in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., July 11, 1912, recognizing God as the source of all governmental authority, makes the following declaration of principles:

The alcoholic drink traffic is wrong, the most serious drain upon the Nation's wealth and resources, detrimental to the general welfare, destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and, therefore, all laws taxing or licensing a traffic that produces crime, poverty and political corruption and spreads disease and death should be repealed. To destroy such a traffic there must be elected to power a political party which will administer the government from the standpoint that the alcoholic drink traffic is a crime and not a business, and we pledge that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited.

We favor:

The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Presidential terms of six years, and one term only.

Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

The extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls.

Suffrage for women upon the same terms as to men.

Court review as to post-office and other departmental decisions and orders; the establishment of postal savings banks, the extension of the rural delivery and the establishment of an efficient parcels post, and add the following planks:

The protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

The absolute protection of the rights of labor without impairment of the rights of capital.

The settlement of all international disputes by arbitration.

The initiative, referendum and recall.

The tariff is a commercial question and should be fixed on the basis of accurate knowledge secured by a permanent omnipartisan Tariff Commission with ample powers.

The abolition of child labor in the mines, workshops and factories, with the rigid enforcement of laws now flagrantly violated.

Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

Conservation of our mineral and forest reserves, reclamation of arid and waste lands and we urge that all mineral and timber lands and water powers now owned by the Government to be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes.

Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business.

Greater efficiency and economy in Government service.

To the fundamental principles the National Prohibition party renews its long allegiance and on these issues invite the co-operation of all citizens to the end that the true object of popular government may be attained; i. e., equal and exact justice to all.

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NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ADOPTED AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 16, 1912.

The representatives of the Socialist party in National Convention at Indianapolis declare that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function, and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems now confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the Nation has passed into the absolute control of a plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the Nation—the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every State in the Union.

In spite of the multiplication of labor-saving machines and improved methods in industry which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the prices of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this Nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage-workers have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from State to State awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every State are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery and by extortionate freight rates and storage charges.

Capitalism Denounced—Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of propertyless wage-workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, poverty, slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils to life and limb, is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also, the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudging toil and darkened lives.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage-earners of this Nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage-earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of regulative measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of the plutocracy, and some of which have been perverted into means for increasing that power. Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations, with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.

Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic Executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

In addition to this legislative juggling and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the civil war.

We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare them to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed, instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except through socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally, this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which, the capitalist class, owns the means of production, and the other, the working class, must use these means of production on terms dictated by the owners.

The capitalist class, though few in numbers, absolutely controls the Government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news through its organized press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the colleges and schools—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established customs give to any order of society, right or wrong.

The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumbers the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

All political parties are the expression of economic class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers. Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

Socialism the Expression of the Workers—The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities to-day are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically controlled.

In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these, they may resist successfully the capitalist class, break the fetters of wage slavery, and fit themselves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage-earners, the working farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the Nation in their struggles for economic justice.

In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present-day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to socialism, from wage slavery to free co-operation, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.

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Working Programme—As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the Co-operative Commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme:

Collective Ownership—First: The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.

Second: The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the States or the Federal Government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses, and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.

Third: The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

Fourth: The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people:

(*a*) By scientific forestation and timber protection.
(*b*) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
(*c*) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.
(*d*) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.
(*e*) By the development of highway and waterway systems.

Fifth: The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation.

Sixth: The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

Unemployment—The immediate Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the Government under a work day of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The Government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to States and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

Industrial Demands—The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families.

First: By shortening the work day in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

Second: By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

Third: By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.

Fourth: By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

Fifth: By abolishing the brutal exploitation of convicts under the contract system and prohibiting the sale of goods so produced in competition with other labor.

Sixth: By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories and mines.

Seventh: By abolishing the profit system in Government work, and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.

Eighth: By establishing minimum wage scales.

Ninth: By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the State of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

Political Demands—First: The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Second: The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

Third: The gradual reduction of all tariff duties, particularly those on the necessities of life. The Government to guarantee the re-employment of wage-earners who may be disemployed by reason of changes in tariff schedules.

Fourth: The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

Fifth: Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

Sixth: The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.

Seventh: The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President.

Eighth: The election of the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

Ninth: The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.

Tenth: The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the Constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in a majority of the States.

Eleventh: The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.

Twelfth: The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

Thirteenth: The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The Bureau of Education to be made a department.

Fourteenth: The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent Bureau of Health, with such restrictions as will secure full liberty to all schools of practice.

Fifteenth: The separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor and its elevation to the rank of a department.

Sixteenth: Abolition of all Federal District Courts and the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens of the several States and foreign corporations. The election of all Judges for short terms.

Seventeenth: The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.

Eighteenth: The free administration of justice.

Nineteenth: The calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution of the United States.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

SENATE COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Boies Penrose, Pa., Chairman; Miles Poindexter, Wash.; William J. Stone, Mo.; William Hughes, N. J.; James K. Vardaman, Miss.

ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.—Thomas P. Gore, Okla., Chairman; George E. Chamberlain, Ore.; Ellison D. Smith, S. C.; Hoke Smith, Ga.; Morris Sheppard, Tex.; John F. Shafroth, Col.; Joseph E. Ransdell, La.; William H. Thompson, Kan.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Carroll S. Page, Vt.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; James H. Brady, Idaho; George W. Norris, Neb.; William S. Kenyon, Ia.; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y.

ON APPROPRIATIONS.—Thomas S. Martin, Va., Chairman; Lee S. Overman, N. C.; Robert L. Owen, Okla.; John Walter Smith, Md.; George E. Chamberlain, Ore.; Luke Lea, Tenn.; Nathan P. Bryan, Fla.; John F. Shafroth, Col.; Benjamin R. Tillman, S. C.; Charles A. Culberson, Tex.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; Joe T. Robinson, Ark.; Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Jacob H. Gallinger, N. H.; Reed Smoot, Utah; George T. Oliver, Pa.; William P. Dillingham, Vt.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Charles E. Townsend, Mich.; Charles Curtis, Kan.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.—Luke Lea, Tenn., Chairman; John F. Shafroth, Col.; James A. Reed, Mo.; William P. Dillingham, Vt.; Reed Smoot, Utah.

ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.—Robert L. Owen, Okla., Chairman; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Neb.; James A. Reed, Mo.; Atlee Pomerene, O.; John F. Shafroth, Col.; Henry F. Hollis, N. H.; Blair Lee, Md.; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Fla.; Knute Nelson, Minn.; George P. McLean, Conn.; John W. Weeks, Mass.; Carroll S. Page, Vt.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; George W. Norris, Neb.

ON CANADIAN RELATIONS.—John K. Shields, Tenn., Chairman; Joseph E. Ransdell, La.; Thomas P. Gore, Okla.; John Walter Smith, Md.; Henry L. Myers, Mont.; George T. Oliver, Pa.; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.; Charles Curtis, Kan.; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y.

ON THE CENSUS.—William E. Chilton, W. Va., Chairman; Morris Sheppard, Tex.; Benjamin F. Shively, Ind.; James E. Martine, N. J.; Robert F. Broussard, La.; Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz.; Joe T. Robinson, Ark.; Robert M. La Follette, Wis.; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; Henry A. du Pont, Del.; George P. McLean, Conn.; Charles E. Townsend, Mich.

ON CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT.—Atlee Pomerene, O., Chairman; Ollie M. James, Ky.; Henry F. Hollis, N. H.; John K. Shields, Tenn.; Joseph E. Ransdell, La.; Blair Lee, Md.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; Joe T. Robinson, Ark.; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; Robert M. La Follette, Wis.; Reed Smoot, Utah; Le Baron B. Colt, R. I.; Thomas Sterling, S. Dak.

ON CLAIMS.—Nathan P. Bryan, Fla.; Chairman; Charles F. Johnson, Me.; Harry Lane, Ore.; Blair Lee, Md.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; J. C. W. Beckham, Ky.; Robert F. Broussard, La.; Edwin C. Burleigh, Me.; Nathan Goff, W. Va.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; Thomas B. Catron, N. M.; Warren G. Harding, O.; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y.

ON COAST AND INSULAR SURVEY.—Willard Saulsbury, Del., Chairman; Charles A. Culberson, Tex.; John H. Bankhead, Ala.; Key Pittman, Nev.; Blair Lee, Md.; Charles E. Townsend, Mich.; John D. Works, Cal.; James H. Brady, Idaho; Thomas Sterling, S. Dak.

ON COAST DEFENCES.—Blair Lee, Md., Chairman; Charles F. Johnson, Me.; Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C.; John Walter Smith, Md.; Harry Lane, Ore.; James D. Phelan, Cal.; Henry A. du Pont, Del.; Thomas B. Catron, N. M.; John W. Weeks, Mass.; Edwin C. Burleigh, Me.; Warren G. Harding, O.

ON COMMERCE.—James P. Clarke, Ark., Chairman; Duncan U. Fletcher, Fla.; George E. Chamberlain, Ore.; Joseph E. Ransdell, La.; Morris Sheppard, Tex.; James K. Vardaman, Miss.; John K. Shields, Tenn.; Thomas S. Martin, Va.; John H. Bankhead, Ala.; Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C.; James A. Reed, Mo.; Knute Nelson, Minn.; William Alden Smith, Mich.; George T. Oliver, Pa.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Henry F. Lippitt, R. I.; William S. Kenyon, Ia.; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.; Warren G. Harding, O.

ON CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.—James K. Vardaman, Miss., Chairman; Ellison D. Smith, S. C.; Francis G. Newlands, Nev.; John H. Bankhead, Ala.; Marcus A. Smith, Ariz.; Blair Lee, Md.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; James E. Martine, N. J.; Clarence D. Clark, Wyo.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; James H. Brady, Idaho; Nathan Goff, W. Va.; Thomas Sterling, S. Dak.; John W. Weeks, Mass.

ON CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Robert M. La Follette, Wis., Chairman; Henry F. Lippitt, R. I.; William J. Stone, Mo.; Benjamin F. Shively, Ind.; Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz.

ON CUBAN RELATIONS.—Oscar W. Underwood, Ala., Chairman; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz.; William Alden Smith, Mich.; George Sutherland, Utah.

ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.—Wesley L. Jones, Wash., Chairman; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.; Harry Lane, Ore.; James E. Martine, N. J.; Henry F. Hollis, N. H.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—John Walter Smith, Md., Chairman; Atlee Pomerene, O.; Marcus A. Smith, Ariz.; John W. Kern, Ind.; Henry F. Hollis, N. H.; Ollie M. James, Ky.; Willard Saulsbury, Del.; Thomas S. Martin, Va.; William P. Dillingham, Vt.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; John D. Works, Cal.; William S. Kenyon, Ia.; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.; Thomas Sterling, S. Dak.

ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—Hoke Smith, Ga., Chairman; Benjamin F. Shively, Ind.; Claude A. Swanson, Va.; James E. Martine, N. J.; Charles F. Johnson, Me.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; William E. Borah, Idaho; Boies Penrose, Pa.; Carroll S. Page, Vt.; George P. McLean, Conn.; William S. Kenyon, Ia.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.—Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Chairman; F. M. Simmons, N. C.; Blair Lee, Md.

ON ENROLLED BILLS.—Henry F. Hollis, N. H., Chairman; Ollie M. James, Ky.; Charles Curtis, Kan.

TO EXAMINE THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.—William Alden Smith, Mich., Chairman; Frank B. Brandegee, Conn.; Charles Curtis, Kan.; Luke Lea, Tenn.; Charles A. Culberson, Tex.; Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C.; John Walter Smith, Md.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Morris Sheppard, Tex., Chairman; Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C.; Thomas P. Gore, Okla.; Henry F. Lippitt, R. I.; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—William H. Thompson, Kan., Chairman; Thomas S. Martin, Va.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; Albert B. Fall, N. M.; James H. Brady, Idaho.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—George Sutherland, Thomas B. Catron, N. M.; Miles Poindexter, Wash.; Claude A. Swanson, Va.; Henry F. Hollis, N. H.; Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz.; James E. Martine, N. J.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPART-

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MENT OF JUSTICE.—George Sutherland, Utah, Chairman; William E. Borah, Idaho; Henry A. du Pont, Del.; Key Pittman, Nev.; Joe T. Robinson, Ark.; Charles S. Thomas, Col.; Ollie M. James, Ky.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—J. C. W. Beckham, Ky., Chairman; Harry Lane, Ore.; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; Thomas B. Catron, N. M.; Nathan Goff, W. Va.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—William Hughes, N. J., Chairman; Thomas S. Martin, Va.; Benjamin R. Tillman, S. C.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; William P. Dillingham, Vt.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Thomas W. Hardwick, Ga., Chairman; Blair Lee, Md.; Harry Lane, Ore.; William Alden Smith, Mich.; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Hamilton Lewis, Ill., Chairman; William J. Stone, Mo.; Joseph E. Ransdell, La.; Boies Penrose, Pa.; Henry F. Lippitt, R. I.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Joe T. Robinson, Ark., Chairman; John Walter Smith, Md.; Luke Lea, Tenn.; John D. Works, Cal.; Warren G. Harding, O.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Henry A. du Pont, Del., Chairman; William S. Kenyon, Ia.; George W. Norris, Neb.; Harry Lane, Ore.; Charles S. Thomas, Ky.; John Sharp Williams, Miss.

ON FINANCE.—Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C., Chairman; William J. Stone, Mo.; John Sharp Williams, Miss.; Charles F. Johnson, Me.; Benjamin F. Shively, Ind.; Hoke Smith, Ga.; Charles S. Thomas, Col.; Ollie M. James, Ky.; William Hughes, N. J.; Thomas P. Gore, Okla.; Boies Penrose, Pa.; Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.; Porter J. McCumber, N. Dak.; Reed Smoot, Utah; Jacob H. Gallinger, N. H.; Clarence D. Clark, Wyo.; Robert M. La Follette, Wis.

ON FISHERIES.—Charles F. Johnson, Me., Chairman; Duncan U. Fletcher, Fla.; Thomas S. Martin, Va.; Harry Lane, Ore.; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; John D. Works, Cal.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Edwin C. Burleigh, Me.; Charles Curtis, Kan.

ON THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS.—Knute Nelson, Minn., Chairman; LeBaron B. Colt, R. I.; Benjamin R. Tillman, S. C.; James P. Clarke, Ark.; Francis G. Newlands, Nev.

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—William J. Stone Mo., Chairman; Benjamin F. Shively, Ind.; James P. Clarke, Ark.; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Neb.; James A. O'Gorman, N. Y.; John Sharp Williams, Miss.; Claude A. Swanson, Va.; Atlee Pomerene, O.; Marcus A. Smith, Ariz.; Willard Saulsbury, Del.; Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.; William Alden Smith, Mich.; Porter J. McCumber, N. Dak.; George Sutherland, Utah; William E. Borah, Idaho; Frank B. Brandegee, Conn.; George T. Oliver, Pa.

ON FOREST RESERVATIONS AND THE PROTECTION OF GAME.—Harry Lane, Ore., Chairman; Benjamin R. Tillman, S. C.; Lee S. Overman, N. C.; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Neb.; Robert F. Broussard, La.; George P. McLean, Conn.; George W. Norris, Neb.; John W. Weeks, Mass.; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ill.

ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Clarence D. Clark, Wyo., Chairman; Albert B. Fall, N. M.; George W. Norris, Neb.; John W. Kern, Ind.; Ellison D. Smith, S. C.; Ollie M. James, Ky.; Marcus A. Smith, Ariz.

ON IMMIGRATION.—Ellison D. Smith, S. C., Chairman; John W. Kern, Ind.; James A. O'Gorman, N. Y.; Thomas P. Gore, Okla.; Thomas W. Hardwick, Ga.; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.; William P. Dillingham, Vt.; Boies Penrose, Pa.; LeBaron B. Colt, R. I.; Nathan Goff, W. Va.; Thomas Sterling, S. Dak.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz., Chairman; Henry L. Myers, Mont.; Key Pittman, Nev.; Harry Lane, Ore.; Robert L. Owen, Okla.; Hamilton Lewis, Ill.; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.; Moses E. Clapp, Minn.; Robert M. La Follette, Wis.; Carroll S. Page, Vt.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; Albert B. Fall, N. M.; Charles Curtis, Kan.

ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman; Porter J. McCumber, N. Dak.; Edwin C. Burleigh, Me.; John W. Weeks, Mass.; James W. Wadsworth jr., N. Y.; Claude A. Swanson, Va.; Henry L. Myers, Mont.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Fla.; Atlee Pomerene, O.; Francis G. Newlands, Nev.; Charles F. Johnson, Me.

ON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.—James E. Martine, N. J., Chairman; Lee S. Overman, N. C.; Henry L. Myers, Mont.; Thomas W. Hardwick, Ga.; James D. Phelan, Cal.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; Paul O. Husting, Wis.; George T. Oliver, Penn.; Asle J. Gronna, N. Dak.; John D. Works, Cal.; Thomas B. Catron, N. M.; William Alden Smith, Mich.; George W. Norris, Neb.

ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.—James A. O'Gorman, N. Y., Chairman; John K. Shields, Tenn.; Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.; Furnifold McL. Simmons, N. C.; William H. Thompson, Kan.; Robert F. Broussard, La.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; James D. Phelan, Cal.; Frank B. Brandegee, Conn.; William E. Borah, Idaho; Carroll S. Page, Vt.; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; LeBaron B. Colt, R. I.; Nathan Goff, W. Va.

ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—Francis G. Newlands, Nev., Chairman; Ellison D. Smith, S. C.; Atlee Pomerene, O.; Henry L. Myers, Mont.; Joe T. Robinson, Ark.; Willard Saulsbury, Del.; William H. Thompson, Kan.; Hamilton Lewis, Ill.; Thomas P. Gore, Okla.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; Moses E. Clapp, Minn.; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; George T. Oliver, Penn.; Henry F. Lippitt, R. I.; Charles E. Townsend, Mich.; Robert M. La Follette, Wis.; Miles Poindexter, Wash.

TO INVESTIGATE TRESPASSERS UPON INDIAN LANDS.—Paul O. Husting, Wis., Chairman; Blair Lee, Md.; J. C. W. Beckham, Ky.; Miles Poindexter, Wash.; Warren G. Harding, O.

ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.—Marcus A. Smith, Ariz., Chairman; Harry Lane, Ore.; Key Pittman, Nev.; William H. Thompson, Kan.; Morris Sheppard, Tex.; Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.; James D. Phelan, Cal.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; George Sutherland, Utah; William E. Borah, Idaho; John D. Works, Cal.; Thomas B. Catron, N. M.

REVISION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES (JOINT).—Paul O. Husting, Wis.; George E. Chamberlain, Ore.; Joe T. Robinson, Ark.; George Sutherland, Utah; LeBaron B. Colt, R. I.

ON THE JUDICIARY.—Charles A. Culberson, Tex., Chairman; Lee S. Overman, N. C.; William E. Chilton, W. Va.; James A. O'Gorman, N. Y.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Fla.; James A. Reed, Mo.; Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz.; John K. Shields, Tenn.; Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.; Hoke Smith, Ga.; Clarence D. Clark, Wyo.; Knute Nelson, Minn.; William P. Dillingham, Vt.; George Sutherland, Utah; Frank B. Brandegee, Conn.; William E. Borah, Idaho; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; John D. Works, Cal.

ON THE LIBRARY.—John Sharp Williams, Miss., Chairman; Benjamin F. Shively, Ind.; Hoke Smith, Ga.; Francis G. Newlands Nev.; J. C. W. Beckham, Ky.; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; Jacob H. Gallinger, N. H.; Henry A. du Pont, Del.

ON MANUFACTURES.—James A. Reed, Mo., Chairman; Ellison D. Smith, S. C.; Atlee Pomerene, O.; James A. O'Gorman, N. Y.; Hamilton Lewis, Ill.; Robert F. Broussard, La.; George T. Oliver, Penn.; Robert M. La Follette, Wis.; Albert B. Cummins, Ia.; George P. McLean, Conn.; Jacob H. Gallinger, N. H.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.—George E. Chamberlain, Ore., Chairman; Gilbert M. Hitchcock,

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ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Charles S. Thomas, Col., Chairman; Robert L. Owen, Okla.; Joseph E. Ransdell, La.; Henry F. Hollis, N. H.; Ed. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; George Sutherland, Utah; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Moses E. Clapp, Minn.; Thomas B. Catron, N. M.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

ELECTIONS NO. 1.—1, Hubert D. Stephens, Chairman, Miss.; 2, Cyrus Cline, Ind.; 3, Claudius U. Stone, Ill.; 4, Michael E. Burke, Wis.; 5, Jeff. McLemore, Tex.; 6, Riley J. Wilson, La.; 7, Merrill Moores, Ind.; 8, Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; 9, Oscar W. Swift, N. Y.

ELECTIONS NO. 2.—1, James A. Hamill, Chairman, N. J.; 2, Joseph J. Russell, Mo.; 3, Woodson R. Oglesby, N. Y.; 4, J. Randall Walker, Ga.; 5, Jouett Shouse, Kan.; 6, John N. Tillman, Ark.; 7, John Jacob Rogers, Mass.; 8, C. William Ramseyer, Ia.; 9, Walter W. Magee, N. Y.

ELECTIONS NO. 3.—1, Lewis L. Morgan, Chairman, La.; 2, William R. Smith, Tex.; 3, Walter A. Watson, Va.; 4, Michael F. Phelan, Mass.; 5, Joseph V. Flynn, N. Y.; 6, William J. Sears, Fla.; 7, Cassius C. Dowell, Ia.; 8, James W. Husted, N. Y.; 9, Edwin D. Ricketts, O.

WAYS AND MEANS.—1, Claude Kitchin, Chairman, N. C.; 2, Henry T. Rainey, Ill.; 3, Lincoln Dixon, Ind.; 4, Cordell Hull, Tenn.; 5, John N Garner, Tex.; 6, James W. Collier, Miss.; 7, Clement C. Dickinson, Mo.; 8, Michael F. Conry, N. Y.; 9, William A. Oldfield, Ark.; 10, Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Me.; 11, Alfred G. Allen, O.; 12, Charles R. Crisp, Ga.; 13, John J. Casey, Pa.; 14, Guy T. Helvering, Kan.; 15, Joseph W. Fordney, Mich.; 16, Augustus P. Gardner, Mass.; 17, J. Hampton Moore, Pa.; 18, William R. Green, Ia.; 19, Charles H. Sloan, Neb.; 20, Ebenezer J. Hill, Conn.; 21, Nicholas Longworth, O.; 22, George W. Fairchild, N. Y.

APPROPRIATIONS.—1, John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman, N. Y.; 2, Swagar Sherley, Ky.; 3, Robert N. Page, N. C.; 4, George W. Rausch, Ind.; 5, Joseph W. Byrns, Tenn.; 6, Thomas U. Sisson, Miss.; 7, William P. Borland, Mo.; 8, James McAndrews, Ill.; 9, William Schley Howard, Ga.; 10, John M. Evans, Mont.; 11, John J. Egan, N. J.; 12, James P. Buchanan, Tex.; 13, James A. Gallivan, Mass.; 14, Frederick H. Gillett, Mass.; 15, James W. Good, Ia.; 16, Frank W. Mondell, Wyo.; 17, Charles R. Davis, Minn.; 18, William S. Vare, Pa.; 19, Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.; 20, William H. Stafford, Wis.; 21, C. Bascom Slemp, Va.

JUDICIARY.—1, Edwin Y. Webb, Chairman, N. C.; 2, Charles C. Carlin, Va.; 3, Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Ky.; 4, H. Garland Dupre, La.; 5, Joseph Taggart, Kan.; 6, William L. Igoe, Mo.; 7, Warren Gard, O.; 8, Wm. Elza Williams, Ill.; 9, Richard S. Whaley, S. C.; 10, Harry H. Dale, N. Y.; 11, Thaddeus H. Caraway, Ark.; 12, M. M. Neely, W. Va.; 13, Henry J. Steele, Pa.; 14, Andrew J. Volstead, Minn.; 15, John M. Nelson, Wis.; 16, Dick T. Morgan, Okla.; 17, Henry G. Danforth, N. Y.; 18, George S. Graham, Pa.; 19, Walter M. Chandler, N. Y.; 20, Leonidas C. Dyer, Mo.; 21, Hunter H. Moss, W. Va.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.—1, Carter Glass, Chairman, Va.; 2, William G. Brown jr., W. Va.; 3, Thomas G. Patten, N. Y.; 4, Claudius U. Stone, Ill.; 5, Michael F. Phelan, Mass.; 6, Joe H. Eagle, Tex.; 7, Otis Wingo, Ark.; 8, Emmett Wilson, Fla.; 9, Ralph W. Moss, Ind.; 10, Thomas F. Konop, Wis.; 11, William W. Hastings, Okla.; 12, Jouett Shouse, Kan.; 13, Henry B. Steagall, Ala.; 14, Everis A. Hayes, Cal.; 15, Frank E. Guernsey, Me.; 16, Frank P. Woods, Ia.; 17, Edmund Platt, N. Y.; 18, George R. Smith, Minn.; 19, Charles A. Lindbergh, Minn.; 20, Abraham L. Keister, Pa.; 21, Louis T. McFadden, Pa.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—1, William A. Ashbrook, Chairman, O.; 2, James L. Slayden, Tex.; 3, Ladislas Lazaro, La.; 4, John W. Abercrombie, Ala.; 5, Wm. H. Murray, Okla.; 6, J. Charles Linthicum, Md.; 7, C. C. Dill, Wash.; 8, Benjamin C. Hilliard, Col.; 9, William J. Sears, Fla.; 10, James H. Mays, Utah; 11, E. E. Roberts, Nev.; 12, Isaac Bacharach, N. J.; 13, Walter R. Stiness, R. I.; 14, Burton E. Sweet, Ia.; 15, Henry L. Emerson, O.; 16, James W. Husted, N. Y.; 17, Charles F. Reavis, Neb.; 18, ———; J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.—1, William C. Adamson, Chairman, Ga.; 2, Thetus W. Sims, Tenn.; 3, William A. Cullop, Ind.; 4, Frank E. Doremus, Mich.; 5, George F. O'Shaunessy, R. I.; 6, Dan V. Stephens, Neb.; 7, Alben W. Barkley, Ky.; 8, Sam Rayburn, Tex.; 9, Andrew J. Montague, Va.; 10, Perl D. Decker, Mo.; 11, John F. Carew, N. Y.; 12, Charles P. Coady, Md.; 13, Arthur G. Dewalt, Pa.; 14, John J. Esch, Wis.; 15, Edward L. Hamilton, Mich.; 16, Richard Wayne Parker, N. J.; 17, John A. Sterling, Ill.; 18, Samuel E. Winslow, Mass.; 19, James S. Parker, N. Y.; 20, Howard Sutherland, W. Va.; 21, Charles H. Dillon, S. Dak.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.—1, Stephen M. Sparkman, Chairman, Fla.; 2, George F. Burgess, Tex.; 3, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Miss.; 4, Charles G. Edwards, Ga.; 5, John H. Small, N. C.; 6, Charles F. Booher, Mo.; 7, Thomas Gallagher, Ill.; 8, Daniel A. Driscoll, N. Y.; 9, Thomas J. Scully, N. J.; 10, Charles Lieb, Ind.; 11, William Kettner, Cal.; 12, Samuel M. Taylor, Ark.; 13, Murray Hulbert, N. Y.; 14, William E. Humphrey, Wash.; 15, Charles A. Kennedy, Ia.; 16, Andrew J. Barchfeld, Pa.; 17, Robert M. Switzer, O.; 18, Allen T. Treadway, Mass.; 19, James A. Frear, Wis.; 20, Dow H. Drukker, N. J.; 21, Peter E. Costello, Pa.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.—1, Joshua W. Alexander, Chairman, Mo.; 2, Rufus Hardy, Tex.; 3, Michael E. Burke, Wis.; 4, Edward W. Saunders, Va.; 5, Peter J. Dooling, N. Y.; 6, Henry Bruckner, N. Y.; 7, Ladislas Lazaro, La.; 8, William S. Goodwin, Ark.; 9, James F. Byrnes, S. C.; 10, Jesse D. Price, Md.; 11, Carl C. Van Dyke, Minn.; 12, Oscar L. Gray, Ala.; 13, David H. Kincheloe, Ky.; 14, William S. Greene, Mass.; 15, Asher C. Hinds, Me.; 16, Charles F. Curry, Cal.; 17, George W. Edmonds, Pa.; 18, William A. Rodenberg, Ill.; 19, George A. Loud, Mich.; 20, Lindley H. Hadley, Wash.; 21, Frederick W. Rowe, N. Y.

AGRICULTURE.—1, Asbury F. Lever, Chairman, S. C.; 2, Gordon Lee, Ga.; 3, Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr., Miss.; 4, J. Thomas Heflin, Ala.; 5, Thomas L. Rubey, Mo.; 6, James Young, Tex.; 7, Henderson M. Jacoway, Ark.; 8, John V. Lesher, Pa.; 9, Michael K. Reilly, Wis.; 10, Dudley Doolittle, Kan.; 11, James T. McDermott, Ill.; 12, Arthur W. Overmyer, O.; 13, Thomas J. Steele, Ia.; 14, Gilbert N. Haugen, Ia.; 15, James C. McLaughlin, Mich.; 16, Willis C. Hawley, Ore.; 17, Joseph Howell, Utah; 18, Henry T. Helgesen, N. Dak.; 19, Sydney Anderson, Minn.; 20, William W. Wilson, Ill.; 21, Charles B. Ward, N. Y.; J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—1, Henry D. Flood, Chairman, Va.; 2, Cyrus Cline, Ind.; 3, J. Charles Linthicum, Md.; 4, William S. Goodwin, Ark.; 5, Charles M. Stedman, N. C.; 6, Byron P. Harrison, Miss.; 7, Charles B. Smith, N. Y.; 8, J. Randall Walker, Ga.; 9, Dorsey W. Shackleford, Mo.; 10, Adolph J. Sabath, Ill.; 11, J. Willard Ragsdale, S. C.; 12, George W. Loft, N. Y.; 13, George Huddleston, Ala.; 14, Henry A. Cooper, Wis.; 15, Stephen G. Porter, Pa.; 16, John Jacob Rogers, Mass.; 17, Henry W. Temple, Pa.; 18, George Edmund Foss, Ill.; 19, Clarence B. Miller, Minn.; 20, Luther W. Mott, N. Y.; 21, Ambrose Kennedy, R. I.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—1, James Hay, Chairman, Va.; 2, S. Hubert Dent, Jr., Ala.; 3, William

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BOROUGH PRESIDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Presidents of the five boroughs are elected at the same time as the Mayor, for a period of four years, their present terms expiring December 31, 1917. The Borough Presidents, within their respective boroughs, have charge of highway, sewer, and topographical work; of the care of public buildings and offices, and of the enforcement of the building code; the Presidents of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond also have charge of street cleaning. Each Borough President is a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which controls the city's finances, and in which board their votes have the following value: Manhattan, 2; Brooklyn, 2; Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, each 1, totalling 7. The total vote of the board is 16; the remaining 9 votes are divided equally among the Mayor, Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. The President of each borough is also a member of the Board of Aldermen, and is Chairman of the several local improvement boards, composed of the Aldermen in his borough. The Secretary of the borough is Secretary of the local boards.

The Borough President has power to appoint a Commissioner of Public Works for his borough, who acts as his deputy, and has supervision over all bureaus except the Building Bureau. The President of the borough has cognizance and control over all matters relating to the improvement and repair of public buildings in his borough, except buildings of the Departments of Police, Fire, Charities, Correction, Education, and Bellevue and allied hospitals, and is responsible for the maintenance of those public offices which the city leases. He is also empowered to exercise the supervision vested in the city over the construction and erection of new buildings, and the alteration of existing buildings in his borough, except such powers as are directly vested in the Tenement House Department and for this purpose he is authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Buildings.

Among the miscellaneous powers of the Borough President are the following:

Licensing of sub-surface vault spaces.

Removal of encumbrances upon the sidewalks and highways.

Control over projecting signs.

Granting permission to use and open streets for any purpose.

Construction and maintenance of all bridges and tunnels, except those crossing navigable streams.

Care of public baths, comfort stations and the placing of street signs. (See City Charter.)

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1900-1910.

CITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR POPULATION IN 1910.

(From American Statistical Association Quarterly.)

	Cities Having in 1910 a Population of:					
	2,500 to 10,000.	0,000 to 25,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	100,000 to 500,000.	500,000 and Over.	Totals.
Population, 1910	8,470,000	5,609,000	8,242,000	8,790,000	11,512,000	42,693,000
Population of same territory, 1900	6,195,000	4,153,000	5,977,000	6,354,000	8,931,000	31,610,000
Gain for decade	2,275,000	1,456,000	2,265,000	2,436,000	2,581,000	11,013,000
Gain by foreign immigrants and their offspring	622,000	476,000	865,000	910,000	1,993,000	4,866,000
Per cent. of gain	27.3	32.7	38.2	37.4	77.1	44.2
Loss by foreign immigration, including offspring	—40,400	—27,100	—38,900	—41,500	—58,100	—206,000
Per cent. of loss	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9
Gain by natural increase of population	543,000	365,000	527,000	560,000	787,000	2,782,000
Per cent. of gain	23.9	25.1	23.2	23.0	30.5	25.3
Balance, migration from rural regions, or other cities	1,150,000	642,700	911,900	10,075	—140,900*	357,100
Per cent. of gain	50.6	44.1	40.3	41.3	*5.4	32.4

* Loss.

CONSTANCY OF EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.

The Census Bureau on November 24, 1911, issued a statement showing greatest variation in the number employed by the leading industries in the United States. The average number of wage-earners employed in all these industries during 1909 was 6,615,046; the largest number, 7,006,853, was employed in November, and the smallest number, 6,210,063, in January, equal to 88.6 per cent. of the maximum. The statistics are embraced in the following tables:

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH LARGEST NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS ARE EMPLOYED.

Industries.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Maximum Month.		Minimum Month.		
		Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Month	Number of Wage-Earners.	Per Cent. of Maximum.
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	198,297	Dec.	207,452	May	190,382	91.8
Bread and other bakery products	100,216	Oct.	102,770	Jan.	96,639	94.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	282,174	Dec.	301,538	May	268,700	89.1
Clothing, men's, including shirts	239,696	Dec.	251,349	Jan.	230,650	91.8
Clothing, women's	153,743	Oct.	167,525	July	135,034	80.6
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	378,880	Dec.	383,529	Jan.	374,433	97.6
Foundry and machine shop products	531,011	Dec.	597,234	Jan.	482,080	80.7
Furniture, including refrigerators	128,452	Nov.	136,615	Jan.	120,534	88.2
Hosiery and knit goods	129,275	Nov.	134,540	Jan.	123,308	91.7
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	240,976	Dec.	283,629	Mar.	215,076	75.8
Lumber and timber products	695,019	Nov.	739,160	Jan.	649,239	87.8
Printing and publishing	258,434	Dec.	269,884	July	251,757	93.3
Tobacco manufactures	166,810	Dec.	176,369	Jan.	161,563	91.6
Woollen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats	168,722	Nov.	173,943	Jan.	158,318	91.0

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES SHOWING LARGE VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.

Brick and tile	76,528	July	104,930	Jan.	38,312	36.5
Canning and preserving	59,968	Sept.	154,800	Jan.	19,998	12.9
Ice, manufactured	16,114	July	22,872	Jan.	9,847	43.1
Oil, cottonseed and cake	17,071	Nov.	29,334	July	5,174	17.6

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICIALS AND SALARIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IN MANHATTAN THE CITY OFFICES ARE IN THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED.

Mayor—(City Hall) John Purroy Mitchel ($15,000).
Executive Secretary—Bertram de N. Cruger.

Borough Presidents.

Manhattan—Marcus M. Marks ($7,500); J. W. Adams, *Secretary of Borough* ($5,000).

Bronx—Douglas Mathewson ($7,500), 3d Ave. and 177th St.; Richard W. Hill, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Brooklyn—Lewis H. Pounds ($7,500), Borough Hall; Mark Reardon, Jr., *Borough Secretary* ($3,500).

Queens—Maurice E. Connolly ($5,000), L. I. City; Joseph Flanagan, *Borough Secretary* ($4,000).

Richmond—Calvin D. Van Name ($5,000), Mariner's Harbor; Frank O. Driscoll, *Secretary* ($3,000).

Aldermen—(City Hall).

President——————($5,000). *Vice-Chairman*—Frank L. Dowling ($4,000). *Chairman of Committee on Finance*—————— ($4,000). *City Clerk and Clerk of Board of Aldermen*—P. J. Scully ($7,000). *First Deputy*—Frank J. Goodwin ($5,000). Aldermen receive $2,000 salary per year.

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.

Dem., 32; Rep. (and Fusion), 39; Prog., 2.

Manhattan—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, Patrick H. Sullivan, D.; 4, Wm. H. Burns, D.; 5, J. M. Hannon, D.; 6, E. I. Silberstein, D.; 7, F. L. Dowling, D.; 8, Moritz Polk, D.; 9, J. F. McCourt, D.; 10, Frank Dostal, Jr., R.; 11, L. Wendel, Jr., D.; 12, W. P. Kenneally, D.; 13, John McCann, D.; 14, Wm. T. Collins, D.; 15, Wm. F. Quinn, R.; 16, J. T. Eagan, D.; 17, Thos. A. Williams, D.; 18, Thos. M. Farley, D.; 19, Michael J. Shields, D.; 20, Edward Cassidy, D.; 21, Augustus M. Wise, D.; 22, Edw. V. Gilmore, D.; 23, Sidney C. Crane, R.; 24, Frank Mullen, D.; 25 Chas. Delaney, D.; 26, H. H. Curran, R.; 27, Isaac Gutman, R.; 28, L. F. Cardani, R.; 29, Fred. Trau, R.; 30, Lauren Carroll, R.; 31, John McKee, D.; 32, Charles J. McGillick, D.; 33, S. Friedlander, D.

Bronx—34, Edward W. Curley, D.; 35, Peter Schweikert, D.; 36, Rob. L. Moran, D.; 37, James J. Ferguson, D.; 38, Harry Robitzek, D.; 39, William J. Daly, D.; 40, Clarence Y. Palits, D.; 41, Philip J. Barry, D.

Brooklyn—42, Michael J. Hogan, R.; 43, James J. Browne, R.; 44, F. Cunningham, D.; 45, J. S. Gaynor, R.; 46, John Wirth, R.; 47, John Diemer, R.; 48, J. J. Molen, D.; 49, F. P. Kenney, D.; 50, Chas. W. Dunn, D.; 51, August Ferrand, R.; 52, William W. Cline, R.; 53, F. H. Stevenson, R.; 54, Alex. Bassett, D.; 55, F. T. Dixon, D.; 56, W. P. McGarry, D.; 57, John J. Ryan, D.; 58, Fred. Smith, R.; 59, Arnon L. Squiers, R.; 60, Geo. H. Hilkemeier, D.; 61, Francis P. Bent, D.; 62, Harry Hayman, D.; 63, Chas. H. Haubert, D.; 64, Chas. J. Moore, R.; 65, Alex. S. Dreschcs, D.

Queens—66, Sam. J. Burden, D.; 67, Edw. W. Cox, D.; 68, Frank J. Schmitz, D.; 69, Charles A. Post, R.; 70, John Kochendorfer, R.

Richmond—71, William K. Walsh, D.; 72, J. J. O'Rourke, D.; 73, Chas. P. Cole, D.

Coroners.

Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, Timothy Healy, Patrick D. Riordan, Herman Hellenstein ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, Antonio Palessandro ($2,580). *Bronx*—Wm. J. Flynn and Jerome F. Healy ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, W. T. Austin ($2,580). *Brooklyn*—Ernest Wagner and Frank S. Senior ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, Phillip Coffey. *Queens*—Carl Voegel and Dan. M. Ebert ($4,000 each). *Clerk*, Albert Humm ($2,580). *Richmond*—James L. Vail ($4,000). *Clerk*, Thomas J. McGinley ($1,500).

Department of Finance.

Comptroller—William A. Prendergast ($15,000).
Deputies—Alexander Brough, E. D. Fisher, Charles S. Hervey ($7,500). *Assistant Deputy*—Hubert L. Smith ($6,000). *Secretary*—Shepard A. Morgan ($6,000). *Chief Auditor of Accounts*—David E. Kemle ($6,000). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnes ($6,000). *Chief Clerk*—Walter S. Wolfe ($3,150). *Receiver of Taxes*—F. H. E. Ebstein ($6,000). *Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets*—Sidney Goodacre ($4,000).

City Paymaster—John H. Timmerman ($6,000).
Collector of Assessments and Arrears—Daniel Moynahan ($4,500). *Deputy, Bronx*—Geo. W. Wanamaker ($3,500). *Deputy, Brooklyn*—Theo. G. Christmas ($4,000). *Queens*—Ferdinand M. Becker ($2,250). *Richmond*—T. A. Braniff ($2,000).

Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—Robert B. McIntyre ($6,000).

Chamberlain—Henry Bruere ($12,000). *Deputy*—George L. Bergen ($5,000).

Public Works and Other Departments.

Commissioner Public Works, Manhattan—Ralph Folks ($7,200); *Assistant*, John Boschen ($6,000). *Bronx*—John G. Borgstede ($5,500). *Brooklyn*—Edmund W. Voorhies ($6,000). *Queens*—James A. Dayton ($4,000). *Richmond*—Henry P. Morrison ($5,000).

Bureau Public Buildings and Offices, Manhattan—Col. Frank H. Hilles, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Bronx*—Arthur J. Largy, *Supt.* ($4,000). *Brooklyn*—Howard L. Woody, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens*—Joseph Sullivan, *Supt.* ($3,000). *Richmond*—J. Timlin, *Supt.* ($3,000).

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—William Williams ($7,500). *Deputy*—Delos F. Wilcox ($6,000). *Bronx*—John E. McGeehan ($4,000). *Brooklyn*—A. W. Booraem ($5,500). *Queens*—Thos. F. Dwyer ($4,000). *Richmond*—William R. Hilyer ($3,000).

Commissioner of Bridges—F. J. H. Kracke ($7,500). *Deputy*—Joseph J. Holwell ($4,500). *Chief Engineer*—Edward A. Byrne ($7,200). *Secretary*—Ernest J. Cuozzo ($4,000).

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—John T. Fetherston ($7,500). *Manhattan, Deputy*—Charles B. Largy ($5,000). *Bronx, Deputy*—Andrew E. Kalbach ($5,000). *Brooklyn, Deputy*—Charles Mauro ($5,000).

Tenement-House Department, Manhattan and Richmond. Commissioner—John J. Murphy ($7,500). *Deputy*—William H. Abbott ($4,000). *Brooklyn and Queens*—503 Fulton Street. *Second Deputy Commissioner*—Thomas F. Hickey ($4,000). *Bronx*—391 East 149th Street. *Superintendent*—James F. Meehan ($3,000).

Department of Police.

Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street.

Commissioner—Arthur Woods ($7,500).

Secretary to the Commissioner—Henry Jay Cox ($3,000). *Chief Clerk*—William H. Kipp ($5,000). *Deputy Commissioners*—*First*, Leon C. Godley; *Second*, Frank L. Lord; *Third*, Lawrence B. Dunham; *Fourth*, Edgar V. O'Daniel; *Fifth*, Guy H. Scull ($6,000 each).

Inspectors—Max F. Schmittberger, *Chief Inspector*; James E. Dillon, *Borough Inspector Brooklyn and Queens*; Cornelius F. Cahalane, Frank J. Morris, Thomas T. Ryan, John Daly, Thomas H. Murphy, J. F. Dwyer, John J. Farrell, Henry Cohen, T. J. Kelly, Thomas Myers, John O'Brien, James S. Bolan, Edward I. Walsh, Frank A. Tierney, Samuel A. McElroy ($3,500 each). *Detective Bureau, Inspectors*—Joseph A. Faurot and John J. Cray ($3,500 each).

Department of Health.

Walker and Centre Streets.

President and Commissioner—Haven Emerson, M. D. ($7,500). *Secretary*—Eugene W. Scheffer ($5,000). *Sanitary Supt.*—————. *Assistants*—*Manhattan*—Alonzo Blauvelt ($3,500). *Bronx*—Marion M. McMillan, *Director of Bureau of Food Inspection* ($5,000). *Brooklyn*—T. R. Maxfield ($5,500). *Queens*—John H. Barry ($3,500). *Richmond*—John T. Sprague ($3,500).

Law Department.

Corporation Counsel—Lamar Hardy ($15,000).
Secretary—F. Stuart Crawford ($3,500). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. Greener ($5,000). *Assistant, Brooklyn*—Thos. F. Magner ($10,000). *Bureau of Street Openings*—Joel J. Squier ($7,500). *Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*—Geo. O. Reilly ($5,000). *Bureau for Recovery of Penalties*—William J. Millard ($6,000). *Tenement-House Bureau*—John P. O'Brien ($7,500).

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Department of Fire.

Commissioner—Robert Adamson ($7,500).

Chief—John Kenlon ($10,000). *Deputy*—W. H. Weeks ($5,000). *Brooklyn and Queens*—Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr. ($5,000). *Deputy Chief*—Thomas Lally ($7,500) (Brooklyn and Queens).

Fire Marshals—John P. Prial ($3,600) (Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond); Thomas P. Brophy ($3,000) (Brooklyn and Queens).

Secretary—Clarence H. Fay ($4,800).

Department of Parks.

President of Park Board and Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond—Cabot Ward ($5,000). *Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park*—Raymond V. Ingersoll ($5,000). *Bronx*—Thomas W. Whittle ($5,000). *Queens*—John E. Weier ($5,000). *Secretary Park Board*—Louis W. Fehr ($4,000). *Landscape Architect*—Carl F. Pilat ($4,000).

Bureau of Buildings.

Superintendent, Manhattan—Alfred Ludwig ($6,000). *Assistant*—Robert B. Insley ($4,000). *Chief Inspectors*—Frederick H. Dewey and Charles N. Kent ($4,000).

Bronx—3d Ave. & 177th St., Robt. J. Moorehead, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Brooklyn*—Borough Hall, P. J. Carlin, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens*—Borough Hall, John W. Moore, *Supt.* ($3,500). *Richmond*—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., William J. McDermott, *Supt.* ($3,000).

Department of Taxes and Assessments.

President—Lawson Purdy ($8,000); Commissioners, Chas. T. White, Collin H. Woodward, Ardolph L. Kline, John J. Halleran, Frederic B. Shipley ($7,000 each). *Secretary*—C. R. Tyng ($4,500).

Department of Charities.

Commissioner—John A. Kingsbury ($7,500).

Secretary—Stanley H. Howe ($3,500). *1st Deputy*—Henry C. Wright ($5,000). *2d Deputy* (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn)—William J. Doherty ($5,000). *3d Deputy*—George C. Thomson ($5,000).

Commissioner of Jurors—280 Broadway.

Thomas Allison (County of New York) ($6,000).

Commissioner of Accounts.

Leonard M. Wallstein ($5,000).

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.

Henry Moskowitz, *President* ($6,000); Alexander Keogh, Darwin R. James, Jr., Commissioners ($5,000). *Secretary*—Robert W. Belcher ($5,000). *Chief Examiner*—Frederick G. Ireland ($4,200). *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle ($3,000).

Public Administrator—119 Nassau Street.

W. M. Hoes ($10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Assistant* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John J. Connell ($2,700).

Department of Correction.

Commissioner—Katharine B. Davis ($7,500).

Deputy—Burdette G. Lewis ($5,000).

Secretary—F. F. C. Rippon ($3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries—Pier A, N. R.

Commissioner—R. A. C. Smith ($7,500).

Deputies—Rich. C. Harrison and John E. Eastword ($5,000). *Secretary*—William C. Malone ($4,000). *Chief Engineer*—Chas. W. Staniford ($10,000). *Supt. Docks*—Chas. A. Manly ($5,000). *Acting Supt. Ferries*—L. V. Hanlon ($3,500).

Department of Education—Park Av. and 59th St.

President—Thos. W. Churchill. *Vice-President*—Arthur S. Somers. *Secretary*—A. E. Palmer ($5,500). *Assistant Secretary*—F. H. Johnson ($4,000).

Chief Clerk—Thos. A. Dillon ($3,600). *Supt. of School Buildings*—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000). *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones ($7,500). *City Supt. of Schools*—Wm. H. Maxwell ($10,000). *Associate City Superintendents* ($6,500 each)—Andrew W. Edson, John H. Haaren, William McAndrew, Clarence E. Meleney, Wm. L. Ettinger, Edward B. Shallow, Gustave Straubenmuller, John H. Walsh. *District Superintendents*—($5,000 each). *Examiners* ($6,000 each)—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith. *Director of Reference and Research*—Albert Shiels ($6,500). *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis ($6,000).

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Members—The Mayor, *Chairman* (3 votes); the Comptroller (3 votes), the President of the Board of Aldermen (3 votes), the Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs (2 votes each), Bronx, Queens, and Richmond (1 vote each); total, 16 votes. *Secretary*—Joseph Haag ($7,500).

Chief Engineer—Nelson P. Lewis ($12,000). *Bureau of Franchises*—H. P. Nichols, *Engineer* ($7,500). *Bureau of Standards*—George L. Tirrell, *Director* ($6,000). *Bureau of Contract Supervision*—Tilden Adamson, *Director* ($6,000).

Commissioner of Licenses—49 Lafayette St.

George H. Bell ($7,500).

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Members—The Mayor, *Chairman*; the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of Board of Aldermen, and Chairman Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen. *Secretary*—John Korb, Jr.

Board of Water Supply.

Chas. Strauss, *President*; Chas. N. Chadwick, John F. Galvin ($12,000 each). *Chief Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith ($16,000). *Secretary*—George Featherstone ($5,000).

City Record.

Supervisor—David Ferguson ($5,000).

Board of Assessors.

Alfred P. W. Seaman, Jacob J. Lesser, Wm. C. Ormond ($5,000 each). *Secretary*—St. George B. Tucker ($5,000).

Board of Elections.

Edward F. Boyle, *President*; Moses M. McKee, *Secretary*.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Clerk (Court House)—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Deputy*—William B. Selden ($6,000) *Kings County Clerk* (Hall of Records, Brooklyn)—William E. Kelly ($12,000). *Deputy*—John Feltner ($5,000). *Bronx County Clerk*—James V. Canly. *Deputy*—Stephen A. Nugent. *Queens County Clerk*—Alexander Dujat. *Sheriff New York County* (49 Chambers St.)—Alfred E. Smith ($12,000). *Under Sheriff*—F. K. Bowers ($6,000). *Deputies* receive $2,500 each. *Warden*—Thomas Rock ($3,000). *Sheriff Kings County* (50 Court St., Brooklyn)—Edward Riegelman ($15,000). *Under Sheriff*—Richard Wright ($6,000). *Deputies* receive $2,200. *Warden*—William J. Maxwell ($3,000). *Sheriff Queens County* (Long Island City)—Paul Stier. ($10,000). *Under Sheriff*—Samuel J. Mitchell ($2,500). *Sheriff Richmond County* (Richmond, S. I.)—Spire Pitou, Jr. ($6,000). *Under Sheriff*—Peter J. Finn ($1,800). *Register* (Hall of Records)—John J. Hopper ($12,000). *Deputy*—Wm. Halpin ($5,000). *Register Kings County* (Hall of Records, Brooklyn)—Edward T. O'Loughlin ($12,000). *Deputy*—Alfred T. Hobley ($5,000) *Register Bronx County* (Arthur Ave., cor. Tremont Ave.)—Edward Polak ($10,000). *Deputy*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,000).

STATE OFFICERS.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—1451 Broadway

Special Deputy Commissioners—John T. McNeill (Manhattan and Bronx) ($5,000); D. H. Ralston (Brooklyn) ($3,750); Joseph P. Thompson (Richmond) ($2,000); Theodore P. Wilsnack (Queens) ($2,500).

HEALTH OFFICER (of the Port of New York)—Quarantine Station, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y. Harbor, Joseph J. O'Connell. Term expires Feb. 21, 1916. Salary, $12,500.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS—17 State Street.

Commissioners—W. I. Comes, *President*; Geo. L. Norton, M. H. Tracy, H. M. Randall, J. W. Miller. *Secretary*—Capt. H. O. Appleby.

PORT WARDENS—1 Broadway.

Clerk—John Regan. *Secretary*—A. W. Dodge.

Public Service Commission—154 Nassau St.

Oscar S. Straus, *Chairman*; George V. S. Williams, William Hayward, J. Sergeant Cram, Robert C. Wood, *Commissioners* ($15,000). Travis H. Whitney, *Secretary* ($6,000).

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PART 1—TRIAL TERM (the Criminal Term of the Court for the trial of indictments), held by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.

GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)—in the Criminal Courts Building.

Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.
Thos. C. T. Crain...	Dec. 31, 1920	Jas. T. Malone.....	Dec. 31, 1921	Otto A. Rosalsky...	Dec. 31, [illegible]
Jos. F. Mulqueen...	Dec. 31, 1921	Wm. H. Wadhams..	Dec. 31, 1927	Chas. C. Nott, Jr...	Dec. 31, [illegible]

Clerk of Part 1, Trial Term, Supreme Court, and of the Court of General Sessions (office in the Criminal Courts Building)—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive annual salary of $17,500 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justice.	Salary.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Isaac Franklin Russell, *Chief Justice*.....	$10,000	July 1, 1916	Joseph F. Moss.....	$9,000	July 1, [illegible]
Frederic Kernochan.....	9,000	" 1, 1923	George J. O'Keefe.....	9,000	Dec. 31, [illegible]
John Fleming.....	9,000	Dec. 31, 1915	Arthur C. Salmon.....	9,000	July 1, [illegible]
Edwin L. Garvin.....	9,000	Dec. 31, 1919	Moses Herrman.....	9,000	July 1, [illegible]
James J. McInerney.....	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	John J. Freschl.....	9,000	July 1, [illegible]
			Henry W. Herbert.....	9,000	July 9, [illegible]

Court is open daily, except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays, at 10 A.M.

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk;* salary $6,000; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI—(Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

Justices Franklin C. Hoyt (presiding), John B. Mayo, Robert J. Wilkin, Morgan M. L. Ryan, and Cornelius F. Collins. Court opens at 10.00 A.M. daily, except Sundays and legal holidays.

New York County—No. 137 East 22d Street, Manhattan; Dennis A. Lambert, *Clerk*. Kings County—No. 102 Court Street, Brooklyn; William C. McKee, *Clerk*. Queens County—No. 19 Flushing Avenue, Borough of Queens. This court is held on Mondays and Thursdays; Sydney Ollendorf, *Clerk*. Richmond County—Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Tuesdays; William J. Brown, *Clerk*. Bronx County—355 East 137th Street. This court is held on Wednesdays and Fridays; Michael Murray, *Clerk*.

CITY MAGISTRATES. (Salary, $7,000; Chief Magistrate, $10,000.)

Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.
Wm. McAdoo, **Chief*	June 30, 1925	Peter T. Barlow.. ..	Apr. 30, 1923	Robt. C. Ten Eyck..	Apr. 30, 1917
Frederick B. House..	June 30, 1919	Joseph M. Deuel.. ..	Apr. 30, 1917	E. V. Frothingham..	June 27, 1925
Matthew P. Breen...	June 30, 1922	Samuel D. Levy....	June 30, 1922	Morris Koenig....	June 27, 1925
Paul Krotel.....	June 30, 1919	Norman J. Marsh...	July 14, 1917	W. Bruce Cobb....	July 8, 1925
Chas. W. Appleton..	July 1, 1921	Joseph E. Corrigan.	July 14, 1917	*Chief Clerk*, Adolphus Ragan, Acting...	(Sal., $5,000)
Robert C. Cornell...	Apr. 30, 1923	Francis X. McQuade	June 30, 1922		
Chas. N. Harris....	Apr. 30, 1917	Thomas J. Nolan....	July 1, 1921		
Daniel F. Murphy..	June 30, 1920	Charles E. Simms...	July 1, 1923		

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

1st District—Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. 2d District—125 Sixth Ave. (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Ave. and 1st Street. 4th District—151 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—181st Street and Boston Road. 9th District—(Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 10th District—(Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. 11th District (Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th District (Domestic Relations Court, Bronx)—1014 East 181st Street. Office of Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street. * Office of the Chief City Magistrate, 300 Mulberry Street. Office of Chief Clerk, 300 Mulberry Street.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. The salary of the District-Attorney is $15,000 per annum; Assistants, $7,500; Deputy Assistants' salaries vary from $5,000 to $1,500.

District-Attorney, Edward Swann; Assistants, George N. Brothers, Charles F. Feetwick, Robert S. Johnstone, James O'Malley, James A. Delehanty, William Dean Embree, R. C. Manley, Royal H. Weller, and Robert C. Taylor; Deputy Assistants, George A. Lavelle, James E. Smith, John M. Minton, Jr., James E. MacDonald, Neilson Olcott, Fred J. Sullivan, A. W. Wellman, Floyd Wilmot, and A. J. Conlon. (Liable subject to change.)

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

——————, *Pres. Justice.*
Chester B. McLaughlin.
Frank C. Laughlin.
John Proctor Clarke.
Francis M. Scott.
Victor J. Dowling.
Walter Lloyd Smith.

Court opens at 2 P.M. Motion Days 1st and 3d Fridays, when court opens at 10.00 A.M. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff. *Deputy Clerk*—William Lamb. AN APPELLATE TERM to hear appeals from the City and Municipal Courts will sit in the County Court House.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE, SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS.

Justice.	Justice.	Justice.	Justice.
Samuel Greenbaum.	Leonard A. Giegerich.	John Ford.	Edw. G. Whitaker.
John M. Tierney.	Alfred R. Page	John J. Brady.	Eugene A. Philbin.
Nathan Bijur.	Philip H. Dugro.	Mitchell L. Erlanger.	Edward R. Finch.
Edward J. Gavegan.	Joseph E. Newburger.	Charles L. Guy.	Bartow S. Weeks.
Vernon M. Davis.	Peter A. Hendrick.	Irving Lehman.	Clarence J. Shearn.
Francis K. Pendleton.	John W. Goff.	Daniel F. Cohalan.	Francis B. Delehanty.
Thomas F. Donnelly.	M. Warley Platzek.	Benjamin N. Cardozo.*	Henry D. Hotchkiss.

Clerk—County Clerk William F. Schoelder, *ex-officio*. Salary of Supreme Court Justices, $17,500.

* Temporary designation to Court of Appeals.

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CITY COURT—32 CHAMBERS STREET.

The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Judges.	Term Expires.	Judges.	Term Expires.	Judges.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer..	Dec. 31, 1917	Lorenz Zeller.....	Dec. 31, 1921	John V. McAvoy.....	Dec. 31, 1917
Edward B. La Fetra..	" 31, 1918	Wm. L. Ransom.....	" 31, 1923	Peter Schmuck..	" 31, 1917
James A. Allen.. ...	" 31, 1925	Alexander Finelite...	" 31, 1917	Richard H. Smith....	" 31, 1920
Richard T. Lynch....	" 31, 1918				

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith ($6,000). *Deputy.*—Edward H. Piepenbring ($3,000).

SURROGATES.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—Robert L. Fowler and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire December 31, 1919, and December 31, 1922, respectively ($15,000 each). *Clerk*—Daniel J. Dowdney ($4,500).

Bronx (161st St. and Third Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz ($10,000).

Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—Herbert T. Ketcham ($15,000). *Clerk*—John H. McCooey ($9,000).

Queens (364 Fulton St., Jamaica)—Daniel Noble ($10,000).

Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500).

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

Bronx (161st St. and Third Avenue)—Francis Martin ($10,000).

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS—*Continued.*

Kings (Livingston and Court Streets)—James C. Cropsey ($10,000).

Queens (Court House, L. I. City)—Denis O'Leary ($8,000).

Richmond (Borough Hall, St. George, S. I.)—Albert C. Fach ($5,000).

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—*Judge* L. D. Gibbs ($10,000).

Kings—*Judges* Norman S. Dike, Lewis L. Fawcett, John F. Hylan, Robert H. Roy and Mitchell May ($12,500 each).

Queens—*Judge* B. J. Humphreys ($12,500)

Richmond—*Judge* J. H. Tiernan (*combined salary as Judge and Surrogate* $10,000).

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
65 LIBERTY STREET.

A method of arbitration established by the Chamber of Commerce for the adjustment, without litigation, of differences arising between individuals, firms or corporations. This method can be availed of by either members or non-members. Charles T. Gwynne, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Justices are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $8,000. The Clerks are appointed by the Justices for six years, and receive annual salaries of $3,000.

Courts.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District.....	54-56 Lafayette St.....	Wauhope Lynn..... William F. Moore..... John Hoyer.....	Thomas O'Connell. Patrick J. Wheiun, Deputy.
2d District	264 Madison St.....	Benjamin Hoffman ..... Aaron J. Levy..... Gustave Hartman..... Leonard A. Snitkin.....	James J. Devlin. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District	314 W. 54th St.....	Thomas E. Murray.. .... Thomas F. Noonan.....	Michael Skelly. Patrick H. Bird, Deputy.
4th District.....	207 E. 32d St.....	Michael F. Blake..... William J. Boyhan.....	James Foley.
5th District.....	96th St. and Broadway.....	Chas. W. Coleman..... William Young..... Frederick Spiegelberg...	John H. Servis. Harry W. Baldwin, Deputy.
6th District.....	155-157 East 88th St.....	Jacob Marks..... Solomon Oppenheimer..	John J. Dietz. Charles J. Dunn, Deputy.
7th District.....	70 Manhattan St.....	Philip J. Sinnott..... David L. Weil..... John R. Davies.....	John P. Burns. B. F. Plunkett, Deputy.
8th District.....	Sylvan Place and 121st St ..	Leopold Prince ..... John F. Cowan.....	Hugh H. Moore. Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy.
9th District.....	59th St. and Madison Ave..	Edgar J. Lauer..... Fred De Witt Wells .... Frank D. Sturges.... .... William C. Wilson.....	Frank Bulkley. Elijah T. Keehn, Deputy.
BRONX.			
1st District.....	1400 Williamsbridge Rd.....	Peter A. Shell.....	Stephen Collins. Philip A. Ryan, Deputy.
2d District.....	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave.	William E. Morris.....	Martin J. Burke. John Monaghan, Deputy.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN MANHATTAN.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS (2d Circuit). — Downtown Post-Office Building. *Judges.*—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward and Henry Wade Rogers; salary, $7,000 each. *Clerk.*—William Parkin; salary, $3,500. *Term.*—First Monday in October.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Assigned to the Second Circuit.—Charles E. Hughes; salary, $14,500.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (Southern District of New York).—Post-Office Building.

United States District Judges.—Chas. M. Hough, Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand; salaries, $6,000 each.

Clerk.—Alex. Gilchrist, Jr. *Deputy.*—Wm. Tallman.

Stated Term.—First Tuesday in every month.

Motion Calendars.—Bankruptcy, Monday; General Motions, Friday.

United States District - Attorney. — H. Snowden Marshall; salary, $10,000.

Special Assistant to Attorney-General.—Henry N. Arnold.

Marshal.—Thomas D. McCarthy; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners.—Clarence S. Houghton, Samuel R. Betts, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, Henry W. Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Deyo, Edward J. Collins, Edward T. McEnany, Mortimer B. Patterson.

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AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Theatres, Etc.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seating Capacity
Palace*	Broadway and 47th St	Elmer F. Rogers, Mgr	1,800
Park	59th St. & Columbus Circle	Lawrence J. Anhalt, Mgr	1,509
Playhouse	141 W. 48th St	Wm. A. Brady	874
Plaza*	Madison Ave. and 59th St	M. Fischer, Mgr	1,600
Princess	39th St., near 6th Ave	C. G. Stewart	299
Proctor's*	125th St. and Lexington Ave	F. F. Proctor	1,800
Proctor's Fifth Avenue*	Broadway and 28th St	W. H. Quaid, Mgr	1,406
Prospect	Prospect Ave. & Westchester Ave.	B. S. Moss	1,500
Punch and Judy	49th St., east of 7th Ave	Charles Hopkins	299
Republic	42d St. and Broadway	Al. H. Woods	1,000
Riverside*	Broadway and 96th St	William Fox	1,800
Shubert	225 W. 44th St	Shubert Theatrical Co	1,400
Standard	90th St. and Broadway	Harry L. Cort	1,493
Strand†	Broadway and 47th St	Mark Strand Theatre Co	2,750
Third Avenue	31st St. and 3d Ave	F. J. McLaughlin	1,100
Thirty-ninth St	39th St., east of Broadway	Sam S. & Lee Shubert	673
Vitagraph†	Broadway and 44th St	Frank H. Loomis, Mgr	823
Wadsworth	181st St., near Broadway	Edward Ornstein, Mgr	1,000
Weber†	Broadway and 29th St	Joseph Weber	900
West End†	125th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.	Marcus Loew	1,700
Winter Garden	Broadway and 50th St	Sam. S. & Lee Shubert	2,000

* Vaudeville and moving pictures. † Moving pictures.

The hour for beginning theatrical performances in New York varies, being dictated by the length of the plays. Curtains rise between 8 and 8.30 P. M.; doors at all theatres open at 7.30 P. M. Saturday matinees are given at all theatres; mid-week matinees are given on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the days varying at different theatres and attractions. A few popular-price theatres and all-vaudeville houses give daily matinees. Such afternoon performances begin about 2 P. M.

The standard price for the best seats in New York theatres of the first class is $2, and in some houses $2.50, the scale grading down to fifty cents, according to location.

The standard price for the best seats at the so-called popular-price theatres is $1, the scale grading down to twenty-five cents, according to location. At these theatres matinee seats are usually sold at reduced rates. A number of large theatres in New York are being used as mixed moving-picture and vaudeville houses. Among such theatres are the Savoy, Lincoln Square, Third Avenue, New Star, Grand Street Theatre, Proctor's 23d and 58th Street Theatres, Circle, Herald Square, American Roof, Bijou, Broadway, Miner's Eighth Ave., The Nemo, the Greeley Square at 6th Ave. and 30th St; Delancey Street, Delancey and Suffolk Sts.; Avenue B, 5th St. and Ave. B; 86th Street Theatre, 86th St., near 3d Ave.; National, Bergen and Westchester Aves.; Boulevard, So. Boulevard, near Westchester Ave.; Eighty-first Street, 81st St. and Broadway; Gotham, 125th St. and 3d Ave.; Miner's Bowery (Royal), Bowery, near Delancey St; Stanley, 586 7th Ave.; Peoples, 199 Bowery. The prices of admission vary at these houses when used for moving-picture entertainments, some as low as ten cents.

The standard price for the best seats at the Metropolitan Opera House is $6, the scale grading down to $1, according to location. At this house seats and boxes are sold by annual subscription also. Some of the boxes are leased or owned outright; such boxes are valued as high as $100,000.

In the number, beauty and convenience of its theatres New York now leads all other cities of the world. Architecturally and in art treasures, however, some of the municipal and State endowed theatres of Continental Europe still excel. The New York Hippodrome, seating 5,200 people, is the largest and finest place of amusement of its kind in the world.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES.

IN MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (Robert W. de Forest, President; Edward Robinson, Director) in Central Park, main entrance on Fifth Ave. at 82d St. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Fridays, when an admission of 25 cents is charged. Paintings (including the Altman, Morgan, Hearn, Marquand, Vanderbilt and Wolfe collections) and sculpture of ancient and modern schools, American and foreign; casts, antiquities, arms and armor, porcelains, musical instruments, tapestries, laces, metal work, furniture, and decorative arts.

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (A. Augustus Healy, President; William H. Goodyear, Curator of Art Department), Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Paintings by American and foreign artists, Sargeant's water colors, Tissot's New Testament series, casts and sculptures, Lawrence collection of Barye bronzes, Avery collection of Chinese Cloisonnés, Professor Goodyear's architectural photographs.

New York Historical Society, 76th St. and Central Park West. Paintings by old and modern masters (including 200 American portraits), Audubon's original water colors for natural history plates, Peter Marié collection of miniatures.

New York Public Library, Fifth Ave., 40th-42d St. Gallery of paintings, print collection, and special exhibits, all free.

Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St., headquarters of Architectural League and Art Students' League. The semi-annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and the Water Color Society are held here.

Municipal Art Galleries, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St. Free loan exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, and handicraft work.

National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park. Entrance to exhibition galleries, 119 E. 19th St.

The American Museum of Natural History (incorporated 1869), Central Park West, 77th St. and Columbus Ave. A museum and library of natural history to provide for the public a means of popular instruction on natural history and kindred subjects. Supported by subscriptions, city and endowment funds. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President; Cleveland H. Dodge, 1st Vice-President; J. Pierpont Morgan, 2d Vice-President; Charles Lanier, Treasurer; Archer M. Huntington, Secretary. Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Director. The exhibition halls are open free to the public every day in the year. Hours: Week-days and legal holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 5 P. M. Collections of animals, woods, minerals, gems and material illustrating the customs of various races. Courses of lectures are delivered to the pupils of the public schools. Free lectures to the public are also given on Tuesday and Saturday evenings under the auspices of the Board of Education. Public lectures are delivered on holidays, and several courses of lectures are given to members of the museum during the year. The library contains over 6,000 volumes.

Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance Fifth Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard. Admission free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park). Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Free.

Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Admission free.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is Manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, Assistant Manager. Forty-five banks and fifteen trust companies are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against one another. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Ass't Treasurer of the United States at New York also clear. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock every business day, with the checks and bills to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ended September 30, 1915: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $90,842,707,723; balances, $5,340,846,740; total transactions, $96,183,554,464. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $298,515,[illegible]; balances, $17,626,566; total, $317,437,473. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (62 years): Exchanges, $2,599,876,748,777; balances, $123,137,986,997; total, $2,723,014,735,775.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange	Broadway, cor. Cedar	$5,000,000	$5,089,860	Lewis L. Clarke	Arthur P. Lee.
Atlantic*	257 Broadway	1,000,000	770,000	P. C. Lounsbury	Frank E. Andrus.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St.	25,000,000	17,264,804	James S. Alexander	Faris R. Russell.
Bank of New York	18 Wall St.	2,000,000	4,695,400	Herbert L. Griggs	Joseph Andrews.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	200,000	150,491	E. A. De Lima	E. B. Day.
Bronx	369 E. 149th St.	200,000	264,496	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kolbe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	173,903	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	57 Broadway	5,000,000	9,694,000	A. H. Wiggin	A. C. Andrews.
Chatham & Phenix (c)	192 Broadway	3,500,000	1,818,902	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert. L. Haskins.
Chemical	270 Broadway	3,000,000	7,956,626	J. B. Martindale	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central	320 Broadway	2,550,000	2,604,576	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall St.	25,000,000	b37,942,329	F. A. Vanderlip	G. E. Gregory.
Coal and Iron	Liberty and West Sts.	1,000,000	680,000	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	65,600	Vincent Loeser	Geo. E. Hoyer.
Federal Reserve	62 Cedar St.	10,896,700	.....	B. Strong Jr., Gov.	L. F. Sailer.
Fifth National	Lex. Ave. & 23d St.	250,000	401,000	E. E. Watts	W. S. Beckley.
First National	2 Wall St.	10,000,000	21,272,505	Francis L. Hine	Samuel A. Welldon.
Garfield	5th Ave., cor. 23d St.	1,000,000	1,278,747	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway	200,000	152,375	Henry H. Bizallion	Thos. C. Fry.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	15,453,801	William Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Harriman	5th Ave. and 44th St.	500,000	1,021,031	Jos. W. Harriman	John A. Noble.
Importers & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	7,530,000	Edward Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving National	Woolworth Bldg.	4,000,000	3,849,842	R. P. Grant	J. F. Bonker.
Liberty	120 Broadway	1,000,000	2,955,983	Thos. Cochran	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	60-70 E. 42d St.	1,000,000	1,875,000	Chas. E. Warren	David C. Grant.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St.	1,000,000	1,980,855	Alex. Gilbert	John H. Carr.
Mechanics' & Metals	20 Nassau St.	6,000,000	9,155,800	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Merchants'	42 Wall St.	2,000,000	2,180,889	R. M. Gallaway	Joseph Byrne.
National Park	214 Broadway	5,000,000	15,[illegible]	Richard Delafield	Maurice H. Ewer.
New York County	77-79 8th Ave.	500,000	1,333,642	Francis L. Leland	Thos. A. Painter.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	1,000,000	2,846,000	Samuel G. Bayne	W. K. Cleverley.
Second National	5th Ave., cor. 28th	1,000,000	3,226,877	Wm. A. Simonson	William Pabst.
Sherman	33d St. & Astor Court	300,000	103,249	E. C. Smith	G. C. Marshall.
Union Exchange	21st St. and 5th Ave.	1,000,000	1,004,922	S. H. Herman	David Nevius.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St.	$1,500,000	$6,118,705	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	1429 1st Ave.	150,000	27,842	Thos. Capek	F. A. Sovak.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	2,154,000	Stephen Baker	Edwin S. Laffey.
Bowery	124 Bowery	250,000	765,688	J. Stanley Foster	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central	2574 B'way at 97th St.	100,000	40,000	Frank Williams	Francis Crave.
Bronx Borough Bank	440 E. Tremont Av. (a)	150,000	59,050	C. A. Becker	Wm. S. Germain.
Bryant Park	220 W. 42d St.	200,000	440,000	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Chelsea Exchange (a)	266 W. 34th St.	400,000	170,000	A. E. Stilger	William A. Lobb.
Colonial†	131 Columbus Ave.	400,000	827,000	Alexander Walker	Geo. S. Carr.
Columbia††	507 5th Ave.	300,000	53,000	Joseph Fox	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange‡	13 William St.	3,500,000	6,736,000	Walter E. Frew	Edward S. Malmar.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave.	100,000	21,010	Geo. B. Williams	Wm. F. McLaughlin.
Fidelity	Mad. Ave. and 75th	200,000	187,571	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Ave. Bank of N. Y.	530 5th Ave.	100,000	2,254,017	A. S. Frissell	W. G. Gaston.

*Formerly Merchants' Exchange Bank. †Branches at Broadway, cor. 66th St., 79th St. and 106th St.; Columbus Ave., cor. 92d St. and 105th St.; 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡Branches, Astor Place and 8th St.; Broadway and Spring St.; 57th St. and 8th Ave.; Norfolk and Grand Sts.; 126 E. 86th St.; Ave. D and 10th St.; 303 W. 42d St.; 4th Ave. and 29th St.; 7 E. 42d St.; 125th St. and Lenox Ave.; Columbus Ave. and 72d St.; St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 181st St.; 7th Ave. and 33d St.; Broadway and 28th St.; 34 Union Square East; Broadway and 113th St.; Lexington Ave. and 60th St.; 125th St. and Park Ave.; Broadway and Murray St.; Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St.; 207th St. and Post Ave. Tremont and Arthur Aves. Brooklyn Branches—Court and Joralemon Sts.; 19 Flatbush Ave.; Greenpoint and Manhattan Aves.; Myrtle Ave. and Broadway; Summit St. and Hamilton Ave. Queens—75 Fulton Ave., Astoria; 116 Main St., Flushing; Bridge Plaza and Academy St.; Jackson Ave. and 4th St. New Brighton, S. I. †† Branch 407 Broadway. (a) Branch at 135th St. and 7th Ave. (b) Capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000. (c) Branches at Greenwich and Warren Sts.; Bowery and Grand St.; 345 Grand St.; 5th Ave. and 14th St.; 9th Ave. and 14th St.; 5th Ave. and 20th St.; 2 W. 33d St.; 57th St. and 3d Ave.; 86th St. and 2d Ave.; Broadway and 104th St.; Lenox Ave. and 116th St.; 125th St. and Lexington Ave. (d) Also Williamsburg Br. and White Plains Rd.

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STATE BANKS—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	President.	Cashier.
German-American	23 Broad St.	$750,000	$700,000	Albert Tag	J. F. Fredericks.
German Exchange (*e*)	330 Bowery	200,000	800,000	Jos. M. Adriaff	George Kern.
Germania (*b*)	190 Bowery	200,000	1,037,000	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson St.††	500,000	1,193,912	Wm. C. Duncan	Robert P. Ward.
International	60 Wall St.	500,000	135,742	John Hubbard	A. J. McGrath.
Manhattan Company	40 Wall St.	2,050,000	4,750,000	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan	4th Ave. & 23d St. (*c*)	2,000,000	1,935,119	Henry Ollesheimer	August C. Corby.
Mutual	49-51 W. 33d St.	200,000	492,000	Charles A. Sackett	Hugh N. Kirkland, and Vice-President.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th St.	200,000	266,000	J. Adams Brown	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch.	10 Broadway§	1,000,000	956,861	Forrest H. Parker	John R. Wood.
Pacific	470 Broadway (*l*)	500,000	1,000,000	O. H. Cheney	Sam. C. Merwin.
Security	In Liquidation.				
People's	395 Canal St.	200,000	446,000	William Milne	John B. Forsyth.
Public	89 Delancey St. (*n*)	750,000	349,398	Edw. P. Rothchild	C. H. Baldwin.
State	376 Grand St.‡‡	1,500,000	767,822	O. L. Richard	A. I. Voorhis.
Twenty-third Ward	135th St. & 3d Ave.§§	200,000	116,000	Charles W. Bogart	Charles P. Bogart.
Washington Heights	1915 Amsterdam Ave.	100,000	470,000	John Whalen	William Clark.
Westchester Ave	1060 So. Boulevard	100,000	25,400	John Tatlock	Russell B. Smith.
West Side	481 8th Ave.	200,000	690,762	C. F. Tietjen	Nat. Mills.
Yorkville	1511 3d Ave. at 85th St.	100,000	610,135	August Zinsser, Jr.	Ernest Wolkwitz.

Including Undivided Profits.

§Also 651 Madison Ave., near 60th St.; cor. Columbus Ave. and 93d St.; 58th St. and 7th Ave.; cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave.; cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave.; Broadway and 86th St.; Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave.; 14th St. and 2d Ave. ††Also at 260 W. Broadway; 874 and 1531 Broadway; 596 6th Ave., cor. 35th St.; 135 William St. ‡‡Also 158 Rivington St.; 5th Ave. and W. 115th St.; 7 W. 26th St.; Westchester Ave. and 158th St.; also Pitkin and Stone Aves.; Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. §§Also 960 Boston Road and 2803 3d Ave. (*c*) Also 100 William St., 271 and 565 Broadway. (*l*) Also Madison Ave. and 28th St. (*n*) Also Madison Ave. and 116th St.; Broadway and 26th St.; Claremont Parkway and Bathgate Ave., and Pitkin Ave., cor. Watkins St., Brooklyn. (*e*) Also Broadway and 29th St. (*b*) Also 1480 1st Ave.; 3d Ave. and 155th St.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.‡	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close as 12 noon on Saturdays.]
American	115 W. 42d St.	W. M. Campbell	8,624	$3,028,109	3½	$150,728	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (*a*)
Bank for Savings	280 4th Ave.	Walter Trimble	147,618	93,056,466	3½	12,780,260	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bowery	128 Bowery	H. A. Schenck	142,583	102,754,899	3½	14,119,950	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutch'son	15,200	13,407,297	4	790,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bronx	429 Tremont Av.	Wm. B. Aitken	6,300	1,270,000	3½	36,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. to 8 P. M.
Citizens'	56 Bowery	Henry Hasler	27,118	16,276,495	3½	2,289,839	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Commonwealth	2907 Amst'am Av	J. H. Boschen	4,199	720,517	4	18,342	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*a*)
Dollar	2808 3d Ave.	G. E. Edwards	43,699	12,027,342	3½	760,366	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*d*)
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	78,118	44,156,951	3½	3,612,744	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	31,505	33,851,455	4	4,383,618	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Emigrant Indus.	51 Chambers St.	T. M. Mulry	162,040	144,211,102	4	9,942,909	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Empire City	231 W. 125th St.	John Beaver	2,440	4,428,775	3½	229,349	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*a*)
Excelsior	23d St. & 6th Av.	Wm. J. Roome	27,947	14,975,135	4	879,813	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon., 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.; (*f*) Sat., 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Franklin	8th Av., c. 42 St.	W. G. Conklin	54,105	23,400,000	3½	1,648,097	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
German	4th Av., c. 14th St.	Alfred Roelker	153,505	92,754,489	4 3½	7,085,796	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Greenwich	6th Av. & 16th St.	James Quinlan	102,292	70,809,000	4	6,711,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Harlem	125th St. & Lex. Av.	W. E. Trotter	58,000	25,500,000	3½	1,800,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*a*)
Irving	115 Chambers St.	H. E. Tener	23,571	19,252,147	4	1,426,700	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*a*)
Italian	64 Spring St.	J. N. Francolini	16,158	4,483,664	3½ 4	234,570	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. and Sat., 5 to 8 P. M.
Maiden Lane	170 Broadway	F. A. Ringler	5,500	1,500,000	4	40,000	9.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Manhattan	644 Broadway	Joseph Bird	21,263	11,807,581	3½	1,155,390	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Metropolitan	1 3d Ave. (*l*)	J. B. Currey	16,246	112,318,250	4	1,143,909	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
New York	8th Av., c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsinger	48,797	39,543,295	4	3,767,611	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*a*)
North River	31 W. 34th St.	A. H. Fischer	18,682	8,757,359	3½	509,904	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. to 7 P. M.
North Side	3230 3d Ave.	J. G. Borgstede	6,300	1,461,000	3½	35,000	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Seamen's	74 Wall St.	Daniel Barnes	101,000	77,007,000	4	8,536,000	10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Union Dime	6th Av. & 46th St.	A. P. W. Kinnan	118,000	40,000,000	3½	4,183,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Union Square	20 Union Sq. E.	W. H. Rockwood	15,586	10,363,617	3½	1,233,545	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon., 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
United States	606 Madison Av.	C. N. Taintor	13,347	5,070,664	3½	147,596	10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (*a*)
West Side	110 6th Ave., c. 9th St.	C. O. Bigelow	11,357	3,393,284	3½	265,645	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Sat. and Mon., 6 to 8 P. M. (*h*)

‡Subject to change. (*a*) Open Monday nights also. (*d*) Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. (*f*) Except June, July, August and September. (*h*) Not open Saturday evenings June, July and August. (*l*) Also 59-61 Cooper Square.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush	885 Flatbush Ave.	$100,000	$82,286	W. D. Buckner	Chas. Straub.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica§§	900,000	575,000	S. R. Smith	George S. Downing.
Coney Island	Surf Ave., C. I.	100,000	55,187	W. J. Ward	G. H. Malley.

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NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
First Nat'l of Corona	18 Grand Av., Corona	$100,000	$650,000	Wm. J. Hamilton	O. G. Alexander
First Nat'l of Jam	Jamaica	100,000	15,397	Starr Brinkerhoff	Richard Van Sicle
First Nat., Ozone Pk.	Ozone Park	50,000	33,400	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins
First National	B'way & Havemeyer	300,000	679,000	Joseph Huber	William S. Irish
Greenpoint Nat'l	140 Greenpoint Ave	200,000	158,426	D. E. Freudenberger	Walter Wilmurt
Hillside	3302 Jamaica, R. H.	100,000	33,000	Joel Fowler	Fred'k Boschen
Homestead	141 Penns'lvania Ave	200,000	52,000	E. L. Rockerfeller	George L. Porter
Mechanics'§	Court & Montague	1,600,000	910,900	Chas. G. Balmanno	Wilton C. Donn
Montauk	5th Ave. & Union St.	100,000	39,208	Henry M. Randall	Thos. M. Habey
Nassau National	46 Court St.	1,000,000	1,119,320	Dan. V. B. Hegeman	G. Foster Smith and Vice-President
National City	350 Fulton St.	300,000	597,508	Henry M. Wells	B. T. V'nBeuthuysen
Nat., Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	50,000	49,590	H. G. Heyson	J. L. Stanley
North Side(*a*)	225 Havemeyer St.	200,000	194,674	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman
People's National	1336 Broadway	200,000	145,000	George W. Spence	J. B. Korndorfer
Ridgewood National	Myrtle & Cyp's Avs.	100,000	55,000	Louis Berger	C. V. Gunther

§Branches at 3d Ave. and 51st St.; Broadway, near Gates Ave.; 5th Ave. and 9th St.; 356 Fulton St., Broadway and Bedford Ave; Schermerhorn St. and 3d Ave.; Atlantic and Georgia Aves. §§Also Ridgewood, Flushing, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, Long Island City, Sea Side, Woodhaven. ‡‡Also 577 Broadway. (*f*) Also 774 Broadway, corner Sumner Ave.; Myrtle Ave., cor. Bleecker St. (*a*) Branches at 33 and 710 Grand St.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.*	Surplus	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Brevoort	Nostrand Ave. & Macon St.	H. M. Smith	15,772	$4,312,000	4	$239,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn(*f*)	Clinton and PierrepontSts	C. Hadden	71,000	53,500,000	4	6,500,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M.
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	J. E. Brown	13,997	6,071,224	4	441,069	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
City	Cor. Flatbush & Laf'y'te Aves.	R. Rushmore	8,962	3,211,508	4	200,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
College Point	5th St. & 2d Av., College Point.	Fred. W. Grell	3,387	11,497,922	4	167,166	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M.
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	J. L. Marcellus	97,478	42,780,186	3½	4,214,779	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis	15,400	10,300,000	4	575,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
E. Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Ave.	E. F. Barnes	16,002	7,300,000	4	705,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
E. District	Broadway and Gates Ave.	L. E. Meeker	23,287	7,590,633	4	312,804	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also.
E. New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	F. Middendorf	9,156	3,698,943	4	383,754	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
German	531 Broadway	Charles Froeb	42,194	18,439,312	4	1,376,466	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*b*)
Germania	375 Fulton St.	Adolph Goepel	20,095	11,646,021	4	912,572	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Greater N. Y.	498 5th Ave.	C. J. Obermayer	16,345	3,822,000	4	183,000	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (*a*)
Greenpoint	307 Manh'n Ave.	E. A. Walker	18,332	8,592,133	4	902,176	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*b*)
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Ave.	David Engel	6,503	1,683,493	4	45,752	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*b*) (*d*)
Home	804 Manh'n Ave.	M. W. Gleason	2,325	540,389	4	14,700	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*c*)
Jamaica	360 Fulton St., Jamaica.	W. A. Warnock	10,777	5,264,921	4	484,954	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford Ave.	H. G. Taylor	14,228	12,750,684	4	1,081,852	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
L. I. City	Bridge Plaza	W. J. Burnett	21,459	7,689,989	4	746,042	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Prudential	Broadway and Vernon Ave.	D. W. Kaatze	11,000	2,260,000	4	60,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Queens Co	80 Main St., Flushing.	W. T. James	8,987	3,643,665	4	303,309	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (†)
S. Brooklyn	160 Atlantic Av.	W. J. Coombs	35,744	23,223,520	4	2,767,428	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
Sumner	12 Graham Ave.	A. S. Somers	2,700	783,362	4	142,286	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (*a*)
Williamsburg	175 Broadway	A. D. Baird	109,246	72,784,366	4	9,906,410	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M.

*Subject to change. (†) Thursday, 6.30 to 8 P. M. (*a*) Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M. (*b*) Mondays, 5 to 8 P. M. (*c*) Mondays to 7 P. M. (*d*) Saturdays, 6 to 9 P. M. (*e*) Mondays and Saturdays, 5 to 8 P. M. (*f*) Also 300 Fulton St.

TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor	5th Ave. and 36th St.	$1,250,000	$1,339,630	E. C. Converse	J. R. Trowbridge.
Bankers'	16 Wall St.	10,000,000	13,594,172	Seward Prosser	G. G. Thomson.
Broadway	233 Broadway(*k*)	1,500,000	912,198	Frederic G. Lee	J. W. H. Bergen.
Central	54 Wall St.(*e*)	3,000,000	16,326,366	J. N. Wallace	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia	60 Broadway(*f*)	2,000,000	409,317	Willard V. King	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	1451 Broadway	500,000	131,000	R. R. Moore	J. G. Hemerich.
Empire	120 Broadway‡‡	1,500,000	1,373,890	L. W. Baldwin	M. J. Brown.
Equitable	37 Wall St.†	3,000,000	9,322,804	A. W. Krech	R. R. Hunter.

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TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	22 William St., 475 5th Ave. (l)	$1,000,000	$6,674,965	E. S. Marston	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity	Chambers St. & B'way	1,000,000	1,008,032	S. S. Conover	A. H. Mars.
Fulton	149 Broadway	300,000	661,982	H. C. Swords	C. M. Van Kleeck.
Guaranty	140 Broadway (d)	20,000,000	22,385,874	Charles H. Sabin	E. C. Hebbard.
Hudson	1411 Broadway	500,000	1,617,000	Frank V. Baldwin	R. A. Purdy.
Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.	160 Broadway (h)	4,000,000	5,090,223	L. V. Bright	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	204 Fifth Ave. (f)	1,000,000	541,429	Alex. S. Webb	Frederic P. Davis.
Metropolitan	49 Wall St.	2,000,000	6,293,874	G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	G. N. Hartmann.
Mutual Alliance	In Liquidation.				
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.	52 Wall St.	1,000,000	3,820,346	Walter Kerr	Irving L. Roe.
New York	26 Broad St.	3,000,000	11,148,249	O. T. Bannard	Herbert W. Morse.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	176 Broadway (m)	5,000,000	12,045,486	C. H. Kelsey	J. W. Cleveland.
Transatlantic	67 William St.	700,000	433,428	Julius Pirnitzer	H. L. Servoss.
Union	80 Broadway††	3,000,000	4,744,952	Edwin G. Merrill	Henry M. Myrick.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar St.§§	2,000,000	4,219,451	J. W. Platten	Alex. Phillips.
United States	45 Wall St.	2,000,000	14,448,017	E. W. Sheldon	W. J. Worcester.

* Also at 266 Grand Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. † Branch at 222 Broadway, 618 Fifth Avenue. § Branch 222 Broadway. †† Also 425 and 786 Fifth Avenue. ‡‡ 580 Fifth Avenue. §§ Also 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, Broadway and 73d Street. (*a*) Also Broadway and Lispenard Street and Broadway and 72d Street. (*b*) 60 Broadway, also 100 W. 125th Street and 2810 Third Avenue. (*d*) Branch Fifth Avenue and 43d Street, and London, England. (*e*) And 42d Street and Madison Avenue. (*h*) Also 381 E. 149th Street, and 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. (*l*) Also 358 Fifth Avenue, 100 W. 125th Street, 148th Street and Third Avenue. (*f*) Also 346 Broadway, and Broadway and 72d Street. (*k*) Also corner Broadway and 8th Street, West Broadway and Chambers Street, 839 Flatbush Avenue, and New Utrecht Avenue and 54th Street, Brooklyn, and Bridge Plaza, L. I. City. (*l*) Also 475 Fifth Avenue. (*m*) Also 137 W. 125th Street, and 372 E. 149th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undivided Profits.	President.	Secretary.
‡Brooklyn	177 Montague St. (*n*)	$1,500,000	$3,605,640	E. P. Maynard	F. T. Aldridge.
Franklin	166 Montague St.††	1,000,000	1,120,948	Arthur K. Wood	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague St.	500,000	1,000,988	W. E. Edmister	Geo. Hadden.
Home	In Liquidation.				
Kings County	342 Fulton St.	500,000	2,551,005	J. D. Fairchild	Thos. Blake.
Manufacturers' (*m*)	774 Broadway	1,000,000	317,782	Nathan S. Jonas	James H. Conroy.
Nassau	Merged with Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.				
†People's	181 Montague St.	1,000,000	1,438,035	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
§Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	175 Remsen St.	(See table above.)			

† Branches at Nostrand Avenue and Herkimer Street, 43 Flatbush Avenue, Clinton and Myrtle Avenues, and Fifth Avenue and 54th Street. ‡ Branches at Fulton Street, corner Bedford Avenue; Manhattan Branch, Broadway, corner Wall Street. § Branches at 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and 67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. 196 Montague Street, and 176 Broadway, New York City. (*m*) Branches at 84 Broadway and Myrtle Avenue corner Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. (*n*) Bedford Branch, 1205 Fulton Street.

THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., St. Felix St. and Ashland Pl.

*Amphion, Bedford Ave., near S. 10th St.

Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences, Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Ave.; office, Lafayette Ave.

Bushwick, Broadway and Howard Ave.

Casino, Flatbush Ave. and State St.

Columbia, Washington and Tillary Sts.

DeKalb, DeKalb Ave. and Broadway.

Empire, Broadway and Ralph Ave.

*Fifth Ave., 5th Ave. and 4th St.

*Fox's Folly, Graham Ave. and Debevoise St.

*Fulton, Fulton, near Nostrand Ave.

Gayety, B'way and Throop Ave.

Gotham, Fulton St. and Alabama Ave.

Grand Opera House, Elm Pl., near Fulton St.

Greenpoint, 825 Manhattan Ave.

Halsey, Halsey St., near B'way.

Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.

*Keeney's, Livingston St., near Hanover Pl.

Liberty, Liberty Ave. and Watkins St.

Loew's Bijou, Smith and Livingston Sts.

Majestic, Fulton St., near Rockwell Pl.

Montauk, Livingston St. and Hanover Pl.

New Brighton, Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

Novelty, 782 Driggs Ave.

Olympic, Adams St., bet. Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave.

Orpheum, Fulton St. and Rockwell Pl.

†Oxford, State St., near Flatbush Ave.

Payton's, 31 Lee Ave.

Phillips Lyceum, Montrose Ave. and Leonard St.

Prospect, 9th St., near Fifth Ave.

*Putnam, Fulton St. and Grand Ave.

Royal, Pearl and Willoughby Sts.

Star, Jay St., near Fulton.

Teller's Shubert, Broadway and Howard Ave.

Triangle, Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St.

* Vaudeville. † Moving pictures.

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HEALTH LAWS REGULATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

(From a pamphlet entitled "Your Rights and Duties Under the Health Laws of New York City," issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and indorsed by the Department of Health.)

THE health laws of your city have been made to protect you from disease and from early death. They are to make you live long. They are the result of long experience. They are to protect you and your family.

The city officials are your representatives. When they direct you to do certain things and not to do certain other things, it means that you and the people who live next door and the people who live on the next street have made certain rules and regulations through them. Your representatives have made them in order to protect you; they have made them because such rules are necessary. Naturally you will want to live up to them.

If health laws are really to make more healthful conditions you should do your share. You should do what the law says. You should urge your friends to do so as well.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Contagious diseases are diseases that are "catching." They may spread quickly from the person who is sick to other people. Then these people also get sick from the disease. You should send to the Health Department the names and addresses of all persons either in your own family or in any other who may have any of the following illnesses:

Diphtheria (croup)	Infantile paralysis	Tuberculosis	Smallpox
Chicken-pox	Measles	Rubella (German measles)	Typhoid fever
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Whooping-cough

If you do this the Department of Health may be able to prevent the disease from spreading to other people. In addition to this, the Department of Health offers to help your family doctor recognize and treat the disease.

SIGNS—In a few of the common "catching" diseases the Department of Health puts a warning sign on the front door of the home in which the disease occurs. This is a sign that says that there is a contagious disease in the house. It may seem unpleasant to have a sign on the front door, but this is only to protect you. If your neighbor does not have such a sign on his door when there is a contagious disease in his home, you may not know that the disease is there, and you will not be able to keep your children from playing with those who have it. It is very dangerous to allow children to play with those who have a contagious disease.

BOOKLETS—The company issues many circulars on these contagious diseases. You can get these free of charge from your agent.

VACCINATION—This is a slight scratching on the arm by a physician. Vaccine is then rubbed in and allowed to dry. You should be vaccinated. By doing this you will probably avoid having smallpox. This horrible disease often leaves pock marks on the face and body. In those who have not been vaccinated it often causes death. You can also protect yourself against typhoid fever by another kind of vaccination. This disease, as you know, is very common in this country. Get vaccinated, have your family vaccinated, encourage your neighbors to be vaccinated. If you do this you will be protected, and smallpox and typhoid fever will be stamped out.

FOOD.

The law says: You are entitled to clean, fresh, and wholesome food.

Be sure that your food dealer keeps his shop clean. If he does not keep the store clean do not hesitate to speak to him about it. If he does not even then clean up his store, notify the Department of Health.

DIRTY FOOD—The law says: You are entitled to have the food that is offered you in stores and on stands protected from dust, dirt, and flies. This does not, however, apply to food that is peeled and cooked before it is eaten. Be sure that the food that you buy is not soiled by dirt of flies. You will in this way avoid much disease.

MILK—The law says: You are entitled to clean milk which has not been changed in any way by having water or any other substance added to it. Milk, in order to be good, must be kept in a cool place. Be sure that the milk you buy has been cooled and that it has been carefully protected from dirt, flies, or anything else that would make it dangerous. The law says: Your milk dealer must have a permit issued by the Board of Health allowing him to sell milk. If he does not have one, call up or write to the Department of Health.

If your baby cannot be nursed at the breast, do not feed it any milk that is not marked "Grade A."

Wash all your milk bottles when they are empty. Do not send back dirty milk bottles that may bring disease or even death to some one else's baby.

LABELS—The law says: You are entitled to receive just the foods for which you pay. It requires all foods to be truthfully labelled. Be sure, therefore, to read the labels carefully. Do not overlook the fine print!

COLD STORAGE—The law says: Every store that sells food that has been kept in cold storage must hang up a sign telling you that such is the case. If a dealer is selling food that has been in cold storage and does not tell you that it has been so kept, he is violating the law. Write to the Department of Health or call up 6280 Franklin about it.

ANIMALS.

KEEPING ANIMALS—You are not allowed to keep chickens, geese, ducks, pigeons, or other fowl within the city limits unless you have a permit from the Board of Health. You are not allowed to keep any animals in a tenement house.

No dogs, cats, or birds may be sold or kept for sale without a permit from the Board of Health.

MUZZLING DOGS—All dogs at large in New York City must wear muzzles. This is the only sure way to stamp out rabies (hydrophobia), a disease which is very common among animals in this city, and one that is very dangerous to persons who catch it by being bitten by rabid (mad) dogs. Such persons almost always die.

NOISY ANIMALS—You must not disturb your neighbors by keeping any birds, dogs, or other animals which, by making noises, annoy any person who lives near you. If your neighbors are keeping animals that disturb your rest, complain to the Department of Health. You and your family need wholesome refreshing sleep every night. Your neighbors have no right to disturb your rest.

DEAD ANIMALS—Report dead or dying animals that you see in the street, or in any other public place, to the Department of Health or to a police officer, who will see that the animals are promptly taken away.

DRAINAGE AND GARBAGE.

It is unhealthful to allow stagnant (standing) water to remain in the streets or in vacant lots. Mosquitoes breed in it. Vile odors come from it. Allow no water from a building to run across the sidewalk. By so doing you may cause some one, especially a child, to walk in the street where he may be run over. In the Winter the water may freeze and be the cause of a broken leg. This does not mean, however, that the janitor shall not wash the pavement during the hours prescribed by law.

GARBAGE CANS—The law says: The owner of a tenement must provide a can in which the people who live in the house can put their garbage, and a separate can in which to put ashes. Keep your garbage and ashes separate. You must not fill garbage and ash cans within four inches of the top. If you do so they may overflow.

Keep your garbage can covered. This is especially necessary if it is placed outside the building for collection. If you do not do this flies will come, and flies bring disease. In order that garbage may not

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HEALTH LAW REGULATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

be spilled or thrown around, the law says that no person except the proper city collectors shall touch it. If your ashes and garbage are not regularly collected, notify the Department of Street Cleaning.

PAPERS—The Street Cleaning Department will give the janitor a bag for paper. This should hang in the basement. Before you place out, for the collector, papers and other articles that may be blown around, tie them in bundles.

SMOKE, CINDERS, OFFENSIVE ODORS.

The law says: You have the right to have pure, fresh air to breathe. If there is much dense smoke in your neighborhood, or if there are offensive or disagreeable odors, telephone 6280 Franklin, or write to the Department of Health.

REPORTING OF BIRTHS.

You should have your baby's birth registered at the Department of Health. The record will be very helpful in later years. It will admit the child to school, enable the child to obtain working papers, and later to vote. Birth certificates are necessary for many different purposes. Be sure that your baby's birth is recorded. A record of each birth must be sent to the Department of Health not more than ten days after the child is born. Ask your physician or midwife to do it for you. See that it is filled out and mailed.

MIDWIVES—The law says: Your midwife must be registered and licensed. Be sure that your midwife is registered. If a midwife is not registered and licensed by the Board of Health, she does not know her business and is not allowed to practise in this city. Protect yourself by having only such persons as have obeyed the law. A licensed midwife has the certificate of the Board of Health in her office.

POISONS.

The law says: Distinct poison labels must be on all boxes or bottles that contain a deadly substance. Be sure that such a label is on boxes or bottles, so that neither you nor your family will take poison by mistake. Many deaths occur each year because bottles of poison have not been labelled. If you keep any poisons in your home, put them on a high shelf so that the children cannot get at them.

Certain poisons can only be sold if ordered by a physician. Do not ask your druggist to sell you these without a prescription; he is not allowed to do so.

Wood alcohol is a very dangerous poison, and must never be used either for rubbing or for medicine. It often causes blindness. Be sure to keep wood alcohol away from the children.

SPITTING.

Do not spit. A single drop of sputum may contain thousands of deadly germs. Spitting is a filthy habit. Do not encourage it. Keep your children from starting it. If you must spit, use a handkerchief. You may be arrested and fined if you spit on a sidewalk or in a public place. If you see persons spitting in a car, on a ferry boat, or in a public place, speak to the conductor or public officer about it.

DRINKING CUPS.

Do not use a common drinking cup. You do not know the kind of person who used it last. It may contain dangerous disease germs. If you see a common cup in a public place, notify the Department of Health. The use of a common drinking cup in public places is forbidden by law. Be careful in your home. Do not use a cup or glass that has been used by some one else without washing it.

TOWELS.

Do not use a towel that has been used by some one else. It is dangerous to use such towels. You do not know what disease you may get. The law says: Public washrooms must not supply common roller towels. If they do so they are disobeying the law. Insist on individual towels. Paper towels are cheap and sanitary.

PAPERING OF ROOMS IN APARTMENT HOUSES.

No paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any tenement house unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom and said wall and ceiling thoroughly cleaned.

CONCLUSION.

Follow these suggestions and you will avoid much illness. You will be healthier and your life will be pleasanter. Encourage your neighbors to follow these rules for their own sake and for yours. Speak to them about it. If any of these regulations are not followed, mention the fact to the person who is violating the law. If he does not follow it after you have told him, wait a little while and then notify your policeman or the Department of Health.

CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND INFANTS' HEALTH STATIONS.

The Department of Health is maintained for your benefit. It is ready to help you if you will call on it. There are many clinics where you may be examined free of charge by experts to see if you have tuberculosis. If you think that you may have tuberculosis go to the nearest clinic and get a thorough examination. If you do not know where the clinics are, call up the Department of Health.

At many health stations in different parts of the city you can obtain expert medical advice in the care of your baby. If you have any trouble at all in bringing up your baby, go at once to your doctor, or, if you cannot afford a private physician, go to one of the infants' health stations. The Board of Health will be glad to tell you which is the nearest.

The Department of Health has eleven clinics for the treatment of school children. If the school doctor sends word that the child's eyes are weak or diseased, or that the child's tonsils and adenoids need removal, or if the child's teeth need attention, be sure to follow the school doctor's advice and have the matter promptly attended to. If you cannot afford a private physician or dentist, you can get free treatment by experts at the clinics of the Department of Health. Or you can ask the school nurse, who will direct you.

HOSPITALS—If you cannot afford a physician, call up and ask the Department of Health as to the nearest hospital where you may receive free treatment.

HEIGHT OF PROMINENT POINTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

	Feet Above Sea Level.		Feet Above Sea Level.
Battery	5	Reservoir, Central Park (water level)	112
City Hall	36	Morningside Park	132
Fifth Ave. and 23d St	38	Broadway and 118th St	135
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.	47.5	Kingsbridge Road and 175th St	200
Central Park Circle	76.5	Washington Bridge Road and 184th St	250
Mount Morris	100		

MONTENEGRO RELIEF COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK.

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HOTELS IN MANHATTAN.

* Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
* Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street.
* Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
* Belleclaire, 2173 Broadway.
* Belmont, 42d Street and Park Avenue.
* Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
* Biltmore, 43d Street and Madison Avenue.
* Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
* Brevoort, 5th Avenue and 8th Street.
‡ Broadway Central, 673 Broadway.
* Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
* Chelsea, West 23d Street.
* Claridge, Broadway and 44th Street.
* Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
‡ Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
‡ Flanders, 135 West 47th Street.
† Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
* Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
* Great Northern, 118 West 57th Street.
* Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
* Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
* Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
† Junior League House, 541 E. 78th Street.
* Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
* Latham, 4 East 28th Street.
* Longacre, 157 West 47th Street.
* Majestic, 4 West 72d Street.
* Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.
* Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street.
‡ Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
* Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street.
* Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street
† Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
* McAlpin, Broadway and 33d Street.
* Mills, Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
* Mills, Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
* Mills, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.
* Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
* Navarre, 510 7th Avenue.
* Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
* Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
* Plaza, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
* Prince George, 14 E. 28th Street.
* Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and 46th Street.
† St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
* St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
* San Remo, Central Park West and 74th Street.
‡ Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
* Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
* Sherman Square, Broadway and W. 71st Street.
* Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
* Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue.
* Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street.
* Wallick, Broadway and 43d Street.
* Wellington, 7th Avenue and 55th Street.
* Wolcott, West 31st Street, near 5th Avenue.
* Woodstock, 135 West 43d Street.
* York, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.

* European Plan. † American Plan. ‡ American and European Plans.

FERRIES FROM AND TO MANHATTAN.

To Astoria.—From ft. E. 92d St.
" Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island).—From Battery.
" Blackwell's Island.—From ft. 26th St., ft. 53d St., ft. 70th St., E. R.
" Brooklyn Borough.—From ft. E. 23d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. Houston St. to Grand St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Boro.
" College Point (Queens Borough).—From ft. E. 99th St. and E. 134th St.
" Edgewater.—From W 130th St.
" Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.
" Englewood (Palisades).—From ft. Dyckman St.
" Farm Colony, Staten Island—E. 26th St.; North 2d St., Brooklyn.
" Governor's Island—From Battery, ft. Whitehall St.
" Greenpoint.—From E. 10th St. and E. 23d St.
" Hart's Island.—From ft. 26th St., E. R. and from Fordham Ave., City Island.
To Hoboken.—From ft. Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken.
" " From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.
" Jersey City.—From ft. Chambers and W. 23d Sts. to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and N. J. & N. Y. R. R.)
" " " From ft. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. to Montgomery St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.)
" " " From ft. Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R. R. of New Jersey.)
" North Brother Island.—From ft. E. 132d St.
" Queens Borough (Long Island City).—From ft. E. 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.).
" Randall's Island.—From ft. E 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts.
" Richmond Borough (Staten Island).—From ft. Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. Also from Bay Ridge (69th St.).
" Riker's Island—From ft. E. 26th St.
" Ward's Island.—From ft. E. 116th St.
" Weehawken.—From ft. Cortlandt and ft. W. 42d St. (to R. R. Slip).
" West New York.—From ft. W 42d St.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

	Imports.				Exports.			
Years	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.	Years	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1902....	$348,747,880	$242,496,808	$10,842,054	$602,086,742	1902...	$479,634,582	$12,096,879	$165,411,581	$557,145,042
1903....	339,052,370	259,129,840	29,652,689	627,834,899	1903...	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	581,889,098
1904....	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218	1904..	490,914,304	13,313,853	44,017,993	648,251,150
1905...	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380	1905..	545,708,317	13,980,386	177,922,034	637,610,737
1906...	456,240,684	333,366,200	99,389,034	888,995,918	1906..	611,082,425	11,389,037	56,262,355	678,733,817
1907...	480,413,136	349,231,491	108,913,641	938,658,268	1907....	670,725,511	12,400,018	87,380,626	770,506,155
1908...	376,007,190	274,194,602	127,367,241	677,569,033	1908....	624,829,288	11,973,904	97,766,673	734,569,865
1909...	486,381,430	405,327,548	17,897,873	909,606,851	1909....	615,182,660	12,579,181	140,206,442	767,968,283
1910...	481,002,050	438,373,237	32,135,692	951,510,979	1910....	686,289,717	18,771,917	89,574,130	794,635,764
1911...	449,479,078	446,621,726	26,978,532	923,079,336	1911....	786,700,775	14,351,076	64,262,097	865,313,948
1912...	576,971,406	491,324,924	48,693,499	1,116,989,829	1912....	849,102,494	17,200,612	93,946,327	960,249,433
1913...	494,882,681	515,610,860	45,419,901	1,055,913,445	1913....	907,482,931	18,431,037	115,483,405	1,041,397,373
1914...	501,768,734	538,597,022	37,914,458	1,078,280,216	1914....	844,514,789	19,202,232	137,534,675	1,001,251,696
1915...	442,939,132	488,033,698	44,834,791	1,975,807,621	1915....	1,161,688,419	32,316,826	186,228,358	1,280,233,603

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MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN MANHATTAN.

(Temporary changes in location of some statues are being made owing to subway construction.)

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty."
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 ft. high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
GREELEY, bronze statue, at the front entrance of the *Tribune* Office; unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mail St. Temporarily in City Hall Plaza.
HALLECK, bronze statue Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Loreley Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
JACK PHILIPS TITANIC MEMORIAL, U. S. Barge Office.
JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
JOAN OF ARC, Riverside Drive and 93d St.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island, in the Harbor.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard; memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
PULITZER FOUNTAIN, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the West Drive.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October, 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STRAUS MEMORIAL, Broadway and 106th St.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 5th Ave.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Ave.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25th St.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St.
Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.
Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot E. 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, West 23d Streets and 7th Ave. and 32d Street. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d St., 125th; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Street.

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LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 42d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Aguilar.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A M. to 10 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
A. R. F. Peoples', 124 E. 27th St.
Bar Ass'n, 42 W. 44th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital.
Bethany, 400 E. 67th St.
Blind.—See "N. Y Public Library."
Booklovers' 43 W. 27th St.
Boy Scouts of America, 50 Madison Ave.
Bryson, W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
City, 10 City Hall, free.—Open 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
City Court, 32 Chambers St.
City Island 528 City Island Ave.
Colonial Dames, 105 W. 40th St.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Cooper Union, Cooper Sq., cor. 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records.
County Lawyers', 165 Broadway.
De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday from 3 to 7 P. M.
Directory, 91 Third Ave.
Dobbs House, 512 E. 87th St.
Equal Franchise Soc ety, 8 E. 37th St.
Five Points' Mission, 129 Worth St.
Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, mornings, and Friday afternoon.
Genealogical and Bibliographical, 226 W. 58th St. —Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Hudson Guild, 436 W. 27th St.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Ave.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Law, 42 W. 44th St.—For members only.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Lenox Hill Settlement, 446 E. 72d St.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 507 West St.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place, 141 Broadway.—Open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, $4 per annum; others, $5.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Missionary Research, 25 Madison Ave.
Morehouse, 104 E. 20th St.
New Fiction, 17 W. 42d St.
New York Homeopathic, Avenue A & E. 63d St.
N. Y. Law Institute, 425 Post-Office Building.
N. Y. Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Public Library.—See Index.
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 130 E. 22d St.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, University Heights; Law, 32 Waverley Place.
Olivet Memorial, 63 Second St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Riverdale, 253d St. near Riverdale Ave.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 8 to 10 P. M.
St. Alphonsus's, 4 Thompson St.
St. Rose's, 257 E. 71st St.
Seamen's, 341 West St., free.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sixty Wall St. (Law), 60 Wall St.
Squirrel Inn, 131 Bowery.
Typothetae, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
United Engineering Society, 33 W. 39th St.—Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Vedanta, 135 W. 80th St.
Vincent Building Law, 302 Broadway.
Washington Heights, 922 St. Nicholas Ave.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Xavier, Free for the Blind, 801 W. 181st St.
Young Men's Benevolent Ass'n, 311 E. Broadway.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 5 W. 125th St. 531 W. 155th St., 318 W. 57th St., 153 E. 86th St., 549 W. 149th St., 153 and 222 Bowery, E. 50th St., cor. Spencer Place, 129 Lexington Ave., 309 Park Ave., Pennsylvania R. R. Station, 252 W. 53d St., 109 W. 54th St., 215 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n, 7 E. 15th St., 460 W. 44th St.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M. Sundays excepted.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN.

Astor, 389 Fifth Ave.
Atlantic, 49 Wall St.
Bankers, 4 Wall St.
Broadway, 23d St. and Fourth Ave.
Bronx, East Tremont Ave., cor. Park Ave.
Central Park, 58th St. and Seventh Ave.
Commercial, Broadway and 41st St.
Empire, 580 Fifth Ave., also 120 Broadway.
Empire City, 160 Fifth Ave.
Equitable, 43 Exchange Place, 220 Broadway, 618 Fifth Ave.
Farmers', Fifth Ave. and 41st St.
Federal, 253 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue, 250 Fifth Ave.
Garfield, 200 Fifth Ave.
Greenwich, 135 William St., 260 W. Broadway, 874 Broadway, 596 Sixth Ave.
Guaranty, Fifth Ave. and 43d St.
Hanover, 5 Nassau St.
Hudson, 1411 Broadway.
Knickerbocker, 60 Broadway, 358 Fifth Ave., 100 W. 125th St., Third Ave. and 148th St.
Lincoln, 60 E. 42d St.
Madison, 204 Fifth Ave., 413 and 2079 Broadway.
Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., Lexington Ave., cor. E. 42d St. and Seventh Ave., cor. W. 52d St.
Mercantile, 115 Broadway.
Metropolitan, 3 E. 14th St.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway.
Safe Deposit Co. of New York, 149 Broadway.
Standard, 25 Broad St.
Thirty-fourth Street, 41 W. Thirty-fourth St.
United States, 32 Liberty St, 2109 Broadway and 275 W. 125th St.
Wall Street, 48 Wall St.
Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway.

NOTE—In addition to above list, many of the New York Banks and Trust Companies have safe deposit vaults.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Brooklyn City, 177 Montague St.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 335 Schermerhorn St.
Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton St.
Franklin, 166 Montague St.
Long Island, 196 Montague St.
Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
Pioneer, 37 Flatbush Ave.
Security, De Kalb Ave. and Fulton St.

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HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

Abraham Jacobi Children's Hospital, E. 77th St. and Park Ave.
American Vet. (N. Y. University), 141 W. 54th St.
Babies', 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue, First Ave. and 26th St.
Beth David, 1822 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Blackwell's Island, foot E. 26th St.
Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 99th St.
Broad Street, 109 Broad St.
Bronx, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Jewish Maternity, 1525 Washington Ave.
Bronx Maternity, 1668 Bathgate Ave.
Calvary Church, Free, 211 W. 129th St.
Central Islip State Hospital, office 1 Madison Ave.
City, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
Columbus, 226 E. 20th St.
Cornell University Medical College, 1st Ave., corner 27th St.
Demilt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d St.
Dental Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
Dispensary for Women and Children, 237 E. 86th St.
Eclectic, Free, 239 E. 14th St.
Emergency, 70 E. 45th St.
Field Hospital Corps, 56 W. 66th St.
Flower, Avenue A, cor. E. 63d St.
Fordham, S. Boulevard, cor. Crotona Ave.
Free Hospital and Dispensary for Animals, 350 Lafayette St.
French, 450 W. 34th St.
General Memorial, 2 W. 106th St.
German, E. 77th St., cor. Park Ave.
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip, cor. Front St.
Grace, 414 E. 14th St.
Hahnemann, Park Ave., near E. 67th St.
Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. W. 136th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear & Throat Inf., 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Morian, 138 2d St.
Home, 522 E. 78th St.
Hospital for Consumptive Children, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
Hospital for Consumptives, office 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Consumptives, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Contag. Eye Diseases, 341 Pleasant Av.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave. Dispensary, 41 E. 123d St.
Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 151 E. 67th St.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
Hospital of Hope, Mott Ave. and 158th St.
Hospital of the N. Y. Am. Vet. Col., 337 E. 57th St.
House of Calvary (cancer), 174th St. and Featherbed Lane.
House of Nazareth, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
House of Relief, 67 Hudson St.
Hudson Street, 67 Hudson St.
Italian, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Maternity, 270 E. Broadway.
King's Park State, office 1 Madison Ave.
Knapp Memorial Eye, 57th St. and 10th Ave.
Knickerbocker, W. 131st St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Laura Franklin, Free for Children, 19 E. 111th St.
Lebanon, Westchester Ave., near Cauldwell Ave.
Lincoln, 320 Concord Ave.
Lutheran, 502 Canal St.
Lying-in Hospital, 2d Ave. and 17th St. and 314 Broome St.
MacMillan, Mary, 125 E. 56th St.
Maluk, H. J., 41 E. 78th St.
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, 64th St., nr. 3d Av.
Manhattan Maternity, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
Marine, New Barge Office
Melrose Veterinary, 453 E. 142d St.
Metropolitan, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn, foot of E. 16th St.
Misericordia, 531 E. 86th St.
Modern, 42 W. 39th St.
Montefiore, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mt. Sinai, 5th Ave., cor. E. 100th St.
Neurological, Blackwell's Island.
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 230 W. 38th St.
New York, 8 W. 16th St.
New York City Children's, Randall's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Ave.
New York Foundling, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Eastern Boulevard, near 63d St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Irving Pl. and E. 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Ophthalmic, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopædic, 126 E. 59th St. (buildings at 420 E. 59th St.).
New York Physicians and Surgeons', 123 W. 53d St.
New York Polyclinic, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate, 303 E. 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer, 301 E. 19th St.
New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary, 117 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, 335 Lafayette St.
Nursery and Child's, 161 W. 61st St.

Osteopathic Infirmary, 120 E. 34th St.
Our Lady of Grace, 221 E. 79th St.

Pasteur Institute, 361 W. 23d St.
Peoples, 203 Second Ave.
Philanthropin, 2076 Fifth Ave.
Presbyterian, E. 70th St., near Park Ave.

Reception, foot E. 16th St.
Red Cross, Central Park W. and 100th St.
Riverside, North Brothers Island.
Rockefeller Institute, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt, W. 59th St., near 9th Ave.

St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Children, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's, E. 142d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. John's, Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.
St. John's, 3d Ave. and 69th St.
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, 103 Park Ave.
St. Joseph's, E. 143d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, E. 82d St., near Madison Av.
St. Lawrence's, 457 W. 163d St.
St. Luke's, Morningside Ave., cor. W. 113th St.
St. Mark's, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
St. Vincent's, 7th Ave. and 11th St.
St. Vincent's, cor. Bard and Castleton Aves., Livingston, S. I.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, office 356 Second Ave.
Seaside of St. John's Guild, office 103 Park Ave.
Sea View, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, office foot E. 26th St.
Seton (for Consumptives), Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Spuyten Duyvil.
Sheltering Arms, 109 Lawrence St.
Sherwood, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Sanatorium, 2064 Fifth Ave.
Sloane Maternity, Amsterdam Ave. and 59th St.
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Castleton Ave., near Cebra, Staten Island.
Stern, 365 West End Ave.
Sydenham, 347 E. 116th St.

Towns's, 293 Central Park W.
Trachoma, 341 Pleasant Ave.
Tuberculosis Clinic, Bellevue Hospital.
Tuberculosis Infirmary, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.

Union, Valentine Ave. and E. 188th St.
United States Marine, Clifton, S. I., office 109 Broad St.

Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Volunteer, Beekman and Water Sts.

Washington Heights, 552 W. 156th St.
Washington Square, 31 Washington Sq. W.
West Side German, 328 W. 42d St.
Willard Parker, foot E. 16th St.
Woman's, 110th St., near Amsterdam Ave.

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HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Bay Ridge, 60th St. and 2d Ave.
Bedford, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany, Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 237 St. Nicholas Ave.
Bradford St., 113 Bradford St., East New York.
Brooklyn E. D., 108 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Kingston Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Brooklyn, Raymond St., near De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick, Howard Ave. and Monroe St.
Caledonian, St. Paul's Pl. and Woodruff Ave.
Coney Island, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland St. Hospital and Training School for Nurses 105 Cumberland St.
Faith Home for Incurables, 546 Park Pl.
Flushing, Parsons and Forest Ave., Flushing.
German, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Harbor, 704 Fourth Ave.
Holy Family, 155 Dean St.
Jamaica, New York Ave., Jamaica.
Jewish, Prospect, Classon and St. Mark's Ave.
Kings County, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave., Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry St., near Pacific St.
Lutheran, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Memorial, for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Pl.
Methodist Episcopal (Seney Hospital), 7th Ave., cor. 6th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 46th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Amity St., corner Henry St.
Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Rockaway Beach, Hammels, L. I.
Samaritan, Fourth Ave., cor. 17th St.
Sea Breeze, Surf Ave., Coney Island.
Seaside, Telawanna Park, Rockaway.
St. Catherine's, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
St. John's, 12th St. and Jackson Ave., L. I. City.
St. Joseph's, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo and St. Mark's Aves. Sisters of Charity.
St. Peter's, Henry St., cor. Congress St. Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
Swedish, Sterling Pl. and Rogers Ave.
Trinity, 1835 E. New York Ave.
U. S. Naval, Flushing Ave., opposite Ryerson St.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. 3d St.

THE HEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY DURING 1914.

(From Department of Health Bulletin.)

THE year 1914 marked the lowest death rate ever attained in the city of New York, and definitely placed this city among the most healthful of the large cities of the world. The number of deaths reported during the year was 74,803, with a rate of 13.40 per 1,000 of the population, as against 73,902 deaths and a rate of 13.76 for the year 1913. Thus there has been a decrease in the death rate of .36 of a point, which is equivalent to saying that if the death rate of 1913 had prevailed during 1914 2,010 more deaths would have been recorded than actually took place

The most noteworthy feature of the decreased mortality was the splendid record in infant mortality, only 95 infants dying out of every 1,000 born This is the lowest infant death rate attained in the city of New York, the infant death rate in 1913 having been 102 per 1,000 births.

The following causes of death showed a considerable decrease in mortality: Typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, all forms of acute respiratory diseases and diarrhœal diseases under five years of age. There were 10,286 deaths reported from all forms of tuberculosis, as against 10,031 deaths in 1913, an increase in the absolute figures of 255 deaths, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 1.84 during 1914, as against 1 87 in 1913, a slight decrease in the rate. There were 16,804 deaths reported from the combined causes of organic heart, kidney and brain diseases, as against 16,194 in 1913, an increase of 610 deaths; the number of deaths reported from cancer was 4,463, an increase of 240 over the figure of 1813; 4,516 infants died from congenital causes, such as malformations, marasmus, prematurity, etc., and 4,982 met with violent deaths. The death rate from purely accidental deaths decreased somewhat, while that from suicides increased considerably, there having been 915 deaths reported from this cause; 13,312 children died before the completion of the first year of life, 19,518 children died under the age of five years. There were 41,235 deaths reported of males as against 33,568 deaths of females; 30,825 deaths were reported from institutions; 29,561 from tenements; 11,819 from dwellings; 746 persons died in hotels, and 1,852 died in rivers, streets, etc.

The year 1914 also witnessed the greatest number of births that ever occurred in the history of the city of New York, there having been 149,647 children born during that year, an increase of 5,513 births over 1913. The number of marriages reported during the year was 53,052, as against 51,268 in 1913, an increase of 1,784.

CAPACITY OF MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(From Department of Health Bulletin, statistics compiled March 1, 1915.)

THE following table shows the present capacity of the institutions, the number of beds available when buildings under construction are finished, and those which will be available when buildings authorized, but not yet begun, are finished:

HOSPITAL OR SANATORIUM.	Present Capacity.	Available. §	Available. ¶	Total	HOSPITAL OR SANATORIUM.	Present Capacity.	Available. §	Available. ¶	Total.
Dept. of Charities:					Harlem Hospital	208	200	.....	408
Bradford St. Hospital	8	.....	.....	8	Gouverneur Hospital	186	.....	.....	186
Cumberland St. Hos.	183	.....	.....	183	Bellevue Hospital	1,379	727	.....	2,106
Coney Island Hos.	100	.....	.....	100		2,016	927	.....	2,943
Kings County Hos.	1,210	.....	.....	1,210	Department of Health:				
Metropolitan Hos.	1,590	.....	.....	1,590	Willard Parker Hos.	938	.....	.....	938
City Hospital	863	.....	.....	863	Kingston Ave. Hos.	730	.....	80	810
Children's Hospital*	450	.....	.....	450	Riverside Hospital	634	.....	200	834
Sea View Hospital	1,000	.....	1,000	2,000	Otisville Sanatorium	599	.....	40	639
Greenpoint Hospital	.....	200	.....	200	Jamaica Hospital	.....	125	.....	125
Emergency Hospital†	.....	.....	100	100	The Bronx Hospital	.....	.....	125	125
Neurological Hos.‡	684	.....	.....	684		2,901	125	445	3,471
	6,088	200	1,100	7,388					
Bellevue & Allied Hos.:									
Fordham Hospital	243	.....	.....	243	Grand total	11,005	1,252	1,545	13,802

* Randall's Island. † East New York. ‡ In the City Home on Blackwell's Island. § When buildings under construction are finished. ¶ When buildings authorized, but not building, are erected.

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STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

THIS table gives the destination of the steamer, then the street from the foot of which the steamship sail, and the location of the office of the agent in Manhattan. Sailings are liable to be changed from those here shown.

Aden, Arabia, Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.; Am. & Indian Line, 8 Bridge St.; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange.

Alexandria, Egypt, America-Levant Line, Produce Exchange.

Algiers, Fabre Line, 17 State St.

Antigua, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway.

Antilla, Cuba, Munson Line, 82 Beaver St. and Pier 9, E. R.

Archangel, Russia, Russian-American Line, 37 Broadway; Russian Transport Line, 8 Bridge St.; Caribbean & Southern Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Auckland, New Zealand, Pier 33, Brooklyn; U. S. & Australasia Co., 8 Bridge St.; Commonwealth & Dom. Line, 8 Bridge St.; Am. & Australian Line, Produce Exchange.

Australia, Am. & Australian S. S. Co., Produce Exchange; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.; Commonwealth & Dominion Line, 8 Bridge St.

Azores, Fabre Line, 17 State St.; American and White Star Lines, 9 Broadway.

Bahia Blanca, Arg. Merchants' Line, 104 Pearl St.; Houlder, Weir & Boyd, 24 State St.

Baltimore, Md., New York and Baltimore Trans. Co., Pier 10, E. R.

Banes, Cuba, Munson Line, 82 Beaver St. and Pier 9, E. R.

Barbados, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Pl.; W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway.

Barcelona, Pier 8, E. R., Compania Transatlantica, 8 E. R.; J. W. Elwell & Co., 17 State St.; American-Levant Line, Produce Exchange; Ocean Transport Co., 25 Beaver St.

Batavia, Java, Funch, Edye & Co., 8 Bridge St.

Belize, British Honduras, United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Bergen, Norway, Bush Docks, Norwegian-American Line, 8 Bridge St.

Bermuda, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 B'way.

Bocas del Toro, Pan. United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Bombay, India, Am. & Indian Line, 8 Bridge St.; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange.

Bordeaux, France, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 8 Pearl St.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange.

Brazil, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Pl.; "see Rio de Janeiro."

Brisbane, Queensland, Commonwealth & Dom. Line, 8 Bridge St.; Am. & Australian Line, Produce Exchange; U. S. & Australasia, 8 Bridge St.; Barber & Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Bristol, Eng., foot W. 29th St., Bristol City Line, 25 Whitehall St.

Brunswick, Ga., Mallory Line, Pier 36, N. R.

Buenos Ayres, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange; Norton Line, Produce Exchange; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.; Houston Line, 17 Battery Pl.; Barber & Co., 17 Battery Pl.; Am.-Rio Plata Line, 24 State St.

Cadiz, Spain, Compania Transatlantica, 8 E. R.; Ocean Transport Co., 25 Beaver St.

Calcutta, American & Indian Line, 8 Bridge St.; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange; Houlder, Weir & Boyd, 24 State St.

Callao, Merchants' Line, 104 Pearl St.; West Coast Line, 25 Broad St.; New York & South American Line, 11 Broadway.

Canary Islands, Daniel Bacon, Produce Exchange.

Cape Town, Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.; Funch, Edye & Co., 8 Bridge St.

Cardiff, Wales, Furness, Withy & Co., 32 B'way.

Carupano, Venez., Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.

Carthagena, see "Savanilla."

Ceara, Brazil, Booth Line, 17 Battery Pl.

Charleston, S. C., Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.

China, Barber & Co., 17 Battery Pl.; Funch, Edye & Co., 8 Bridge St.; Am. & Asiatic Co., 12 Broadway; Am. & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange; Am. & Oriental Line, 24 State St.

Christiania, 17th St., Hoboken; Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway; Norwegian-America Line, 8 Bridge St.; Interocean Transport Co., 44 Whitehall St.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, N. Y. & Cuba Mail Co., Pier 14, E. R.

Colon, foot W. 27th St., Panama R. R. Steamship Line, 24 State St.; United Fruit Co. (Pier 14, E. R.), 17 Battery Pl.

Copenhagen, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway; Interocean Transport Co., 44 Whitehall St.

Costa Rica, Pier 16, E. R., United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Curacao, see "La Guayra."

Dalny, Manchuria, U. S. & China-Japan Line, 8 Bridge St.

Demerara, Pier 24, Brooklyn, Trinidad Line, 32 Broadway; W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway.

Dominica, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 B'way.

East San Pedro, Cal., Luckenbach Line, 42 Whitehall St.; Atlantic-Pacific Co., 104 Pearl St.; Oregon-California Ship Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Falmouth, Eng., Holland-Am. Line, 24 State St.

Galveston, Pier 45, N. R., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway; W. 11th St., Morgan Line, 366 Broadway.

Genoa and Gibraltar, W. 21st St., American and White Star Lines, 9 Broadway; Cunard Line, 24 State St.; Lloyd Sabaudo, 32 Broadway; La Veloce and Nav. Gen. It., 44 Whitehall St.; Lloyd Ital., 33 Broadway; Interocean Transport Co., 44 Whitehall St.; American-Levant Line, Produce Exchange; Anchor Line, 24 State St.; Transatlantica Italia, 2 Battery Pl.; Sicula-Americana, 17 Battery Pl.; Ocean Transport Co., 25 Beaver St.; Fabre Line, 17 State St.

Glasgow, W. 24th St., Anchor Line, 24 State St.

Gothenberg, Sweden, Swedish-America-Mexico Line, 32 Broadway; Caribbean & Southern Co., 17 Battery Pl.; Interocean Transport Co., 44 Whitehall St.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Merchants' Line, 104 Pearl St.

Halifax, Pier 32, Brooklyn, Red Cross Line, 17 Battery Pl.

Havana, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.; Pier 8, E. R., Compania Transatlantica, on pier; American and Cuba S. S. Line, 27 William St.; United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Havre, Barber & Co., 17 Battery Pl.; Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 19 State St.

Hayti, Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.

Hongkong, see "China."

Honolulu, Amer.-Hawaiian Co., 8 Bridge St.

Houston, Tex., Southern Steamship Co., Pier 44, N. R.

Hull, 7th St., Hoboken, Wilson Line, 26 Broadway.

Jacksonville, Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.

Jamaica Outports, United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.

Japan, Barber & Co., 17 Battery Pl.; Am. & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange; Wm. H. Tweddell & Co., 68 Broad St.; Houlder, Weir & Boyd, 24 State St.; Funch, Edye & Co., 8 Bridge St.

Karachi, India, Am. & Indian Line, 8 Bridge St.; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange.

Key West, Pier 45, N. R., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway.

Kingston, Pier 16, E. R.; Pier 1, N. R., United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.

La Guayra, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.; Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.

La Plata, Arg., see "Buenos Ayres."

Leghorn, Anchor Line, 17 Broadway; Interocean Transport Co., 44 Whitehall St.

Lisbon, Portugal, Fabre Line, 17 State St.; Gans Steamship Line, 12 Broadway.

Liverpool, W. 14th St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.; W. 19th St., White Star Line, 9 Broadway; American Line, 9 Broadway.

London, W. 16th St., Atlantic Transport Line, 9 Broadway; Cunard Line, 24 State St.

Los Angeles Harbor, Am.-Hawaiian Co., 8 Bridge St.

Lyttleton, N. Zealand, Am. & Australian Line, Produce Exchange.

Malaga, Spain, Gans Steamship Line, 12 Broadway.

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STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Manchester, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange; White Star Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Manila, Am. & Oriental Line, 24 State St.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.; Am.-Asiatic Co., 12 Broadway; Am. & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange.
Marseilles, Fabre Line, 17 State St.; Interocean Transport Co., 44 Whitehall St.
Martinique, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 32 B'way.
Mayaguez, P. R., N. Y. & Porto Rico S. Co., 11 Broadway; Bull Insular Line, 8 Bridge St.; Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Melbourne, American and Australian Line, Produce Exchange; United States and Australia Co., 8 Bridge St.; Commonwealth & Dominion Line, 8 Bridge St.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Mobile, Ala., Mallory Co., Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Montevideo, lines shown at "Buenos Ayres" call at Montevideo.
Naples, Anchor Line, Fabre Line, American and White Star Lines, La Veloce, Navig. Gen. Ital., Lloyd Sabaudo, Cunard Line, Transatlantica Italiana, Interocean Transport Co., Sicula Am., Italia Line, Lloyd Italiano, all call at Naples.
Nassau, New York & Cuban Mail S. S. Co., 14 E. R.
New Orleans, W. 11th St., Southern Pacific Co., 366 Broadway.
Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, No. Moore St., Old Dominion S. S. Co., on pier.
New Zealand, see "Auckland."
Palermo, Sicily, Peirce Brothers, 17 Battery Pl.; Lloyd Italiano Co., Anchor Line, Simpson, Spence & Young, 11 Broadway; White Star Line; Transatlantica Italiana; Hartfield, Solari & Co., 44 Whitehall St.; Lloyd Sabaudo; Cunard Line; Fabre Line.
Panama, see "Colon" and "San Francisco."
Para, Martin Stores, Brooklyn; Booth Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Paramaribo, Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.; Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co., 29 Broadway.
Patras, Greece, National Steam Nav. Co., 20 Pearl St.
Pernambuco, Lloyd Brazileiro, 17 State St., and Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.; Booth Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Philadelphia, Pier 45, N. R., Clyde Line, on pier.
Philippine Islands, see "Manila."
Piraeus, Greece, National Steam Nav. Co., 20 Pearl St.
Ponce, P. R., see "Porto Rico."
Port-au-Prince, see "Hayti."
Portland, Me., Pier 19, N. R., Maine S. S. Line, 290 Broadway, and on pier.
Portland, Ore., Am.-Hawaiian Co., 8 Bridge St.; Atlantic & Pacific Co., 104 Pearl St.; Oregon-Cal. Co. 17 Battery Pl.
Port Limon, Costa Rica, Pier 16, E. R., United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.
Porto Rico, New York & Porto Rico S. S. Line, 11 Broadway; Bull-Insular Line, 8 Bridge St.
Progreso, New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Pier 14, N. R.
Puerto Cabello, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.; Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.
Rio de Janeiro, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line, Lloyd Brazileiro, Funch, Edye & Co., 8 Bridge St.; United States & Brazil Line, 27 William St.
Rotterdam, 5th St., Hoboken, Holland-America Line, 24 State St.; Federal Forwarding Co., 78 Broad St.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.
San Diego, Cal., Amer.-Hawaiian Line, 8 Bridge St., Luckenbach Co., 44 Whitehall St.
San Francisco, Oregon-Cal. Co., 17 Battery Pl.; Atlantic-Pacific Co., 104 Pearl St.; Panama Pacific Line, 11 Broadway. See "San Diego."
San Juan, see "Porto Rico."
Santiago de Cuba, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14, E. R.; United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.
Santos, Brazil, see "Rio de Janeiro."
Savannah, Spring St., Savannah Line, on pier and 501 Fifth Ave.
Savanilla, Pier 16, E. R., United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.
St. John's, N. F., Pier 32, Brooklyn, Red Cross Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Seattle, Wash., Atlantic & Pacific Co., 104 Pearl St.; Amer.-Hawaiian Line, 8 Bridge St.
Seville, Spain, Gans Steamship Line, 12 Broadway.
Swansea, Wales, Bristol Line, 25 Whitehall St.
Sydney, N. S. W., Am. & Australian Line, Produce Exchange; Commonwealth & Dom. Line, 8 Bridge St.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Tacoma, Wash., see "Seattle."
Tampa, Fla., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Tampico, New York & Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14, E. R
Trinidad, Royal Dutch Line, 8 Bridge St.; Trinidad Line, 29 Broadway.
Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co., 104 Pearl St.; N. Y. & S. America Line, 11 Broadway; West Coast Line, 25 Broad St.
Velasco, Tex., Seaboard & Gulf Co., Pier 32, E. R.
Venezuela, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Vera Cruz, N. Y. & Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14, E. R.; Compania Transatlantica, Pier 8, E. R.
Vladivostok, Russia, Am. & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange; Funch, Edye & Co., 8 Bridge St.; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 17 Battery Pl.; Barber Line, 17 Battery Pl.
Wellington, N. Zealand, see "Auckland."
Wilmington, N. C., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Yokohama, Shewan Tomes & Co., 12 Broadway; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 17 Battery Pl. See "Japan."

THE ANCIENT AND MYSTICAL ORDER ROSAE CRUCIS.

The American Order of the Rosæ Crucis was established in New York City in February of 1915 after nine years' preparation. The American Supreme Council operates under a duly signed and sealed charter with the Ancient Constitution as its law. The order was originally established in Egypt in 1350 B. C., and is the oldest secret and fraternal order in the world to-day, with many millions of members in every country. Its teachings embrace all that is mystical, occult, scientific, philosophical, and helpful to one's health, happiness, and success. Branch lodges are being established in all the principal cities of the United States. Membership limited to men and women of good morals, over 21 professing a belief in a Supreme Being. The order is non-sectarian. Officers for America: *Most Worshipful Grand Master and Imperator*—H. Spencer Lewis, Commandant of the American Commandery, Knights of the Rosæ Crucis. *Secretary-General*—Hon. Thor. Kilmalehto, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Meetings twice monthly in all temples.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

WALTER LANFERSER, Executive Secretary, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. This organization known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in that State. The National Executive Committee is composed of five members, elected by the referendum of the membership. The Executive Secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is two years. The following are the Executive Committee: Emil Seidel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Arthur Le Sueur, Minot, N. Dak.; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa.; Adolph Germer, Springfield, Ill.; George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J. The National Committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are 65. Representation is as follows: The National Committee consists of the State Secretaries of all organized States and Territories, or such other persons as the members of the party in the State elect by referendum vote, with one additional member from each State or Territory for every three thousand members in good standing in such State or Territory. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each State or Territory may be entitled, the National Secretary computes the beginning of each calendar year the average dues-paying membership of such State or Territory for the preceding year. Three years' consecutive membership in the party is necessary to qualify for membership in the National Committee.

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ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Alliance Employment Bureau, 26 Madison Ave.
Amer. Female Guardian Soc. 439 Woodward Ave.
Amerikanischer Israelitischer Armenpf. 1 Pike St.
Amerikan Israelitischer Armen-Verein Mach, 1 Pike St.
Asylum for Defendants Acquitted by Reason of Insanity, 105 Bedford St.
Association for Relief of Aged Poor, 1 Pike St.
Association for Improving Condition of the Poor, 105 Bedford St.
Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 939 Amsterdam Ave.
Association for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, 1 Madison Ave. Bellevue Ave. and Park Ave.
Bedford Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y.
Bellevue Hosp. Ave. Bellevue Ave.
Bellevue Hosp. 26 E. 26th St.
Bible-Work House for Authority, 416 E. 26th St.
Bloomingdale Asylum, Bloomingdale Ave.
Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, Bloomingdale Ave. W. Office, 8 W. 10th St.
Boarding Home for Destitute Women, 1 Madison Ave.
Boarding Home for Destitute Women, 8 West 22d Ave.
Catholic Home Society for Dependent Children, 105 Bedford St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, Unionport and Morris Ave. Montgomery St.
Charity Organization Society, Walker Ave. and Unionport Road, Office, 105 Bedford St.
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Home Society, Washington Ave. Cortlandt St.
Children's Aid Society, associate office, 105 E. 22d St. Office, 105 Bedford St. Office, 105 E. 22d St. Office for Boys, 105 E. 22d St. 247 E. 44th St. 247 E. 44th St. Office for Women and Children, 105 E. 22d St. Office for Boys, 105 E. 22d St. Office for Girls, 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Home for Girls, 247 E. 44th St.
Christian Learne Industrial Home, 5 E. 127th St.
Christian Home for Intemperate Men, 105 E. 22d St.
Christian Home for Women, 105 E. 22d St.
Christian Workers' Home, 1 Chancery Park.
Church Home for Aged Poor, 1 Pike St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 1 Madison Ave.
Colored Orphan Asylum, W. 250th St., near Riverside Ave.
Colored Home, 143 W. 53d St.
Convalescent Home, 444 W. 23d St.
Convalescent Home, 44 W. 23d St.
Church Home for Cripples, 105 Bedford St. 118 W. 110th St.
Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Deaconess Home and Training Dep. Primary Home for Deaconesses, 1 Madison Ave.
Deaconess Home Working Girls' Home, 207 E. 17th St.
Dept of Hosp. Office, 22 W. 16th St.
Downtown Day Nursery, 135 Cedar St.
Eastern Dist. Dispensary, 1 Madison Ave.
East Side Industrial Home, 184 Hudson St.
Edenwald Home, 105 E. 22d St.
Emanuel Home, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St.
Emanuel Young Men's Home, 1 Pike St.
Erlanger Orphan Home for Children, 147 W. 76th St.
Ethical Culture Home, 2 W. 64th St.
Evangelical Lutheran Deaconess Home, 141 Lexington Ave.
Five Points House of Refuge, 105 E. 22d St.
Foundling Asylum, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St.
Foundling Asylum, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St.
Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, 412 E. 59th St.
Free Hospital for Women, 144 Madison Ave.
Free Hospital for Women, 144 Madison Ave. 202 E. 59th St.
German Lutheran Deaconess Home, 202 E. 59th St.
German Lutheran Hospital Home, 1 Pike St.
Grey Towers Lodge, 105 E. 16th St.
Grey Towers Lodge, 105 E. 16th St.
Gramercy House, 20 Irving St.
Guild of the Infirm Retired, 105 E. 22d St.
Hebrew Benevolent Society, 105 Bedford St.
Hebrew Home Employment of Great, 21 E. 119th St.
Hospitaine Home for Friendless Women, 413 E. 59th St.
Hebrew Home and Asylum, Ave. Washington Square Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Day Nursery, 31 Monroe St.
Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stanton St.
Helpers Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. near 140th St.
Helpers Home and Industrial Job Society, 229 E. Broadway.
Home for Aged Colored Guardian Orphan Asylum (Friendless), 1 Pike, 105 Bedford St.
Home Missionary Society of Harlem, 32 E. 119th St.
Home Missionary Society, 105 Bedford St.
Home for Aged Colored Guardian Orphan Asylum, 105 Bedford St. 1 Pike St. Office, 105 Bedford St.
Home Friendly Day Nursery, 105 E. 22d St.
Home for Aged Poor, 105 Bedford St. Commissioner, 105 E. 22d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, 147 W. 106th St.
Home for Christian Hungarian S. and B. Soc., 239 E. 52d St.
Home for Convalescent Children, Amsterdam Ave. Broadway.
Home for Incurables of Jacob, 392 E. Broadway.
Home for Incurables, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St.
Home for Incurables, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St.
Home for Incurables, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1000 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Indigent Aged Women, 1 Madison Ave. Amsterdam Ave.
Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 213 Lexington Ave. Office, 105 E. 22d St. 1 Pike St. Bellevue Ave.
Home for Aged Women and Daughters of Israel, 222 E. 70th St.
Home Inner T. Home, 136 Second Ave.
Home for Aged Colored Guardian Orphan and Incurables, 105 Bedford St. 1 Pike St.
Home of Aged, Little Sisters of Poor, 213 Lexington Ave.
Home for Aged Colored Women, Lenox, Fenwick, 140 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Aged Colored Women, 105 E. 22d St.
Home of Half Orphaned for Israelites, 105 W. 106th St.
Home for Aged Women, 139 Second Ave.
Home for Aged, Randall's Island.
Home for Aged Women, Little Sisters of Little Wanderers, 213 Lexington Ave.
Harmonie Home, 257 W. 44th St.
Harmonie Home, 257 W. 44th St.
Home for Convalescent Children, 1 Pearl St.
Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
Industrial Home, 184 Hudson St.
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Ave. East E. 116th St. and 1 Madison Ave.
Institution for the Blind, Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Institution for the Blind, 9th Ave. and 34th St.
Institution for the Blind, 34th St. and 9th Ave.
Institutional Home for Young Women, 105 E. 22d St.
Jewish Benevolent American Aux and W. 106th St.
Jewish Home, 105 E. 22d St.
Julia Rosewater Society, 217 E. 42d St.
Kindergarten Home, 1 Madison Ave.
Lady Managers Home, Amsterdam Ave. near Ave.
Home Aux Home for Female Crippled Girls, 253 W. 24th St.
Lady Managers Home, Amsterdam Ave. near 140th St.
Second Ave.
Lady Managers Home for Working Women, 541 E. 76th St.
Juvenile Asylum, office, 105 Park Ave.
Lutheran Deaconess Home, Ave. 118 W. 118th St.
Lutheran Home for Women, 43 Monmouth St.
Lutheran Christian Home, 118 W. 118th St. 43 Monmouth St. 135 E. 84th St. 595 Second Ave. 24 W. 124th St.
Leake and Watts Orphan Home, Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Office, 105 E. 22d St.
Lay Home for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lodge for Aged Women, 105 W. 125th St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 164th St. and Concord Ave.
Lodge House, 202 W. 65th St.
Lodge House, Ave. Lodge Memorial Home for Convalescents, 202 E. 59th St.
Lodge House, 202 E. 59th St.
Lodge House, 202 E. 59th St. Ave. Lodge Memorial Home for Convalescents, 202 E. 59th St.
Mariner's Home, 190 Cherry St. Office, 1 Peckham St.
Mariners' Home, Home of Young Women's Christian Association, 190 Cherry St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Masterson Burke Foundation Home for Convalescents, White Plains Office, 325 E. 57th St.
Messiah Home for Children, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Tremont Ave.
Methodist Episcopal Home for Old People, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, 7 State St.
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette St.
Montefiore Home, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Montessori Children's House, 532 W. 187th St.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, office, 346 Broadway.
Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
New York—Asylums and Homes bearing prefix "New York" will be, as a rule, found in this list minus the prefix.
New York Deaconesses Home and Training School of M. E. Church, 1175 Madison Ave.
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, 163d St. and Ft. Washington Ave.
New York Orphan Asylum, Hastings. Office, 105 E. 22d St.
New York State Reformatory at Elmira. Office, 135 E. 15th St.
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Old Ladies' Home, 891 Amsterdam Ave.
Orphan Asylum and Home of P. E. Church, cor. Convent Ave. and W. 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
People's Home Church Settlement Day Nursery, 543 E. 11th St.
Polish National Alliance Immigrant Home, 180 2d Ave.
Polish National Home, 404 E. 15th St.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Presentation Day Nursery, 230 E. 32d St.
Protestant Episcopal Orphan Home, W. 135th St., cor. Convent Ave.
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 110 Manhattan Ave.
Regina Angelorem Home for Business Women, 112 E. 106th St.
Riverside Day Nursery, 149 W. 63d St.
Robertson, Gilbert A., Home, 45 Bible House.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Kingsbridge Rd. Office, 24 E. 52d St.
Rosemary Home, 24 W. 12th St.
Russian Immigrant, 347 E. 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 190th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute for Seamen, 507 West St.
Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. Office, 61 Broadway.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Ann's Day Nursery, 240 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, Receiving Office, 375 Lafayette St.
St. Faith's House, 419 W. 110th St.
St. Francis's Home for Aged, 609 5th St.
St. John Baptist House, 300 E. 4th St.
St. John's Guild, 103 Park Ave.
St. John's House for Boys, 39 W. 131st St.
St. John's Day Nursery, 223 E. 67th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Girls, 15 W. 128th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
St. Joseph's Institution of Mercy, 65 E. 81st St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Westchester, N. Y.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 89th St., cor. Ave. A.
St. Joseph's Patronage for Working Girls, 523 W. 142d St.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 2014 Broadway.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Mary's Home for Respectable Girls Seeking Employment, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Michael's Home, Office, 424 W. 34th St.
St. Philip's Home, Broadway, cor. W. 218th St.
St. Raphael's Home, 10 Charlton St.
St. Rita's Home, 307 W. 136th St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Vincent Nurses' Home, 147 W. 11th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 221 E. 79th St.
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.; Industrial Home, 229 E. 120th St., 533 W. 48th St.; Nursery, 94 Cherry St.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Office, 356 2d Ave.
Scandinavian Immigrant Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Seasine Home for Crippled Children, 170 W. 74th St.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Seventy-ninth St. Neighborhood House, 232 E. 79th St.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave., near Manida St.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women with Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, 504 W. 129th St.
Sisters of the Divine Compassion, 136 2d Ave.
Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
Slovak National Home, 316 E. 63d St.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave.
Society for Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home, 103 W. 27th St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Switzer, Margaret and Sarah, Home for Girls, 27 Christopher St.
Trinity Chapel Home for Old Folks, 1666 Bussing Ave.
Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St.
United Hebrew Charities, 356 2d Ave.
University Settlement, 184 Eldridge St.
Warren Goddard House, 246 E. 34th St.
Washington Heights Day Nursery, 350 W. 145th St.
Washington Sq. Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Waverley House for Wayward Girls, 38 W. 10th St.
Webb's Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave., cor. W. 188th St.
West Side Boys' Hotel, 225 W. 35th St.
Women's Animal League, 350 Lafayette St.
Working Girls' Home, Direction of Dominican Sisters, 205 E. 71st St.
Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Headquarters, 23 East Fifty-first Street, New York City. *President*—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G. *Secretary*—Rev. Thomas A. Thornton. *Superintendents*—Revs. Joseph F. Smith and Michael J. Larkin. This board gives the following report of Catholic schools: In 1915 there were in the Archdiocese of New York 182 Catholic Elementary Schools with a registration of 89,500 scholars. The valuation of land and buildings for school purposes in Manhattan was $9,769,500; Bronx, $1,362,000; Richmond, $216,000, and the city of Yonkers, $345,000. In 1915 there were 185 Catholic Elementary Schools in Greater New York, at which the enrolled attendance of pupils was 135,000.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cardinals, 3; archbishops, 14; bishops, 102; archabbots, 2; abbots, 16; clergy, 18,994; churches, 14,961; seminaries, 85; students, 6,770; colleges for boys, 229; academies for girls, 680; parishes with schools, 5,448; attendance, 1,456,206; orphan asylums, 284; orphans, 45,742; homes for aged, 115. **Total Roman Catholic population, 16,309,310.** (Report from Kenedy's Official Catholic Directory.)

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PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS.)

Actors' Society, 1416 Broadway.

Actuarial Society, Robert Henderson, Sec., 346 Broadway.

Albany Medical Col. Association, 742 Prospect Ave., F. W. Loughran, Pres.

Albany Society, 68 Bible House, Marshall L. Emery, Sec.

Alliance Against Accident Fraud, 21 Park Row, Frank L. Arnold, Sec.

Amateur Athletic Union of U. S., 21 Warren St., Frederick W. Ruben, Sec.

Am. Anti-Boycott Association, 27 William St. Herman F. Lee, Sec.

Am. Automobile Association, 437 5th Ave. H. A. Bonnell, Treas.

Am. Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau St. Fred. E. Farnsworth, Sec.

Am. Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 23 E. 26th St.

Am. Bison Society, Zoological Park, Bronx. Wm. P. Wharton, Sec.

Am. Booksellers' Association, 27 E. 22d St. Mrs. E. D. Martin, Sec.

Am. Bureau of Shipping, 66 Beaver St. J. W. Cantillion, Sec.

Am. Church Missionary Society, 281 4th Ave. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Pres.

Am. Copyright League. Robert U. Johnson, Sec., 7 W. 42d St.

Am. Electric Railway Ass'n, 29 W. 39th St. E. B. Burrett, Sec.

Am. Embassy Association, 505 5th Ave.

Am. Game Protection and Propagation Society, 233 Broadway.

Am. Institute, 322 W. 23d St. Chas. E. Schaffner, Sec.

Am. Institute of Banking. H. S. Schultz, Sec., 138 E. 35th St.

Am. Life Saving Society, 253 Broadway.

Am. Missionary Association, 287 4th Ave. H. P. Douglas and Chas. J. Ryder, Secs.

Am. Newspaper Pub. Association, 63 Park Row, John S. Bryan, Sec.

Am. Philharmonic Society, 190 Lexington Ave.

Am. Posture League, 30 Church St.

Am. Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway. Francis C. Leland, Pres.

Am. Railway Guild, 30 Vesey St. Wm. F. Allen, Sec.

Am. Red Cross, 130 E. 22d St.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall St. G. S. Webster, Sec.

Am. Socialist Society, 140 E. 19th St. Algernon Lee, Sec.

Am. Sunday School Union, 233 Broadway.

Am. Sunshine Association, 147 W. 22d St. Louisa F. Knauer, Sec.

Am. Vigilance League, 156 5th Ave.

Am. Water-Color Society, 215 W. 57th St. Ed. Penfield, Sec.

Apothecaries' Association, 563 Lenox Ave.

Aquarium Society, N. Y. Custom House.

Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association, 81 Delancey St.

Army Relief Society. Cornelius R. Agnew, Treas., 22 William St.

Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St. Miss K. G. Jenkins.

Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 2d Ave.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St.

Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.

Association for New York, 55 Liberty St.

Association of National Advertising Managers, Fifth Ave. Bldg.

Audubon Society, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. F. A. Lucas, Acting Sec.

Austrian Society of N. Y., 84 Broad St. Jos. Rems, Sec.

Blind Men's Improvement Club, 111 E. 59th St. D. C. Williams, Sec.

Board of Foreign Missions, 156 5th Ave. Stanley White, Sec.

Board of Foreign Missions, M. E. Ch., 150 5th Ave.

Board of Domestic Missions, Ref. Ch., 25 E. 22d St.

Board of Missions, P. E. C., 4th Ave. and 22d St.

Boys' Club Organization and Aid Soc., 489 5th Ave. Jas. L. Dudley, Sec.

Broadway Association, 56 W. 33d St.

California Society, Chas. J. Brooks, Sec. 45 Cedar St.

Canadian Society, W. C. Margeson, Sec., 115 Broadway.

Catholic Converts' League, 117 W. 61st St.

Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St. E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.

Chattel Loan Society of N. Y., 50 Union Sq. Arthur Ham, Sec.

Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 209 W. 23d St. E. H. Pfeiffer, Sec.

Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St. C. L. Brace, Sec. Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.

Citizens' Union, 41 Park Row. W. E. Jonker, Sec.

City Vigilance League. E. Mathew Beattie, Pres., 238 W. 51st St.

Civil Service Reform Association, 79 Wall St. R. W. Belcher, Sec.

Commercial Society, 2 Stone St. Ernst Korn, Pres.

Consumers' League, 106 E. 19th St.

Co-operative Social Settlement Society, 26 Jones St.

Currency Association, 77 Cedar St.

Dental Aid Society, 96 2d Ave.

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, 281 4th Ave. John W. Wood, Sec.

Emma Willard Association, Mrs Lucius E. Wilson, Sec., 67 W. 11th St.

Empire City Racing Association, 2030 Broadway. James Butler, Pres.

Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St. Miss Florence M. King, Sec.

Fifth Ave. Association, 542 5th Ave. Louis H. Hosmer, Sec.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 22 Vesey St. John F. Joyce, Sec.

Georgia Society, P. C. Magnus, Sec., 257 Pearl St.

German Society, 147 4th Ave. A. Behrens, Sec.

Helping Hand Association, 416 W. 54th St. Mrs. T. J. Harris, Sec.

Holland Society, 90 West St.

Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House. J. W. Rankin, Sec.

Horticultural Society. Geo. V. Nash, Sec., Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 105 E. 22d St. Frederick D. Greene, Sec.

Illinois Society. Wm. J. Filbert, Sec., 71 Broadway.

Indiana Society, 38 Park Row. H. B. Hord, Sec.

Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St. Thos. V. Brady, Sec.

Irish Ind. League of America, 20 Vesey St. John Quinn, Sec.

Japan Society, 165 Broadway.

Jewish Big Brother Association. Alex. H. Kaminsky, Sec., 356 2d Ave.

Jewish Protectory and Aid Society. Office, 356 2d Ave.

Jewish Uplift Society, 93 Nassau St.

Kansas Society. W. R. Wilson, Sec., 156 5th Ave.

Kips Bay Neighborhood Association. Sara C. Clapp, Sec., 303 E. 36th St.

Latin-American Consular Association, Hotel McAlpin. Willis Browne, Sec.

Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway, 253 W. 58th St., 51 E. 125th St., 89 Delancey St., 2022 Lexington Ave. Cornelius P. Kitchel, Sec.

Little Mothers' Aid Association, 236 2d Ave., 66 Greenwich St., 798 10th Ave., 365 E. 141st St. Mrs. Emilie Van Biel, Sec.

Maryland Society, 141 Broadway. Albert Ritchie, Pres.

Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building. S. C. Mead, Sec.

Michigan Society. W. W. Waine, Sec., 5 Nassau St.

Minnesota Society. Henry G. Ingersoll, Sec., 76 William St.

Missouri Society. Bainbridge Colby, Pres., 32 Nassau St.

Municipal Art Society, 119 E. 19th St.

Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St.

Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. J. H. Tregoe, Sec.

Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity, 5 E. 12th St. Mrs. Charlotte Woolley, Sec.

New England Society, 43 Cedar St.

N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St.

N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies, 35 E. 30th St. Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Sec.

N. Y. Bible Society, 66 Bible House. Geo. W. Carter, Sec.

N. Y. Browning Society. Mrs. Thos. J. Vivian, Sec., 407 W. 123d St.

N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs, 407 W. 123d St. Thos. J. Vivian, Sec.

N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St. A. E. Schauffler, Pres.

N. Y. City Sunday School Association, 1 Madison Ave. Herbert L. Hill, Sec.

N. Y. City Teacher's Association, 63 W. 56th St. Florence Moffat, Sec.

N. Y. Flower and Fruit Mission, 104 E. 20th St. Miss F. L. Russell, Sec.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 58th St.

N. Y. Historical Society, 170 Central Park West. Fancher Nicoll, Sec.

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PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—*Continued.*

N. Y. Kindergarten Association, 524 W. 42d St.

N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building. Alfred E. Heinrichs, Sec.

N. Y. Port Society, 106 11th Ave. James Yeraance, Pres.

N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave. Geo. G. Haven, Jr., Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St.

N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St. John W. Davis, Sec.

N. Y. Southern Society, 34 Pine St. Stephen L. Snowden, Sec.

N. Y. Zoological Society, 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor. Southern Boulevard. M. Grant, Sec.

Nippon Jin Kai, 161 W. 93d St. Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Pres.

Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. M. P. Jackson, Sec.

Old Guard, 229 W. 51st St.

Oratorio Society, 883 7th Ave. W. B. Tuthill, Sec.

Pan-American Society of U. S., 15 Broad St.

Pennsylvania Society. Barr Ferree, Sec., 249 W. 13th St.

Philharmonic Society of New York, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels.

Prison Association, 135 E. 15th St. O. F. Lewis, Sec.

Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway. Miss Alice Brown, Sec.

Public Education Association, 38 W. 32d St.

Russian Symphony Society, 60 E. 96th St.

St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St.

St. David's Society, 289 4th Ave.

St. George's Society, 108 Broad St. F. H. Tabor, Sec.

St. Nicholas Society, 1328 Broadway. C. Storm, Sec.

Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance, 450 W. 34th St. R. D. Kohn, Sec.

Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 63d St.

Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St. L. F. Bishop, Sec.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, 50 Union Square East. T. D. Kenneson, Sec.

Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave., near W. 104th St. Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, Sec.

Society of Beaux Arts Architects, 126 E. 75th St.

Society of Louisiana. Oscar Yenni, Sec., 25 Broad St.

Symphony Society of New York, 33 W. 42d St. Richard Welling, Sec.

Tennessee Society. G. A. Washington, Sec., 27 William St.

Tree Planting Association, American Mudeum of Natural History. Dr. Stephen Smith, Pres.

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St. Robt. G. Mead, Sec.

Veteran Firemen's Association, 132 Nassau St.

Virginians, The. Stuart G. Gibboney, Sec., 165 Broadway.

West Side Taxpayers' Association, 267 W. 34th St.

West Virginia Society. H. F. Harrison, Sec., 200 5th Ave.

Woman's Trade Union League, 43 E. 22d St. Miss Alica Vean, Sec.

Women's Political Union, 25 W. 45th St.

Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave. Melinda Scott, Sec.

Writers' Press Association, 30 E. 42d St.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Ave. and E. 92d St. E. H. Paul, Sec.

Young Women's Hebrew Association, 110th S. and 5th Ave.

Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, 52 E. 41st St.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE present public markets of the city are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson, and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

Washington Market—Located at Fulton and West Streets. It covers an area of about 175 x 203 feet, and was established in 1812. It is a jobbing and retail market. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits, and vegetables are sold there. The city charges for space in this market by the square foot.

Jefferson Market—Located at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, and occupies about 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market. Space is rented by the city to dealers by the square foot.

West Washington Market—Established in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets. It covers an area of about 369 x 400 feet. There are ten buildings—two-story structures built in blocks of twenty stands each, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second. It is strictly a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce, and live poultry are sold. The stalls in this market are leased by the square foot.

Gansevoort Market—An open market square bounded by West, Little West Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort Streets. It has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged a fee of 25 cents daily for space occupied by his wagon. It is mostly a wholesale market for dealers to purchase from farmers.

Delancey Street Market—A pushcart market located under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pitt and Willett Streets, where fish, vegetables and fruits, and miscellaneous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space 400 x 100 feet. In the fish market places rent for from $1.00 to $2.00 a week, according to location. In the rest of the market a fee of 25 cents a day is charged for each cart.

Wallabout Market—Located in Brooklyn, and has an area of about thirty-six acres of irregular shape. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East Avenue, to Wallabout Basin. In this market the city owns the land and the ground is leased out to individuals on ten-year leases, with a renewal of ten years at the expiration of that time after appraisal. A great many farmers use this market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market. Mostly all the purchases are wholesale in this market.

The city of New York also has four open markets, which were opened on September 1, 1914, under the direction and supervision of Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, as follows:

Manhattan Bridge Open Market—Located under the Manhattan Bridge at East Broadway and Market Street. Wholesale and retail business may be carried on in this market. All kinds of foodstuffs are on sale at very low prices. It is estimated that 10,000 purchasers use this market daily.

Queensboro Bridge Open Market—Located under the Queensboro Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue. Wholesale and retail business is carried on at this market. All kinds of foodstuffs are on sale at very low prices. Fresh farm produce may be obtained by the consumer direct from the farmer at considerable saving to the purchaser. Delivery service may be had atthis market at very reasonable rates. It is estimated that 10,000 purchasers use this market daily.

Harlem Bridge Open Market—Located under the Harlem Bridge at 129th Street and Third Avenue. Wholesale and retail business is carried on at this market. All kinds of food supply are on sale at very low prices. Fresh farm produce may be obtained by the consumer direct from the farmer at a considerable saving to the purchaser. Delivery service may be had at this market at very reasonable rates. It is estimated that 15,000 purchasers use this market daily.

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BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

[illegible]

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

[illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

[illegible]

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

[illegible]

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

roadway in central portion of bridge. 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge. 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island. 202 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island. 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels. 135 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge 54,200 tons; in approaches, 20,300 tons. Total, 74,500 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation, September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, $13,500,000; cost of land, $4,700,000; total, $18,200,000.

HELL GATE ARCH BRIDGE.

The bridge spans the East River at Hell Gate, between Ward's Island and Astoria, Long Island. Designed and built by Gustav Lindenthal for the New York Connecting Railroad to connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven systems, at a cost, including approaches, of $25,000,000. It is the longest arch in the world. The span is 1,016 feet 10 inches between tower faces. The upper chord of the arch is 300 feet above mean high water at the centre and 180 feet at the ends of the span; the lower chord is 260 feet above mean high water at the centre and 40 feet at the ends; the roadway is 140 feet above mean high water.

The arch carries four railway tracks (two passenger and two freight) on a solid concrete deck. It is the heaviest bridge in the world, weighing 52,000 pounds per lineal foot and carrying a loading of 24,000 pounds per lineal foot, making a total carrying capacity of 76,000 pounds per lineal foot. The steel work weighs 19,000 tons and the flooring and track weigh 7,000 tons. The heaviest single member weighs 185 tons and has a cross section of 1,384 square inches. The width of the bridge is 93 feet between railings and 60 feet between centres of trusses.

The Long Island tower is 104 by 140 feet at the base and is founded on rock in open cut at 20 feet depth. The Ward's Island tower is 119 by 140 feet at the base and rests on 21 pneumatic concrete caissons, founded on rock varying from 58 to 120 feet below the ground surface. Height of towers, 240 feet. Total concrete in towers, 110,000 cubic yards. Total concrete in bridge towers and approaches, 500,000 cubic yards.

Construction of arch commenced November, 1914. Arch was erected by cantilevering out from the towers, each half being held by connection to temporary backstays built behind the towers. The two halves were joined October 1, 1915. Entire steel work completed January, 1916. Will be opened to traffic about January, 1917.

THE SAFETY FIRST FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

Organized February 26, 1915. This society has for its objects uniform laws for control of automobile traffic and improvement of street traffic conditions throughout the country by a standard system of supervision. *President*—Darwin P. Kingsley. *Vice-Presidents*—Police Commissioner Harold W. Newman of New Orleans; Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets, St. Louis; Police Commissioner John Gillespie, Detroit; J. H. Lippincott, New Jersey Traffic Commission. *Treasurer*—Charles L. Bernheimer. *Executive Secretary*—Frederick H. Elliott, New York. Headquarters, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Safety First Society of New York: *President*—Charles L. Bernheimer. *Vice-Presidents*—Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Magistrate McAdoo, Thomas W. Churchill, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and William R. Willcox. *Secretary*—Frederick H. Elliott. Headquarters, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

HACK AND CAB FARES IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

The legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Maximum rates of fare shall be as follows:

Motor Vehicles (Except Sight-Seeing Cars)—For not more than two passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents; for each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. For three or more passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 40 cents; for each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

Sight-Seeing Cars—No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedule shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

Horse-Drawn Vehicles—For cabs: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 50 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 20 cents. For coaches: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 70 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents. Hourly rates (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling, and not including park or road driving, nor driving more than five miles from starting point): For the first hour, or any part thereof, $1.50; for each additional one-half hour, 50 cents. In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets or numbered and lettered avenues in the Borough of Manhattan, twenty blocks north and south, and seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance. The rate card, as provided for hereafter, shall state the number of blocks constituting a mile in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applying Both to Motor-Driven and Horse-Drawn Vehicles: For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour. For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hand bags and suit cases. Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle.

Any violation of the provisions of this article, or any charge or any attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled under the provisions of this article, shall render the offender liable, upon conviction thereof before any City Magistrate, to a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the City Prison for a period not exceeding ten days.

Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof, and the Captain of the precinct to which such report shall be made shall forward a written notice to the Bureau of Licenses with brief particulars and description of the property.

Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

All disputes as to the lawful rate of fare shall be determined by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had; failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default thereof, imprisonment for not more than ten days.

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PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The following is a list of the important parks.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MANHATTAN, MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St. 4¾ acres.
Carl Schurz, between Avenue B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave. 12¾ acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2¾ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40⅝ acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts. 3½ acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75½ acres.
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship Canal. 8 acres.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6¾ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31¼ acres.
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Park Ave., 34th St. to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St., 8 acres.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. 140 acres; and from 135th St. to 158th St. 34 acres.
St. Gabriel's Park. 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave., to St. Nicholas Terrace. 19½ acres; and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts. 7½ acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 2 acres.
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. 16½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3½ acres.
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

PARKS IN BOROUGH OF BRONX.—Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road; 719½ acres. Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Ave. and 170th St; 38 acres. Crotona, Fulton, 3d. and Arthur Aves.; 154½ acres. De Voe, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.; 5¾ acres. Echo; 4 acres. Franz Sigel, Walton Ave., and 158th St. and Mott Ave.; 17½ acres. Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St.; 27 acres. Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; 1,756 acres. Poe; 2½ acres. St. James, Jerome Ave., Creston Ave. & E. 191st St.; 11¾ acres. St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Aves.; 34¾ acres. University; 2¾ acres. Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city; 1,132¾ acres. Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Ave., Harlem River; 8½ acres.

On August 26, 1911, the City Record published a report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, placing a value on the parks in the Bronx at $56,627,000. The Borough of the Bronx contains 26,017 acres, of which nearly 4,200 acres, or about 15.2 per cent is devoted to park purposes, giving one acre of park land to each 130 of the people living in the Borough.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,921; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,359; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1889, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,321. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 526 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 259 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,588,808 acres.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

59th to 60th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue; 180-184 Cherry Street; south side of 101st Street, between 2d and 3d Avenues; west of Sutton Place, 59th to 60th Street; additional land at park, between 151st and 152d Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; corner Worth and Baxter Streets.

NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

President—Elmer A. Sperry, 126 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Secretary*—George H. Guy, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Thomas F. Honahan, 85 Liberty Street, New York City. Membership, 792.

The object of the society is: "The dissemination of the knowledge of theoretical and applied electricity—to be accomplished by periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of relevant topics, by collective visits to places of interest; the study of scientific advance in general, and the promotion of social intercourse among its members." Headquarters, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

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ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Eastern Department—Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.
Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, Commanding.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. H. Dorey, 4th Infantry; Capt. G. Johnson, 11th Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Chief of Staff—Col. E. F. Glenn.
Adjutant-General—Col. W. A. Simpson.
Inspector-General—Col. J. L. Chamberlain.
Quartermaster—J. B. Bellinger.
Surgeon—Col. H. P. Birmingham.
Engineer—Col. W. M. Black.
Ordnance Officer—Col. O. B. Mitcham.
Signal Officer—Major C. F. Hartmann.
Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs—Col. C. R. Noyes.
Chief Clerk—D. A. Watt.

NORTH ATLANTIC COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT—*Headquarters*, Fort Totten, Willet's Point, Whitestone, N. Y.; Brig.-Gen. H. F. Hodges, U. S. Army, commanding.
DISTRICT STAFF—*Adjutant*—Major E. O. Sarratt. *Material Officer*—Capt. J. S. Proctor.
Army Building—No. 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City. *Quartermasters' Depot*—Col. A. L. Smith, Col. J. M. Carson, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Goodman, Capt. W. B. Baker, and Capt. W. P. Kitts. *Corps of Engineers*—Col. W. M. Black, Col. F. V. Abbot, Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry, Capt. T. M. Robins, Capt. E. D. Ardery, and Capt. R. T. Colner. *Medical Corps*—Capt. P. W. Huntington. *Medical Supply Depot* (543 Greenwich Street, New York City)—Col. L. Brechemin. *New York Arsenal*—Governor's Island, N. Y.; Col. O. B. Mitcham.

POSTS IN AND NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

Posts.	*Location.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Troops.*
Fort Jay	Governor's Island, N. Y.	Capt. C. L. Fisher, Coast Artillery Corps	113th and 165th Cos. Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Hamilton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps	5th Band, 3d, 84th, 98th 122d, 123d Cos. Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. D. Skerrett, Coast Artillery Corps	48th, 56th, 76th, 113th, 136th, 137th Cos. Coast Artillery Corps.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Major W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dept.	
Fort Totten	Willet's Point, N. Y.	Lieut.-Col. W. G Haan, Coast Artillery Corps.	12th Band, 82d, 87th, 101st, 135th, 165th, 167th Cos. Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wadsworth	Narrows, Staten Island, N. Y.	Lieut.-Col. T. B. Lamoreux, Coast Ar. Corps	53d, 54th and 114th Cos. Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wood	Bedloes Island, N. Y.	Capt. A. T. Clifton, Signal Corps	Co. G, Signal Corps.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina—Ernesto C. Perez, C. G.; Manuel A. Molina, Asst. C.; 80 Wall St.
Austria-Hungary—Alexander von Nuber, C. G.; Dr. Karl Winter, V. C.; Dr. Fritz Fischerauer, V. C.; Dr. Ludwig von Kleinwaechter, V. C.; Eugene von Rozwadowski, V. C., 24 State St.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, C.; J. Van Rickstal, V. C.; F. Jansen, V. C.; 25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia—Adolfo Ballivián, C. G., 4 Stone St.
Brazil—Henrique Carlos, C. G.; James Philip Mee, Chancellor, 17 State St.
Bulgaria—Clayton Rockhill, C. G., 22 Cliff St.
Chile—Ricardo Sanchez-Cruz, C. G., 2 Rector St.
China—Yang Yu Ying, C.; Li Kai-Siang, V. C. (abroad), 18 Broadway.
Colombia—Jorge Moya Vasquez, C. G.,17 Battery Pl.
Costa Rica—Francisco Montero, C. G.; A. Monestel V. C., 2 Rector St.
Cuba—Leopoldo Doltz, C. G.; F. Toboada, Asst. C. G., 82 Beaver St.
Denmark—George Bech, C., 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic—M. de J. Camacho, C. G.; Anibal Dulue, Chancellor, 17 Battery Pl.
Ecuador—Enrique Gallardo, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Egypt—See "Turkey."
France—G. B. d'Anglade, C. G.; Henri Goiran, C.; Stanislas d'Halewyn, V. C., 10 Bridge St.
German Empire—Erich Hossenfelder, Acting C. G.; Freiherr Hans von Ungelter, V. C.; Dr. Erich Kraske, V. C.; Dr. Gustav Heuser, V. C., 11 Broadway.
Great Britain—Charles Clive Bayley, C. G.; Hugh Alex. Ford, V. C.; R. L. Nosworthy, V. C.; M. M. Richardson, V. C., 17 State St., and C. K. Ledger, V. C. Shipping branch, 25 South St.
Greece—D. N. Botassi, C. G., 35 S. William St.
Guatemala—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G., 12 Broadway.
Hayti—Dr. Victor Boyer, C. G.; Ernest Bastien, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
Honduras—R. Camilo Diaz, C. G., 31 Broadway.
Hungary—See "Austria-Hungary."
Italy—G. Fara Forni, C. G.; L. Sillitti, V. C.; G. Buti, V. C.; L. Mariani, V. C., 226 Lafayette St.
Japan—Takashi Nakamura, C. G.; Sukeyuki Akamatsu, V. C., 60 Wall St.
Liberia—Edward G. Merrill, C., 10 Stone St.; E. B. Merrill, V. C., 25 Beaver St.
Mexico—Office, 17 Battery Pl.
Monaco—Stanislas d'Halewyn, C., 10 Bridge St.
Montenegro—Capt. A. V Seferovitch, C.; 105 West 40th St.
Netherlands—A. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Nicaragua—E. Solórzano Diaz, C. G., 66 Beaver St.
Norway—C. Ravn, C. G., 17 State St.
Panama—Manuel Quintero, V. C. G., 11 Broadway.
Paraguay—Wm. Wallace White, C. G., Woolworth Building, Park Pl.
Persia—H. H. Topakyan, C. G., 225 5th Ave.
Peru—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.
Portugal—Carlos Rangel de Sampaio, C. G.; Carlos Olavo, V. C., 8 Bridge St.
Russia—Mikhael M. Oustinoff, C. G.; Peter de Routsky, C.; Baron Oscar Korff, V. C., 22 N. Washington Sq.
Salvador—Gregorio Arbizú, C., 42 Broadway.
Santo Domingo—See "Dominican Republic."
Spain—F. Javier Salas, C. G., 18 Broadway.
Sweden—M. Clarholm, C. G.; S. Lagerberg, V. C., 17 State St.
Switzerland—Louis H. Junod, C.; Henry Escher, Jr., V. C., 100 Fifth Ave.
Turkey—Djelal Munif Bey, C. G.; Aram Mourad Shah-Mir Effendi, V. C. G., 59 Pearl St.
Uruguay—Mario L. Gil, C. G.; Alfredo Metz Green, C., 17 Battery Pl.
Venezuela—Pedro R. Rincones, C. G.; N. Velos, V. C., 80 Wall St.

NATIONAL FORWARD-TO-THE-LAND LEAGUE.

INAUGURATES A NEW EPOCH IN FARM LIFE TO HELP MEN TO HELP THEMSELVES.

Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, New York City. *Secretary*—Haviland H. Lund. *Treasurer*—W. J. Hoggson. *Director in Rural Organization*—Dr. James Bale Marman, Kensington, Md.

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ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.)

President—Geo. W. Wickersham.
Vice-Pres.—Frederic R. Coudert.
" F. W. M. Cutcheon.
Vice-Pres.—George C. Holt.
" John W. Simpson.
" Nelson S. Spencer.
Rec. Secretary—S. B. Brownell
Cor. Sec'y—Herbert J. Bickford.
Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith.

At the time of the last report of the Executive Committee there were 2,137 members of the association. It was instituted in 1869, and its Presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederic R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Larocque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John F. Parsons; 1902 and 1903, Wm. G. Choate; 1904 and 1905, Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader; 1908 and 1909, Edmund Wetmore; 1910 and 1911, Francis Lynde Stetson; 1912, Lewis Cass Ledyard; 1913 and 1914, William B. Hornblower; 1914 and 1915, George W. Wickersham. The admission fee is $100, and the annual dues from resident members of more than six years' and less than twenty years' standing, $55, and of more than twenty years' standing, $60, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere of less than twenty years' standing, $30, and of more than twenty years' standing, $35; from members of less than six years' standing, $25; from members neither residing nor having offices in New York City, $10.

THE LAWYERS' CLUB—115 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Wm. Allen Butler, Jr. *Secretary*—R. G. Babbage. *Treasurer*—Byron M. Fellows. Total membership [illegible]50. Membership is not restricted to lawyers. The entrance fee for resident members is $100, annual [illegible], $100; the entrance fee for non-resident members is $50, annual dues, $25. Resident membership limited to 1,000.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—Bowling Green.

Collector—Dudley Field Malone ($12,000).

Solicitor to Collector—Mark P. Andrews ($5,000).

Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector—Henry C. Stuart ($6,000).

Private Secretary and Special Deputy Collector—Minton Fluhrer ($3,500).

Deputy Collectors—Jesse C. Grant ($4,000); John C. Williams, Charles A. King, Elbert J. Allendorf, John J. C. Barrett ($3,500 each); Stephen W. Hamilton, Henry L. Swords ($3,000 each).

Cashier—Wm. T. Black ($5,000).

Acting Disbursing Act.—Geo. W. Brinck ($3,000).

Auditor—Josiah S. Knapp ($4,500).

Naval Officer—Otto Wittpenn ($8,000).

Special Deputy Naval Officer—Thomas J. Skuse ($4,000).

Surveyor—Thomas E. Rush ($8,000).

Special Deputy Surveyor—Geo. J. Smyth ($4,000).

Deputy Surveyors—Alex. McKeon ($3,000); John J. Racstlewiez ($3,500); Richard Parr ($3,000); Wm. Tierney ($2,700).

Appraiser—John K. Sague ($8,000).

Deputy Appraisers—George W. Wolf, Christopher C. Keenan, Charles W. Bunn ($4,000 each).

Assistant Appraisers—Daniel E. Finn, Frank S. Terry, Frederick Kuenzli, James Fay, Nathaniel G. Schlamm ($3,500 each).

BOARD OF U. S. GENERAL APPRAISERS—641 Washington Street.

J. B. Sullivan, *President*, W. B. Howell, I. F. Fischer, B. S. Waite, E. G. Hay, C. P. McClelland, S. B. Cooper, G. S. Brown ($9,000 each).

SUB-TREASURY—Wall, corner Nassau Street.

Assistant Treasurer—Martin Vogel ($8,000).

Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier—Edward W. Hale ($4,200).

Deputy Assistant Treasurer—Ulysses S. Grant ($3,600).

POST-OFFICE—Eighth Avenue and 32d Street. Downtown—B'way and Park Row. See Index.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—Custom House.

Chief Examiner—Charles Starek.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE—23 Pine Street.

Superintendent—Verne M. Bovie ($5,000).

Assayer—Geo. R. Comings ($3,000).

Melting and Refining Dept. Supt.—Beno P. Wirth ($3,000).

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

(Compensation of Collectors not to exceed $4,500 a year for each district.)

Second District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, and Porto Rico. John Z. Lowe, Jr., *Collector*, Custom-House.

Third District—7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. Mark Eisner, *Collector*, 1150 Broadway.

The 7th Division of 14th District of New York is the County of the Bronx—Roscoe Irwin, *Collector*, Albany, N. Y. Thomas E. Leahy, *Deputy Collector*, 391 East 149th Street.

Brooklyn Borough—First District—Embracing all of Brooklyn, Long Island, and Richmond Borough (Staten Island). Henry P. Keith, *Collector*, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough.

COM'R. OF IMMIGRATION—Ellis Island.

Commissioner—Frederic C. Howe ($6,500).

Assistant Commissioner—Byron H. Uhl ($4,500).

U. S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER—Barge Office.

Commissioner—Patrick H. Quinn ($5,000).

Deputy—Theodore S. Price ($1,800).

SUPERVISING CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Custom-House.

Chief Engineer—Alfred Brooks Fry.

Assistant Chief Engineer—Frank A. Lang.

Chief Clerk—Joseph M. Morgan.

LAW COURTS—See Index.

WEATHER BUREAU—17 Battery Pl.

District Forecaster—James H. Scarr.

STEAM VESSELS INSPECT'S—Custom-House.

Supervising Inspector—Henry M. Seeley ($3,000).

Local Inspectors—G. T. Charlton and J. L. Crone ($2,500 each).

U. S. COAST GUARD—Storehouse, 507 Hudson St.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN N. Y.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION; ENTRANCE, FOOT SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

Commandant—Rear-Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher. Senior Aide to the Commandant—Commander F. B. Upham. Junior Aide to the Commandant—Lieut.-Commander R. P. Craft.

Industrial Manager—Capt. G. E. Burd.

Commanding Officer, Receiving Ship, U. S. S. Maine—Capt. E. L. Beach.

Captain of the Yard—W. L. Howard.

Inspection Officer—Lieut.-Com. K. M. Bennett.

Engineer Officer—Lieut.-Com. E. P. Jessop.

Pay Officer—Pay Inspector W. J. Littell.

Provisions and Clothing Depot—Pay Director C. S. Williams.

Public Works Officer—Civil Engineer L. N. Cox.

Construction Officer—Naval Constructor G. H. Rock.

Naval Hospital—Medical Director Philip Leach.

Naval Medical Supply Depot—Medical Inspector E. S. Bogert, Commanding Officer.

Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C.

Visiting hours are between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Accounting Officer—Paymaster W. R. Bowne.

General Storekeeper—Paymaster E. C. Tobey.

Purchasing Paymaster—Pay Director T. S. Jewett.

Medical Officer—Surgeon R. T. Orvis.

Supervisor of Harbor—39 Whitehall St., N. Y.

*Navy Recruiting Office—153 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Marine Recruiting Office—24 E. 23d St., N. Y.

Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the exective officers on board.

*Also at 234 Market Street, Newark, N. J., and 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	728 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th & 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 156th St.
47	235 E. 23d St. (School for the Deaf.)
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St.
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	523 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St
60	197 E. Broadway. (Annex to P. S. 75.)
61	E. 12th St., near Ave. B.
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 63d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave. (New York Model School.)
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
97	Mangin St., n. Stanton St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., east of 2d Ave.
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.
107	274 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St. (Annex to Julia Richman High.)
119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134	68 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	468 W. 58th St.
144	Allen and Hester Sts. (Annex to P. S. 65.)
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P. S. 23.)
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave., 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney, near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. and A'sterd'm Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., w of 5th Ave. (P.S. 100)
	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St. west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49.)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East 23d St.
	Truant 215 E. 21st St.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th & 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., W. of B'way; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1	College Ave. and 145th St
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Av. and 173d St.
5	2486 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park
9	486 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Benson & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., near 148th St.
19	234th & 235th Sts., Woodlawn.
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.
21	225th & 226th Sts., near White Plains Av., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S. 7.)
25	Union Ave. & 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave.

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No	Location	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	38	157th St. and 3d Ave.	46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.
30	141st St. and Brook Ave.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	47	Randolph, St. Lawrence and Beach Aves.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.	48	Spofford Ave. Coster and Faile Sts. (Annex to P.S. 12.)
32	182d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville. (Annex to P. S. 13.)	49	261st St., Riverdale.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	42	Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.	50	Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.	43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	51	158th St., Jackson & Trinity Aves.
35	163d St., Grant & Morris Aves.	44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.	52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
36	Blackrock Ave., Unionport.	45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.	53	168th St., Findlay & Teller Aves.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.				

HIGH SCHOOLS—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave.; Evander Childs, Randolph St. Lawrence and Beach Aves.

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS, MANHATTAN.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men).	184	116th St. near Lenox Ave. (men).		Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 8th Ave. (men).
	DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St. & 10th Ave. (men).		Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).		Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E. 38th St. (men).
40	Prospect Ave. and Jennings St. (women).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St. (men).		Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts. (women).
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).		Stuyvesant Evening Trade, 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES, MANHATTAN.

2	116 Henry St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	79	42 1st St.
8	29 King St.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	83	216 E. 110th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.	49	237 E. 37th St.	103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	4th and 5th Sts., west of 1st Ave.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
33	357 W. 35th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
		77	85th St. and 1st Ave.		

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS, MANHATTAN.

21	Elizabeth St., n. Spring St.	67	120 W. 46th St.	114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
29	Albany, Wash'n and Carlisle Sts.	89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES, MANHATTAN.

4	203 Rivington St.	42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	92	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	93	154 Broome St.
14	235 E. 27th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	71	190 7th St.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.				

HUNTER COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

FOR CORPORATE SCHOOLS, SEE INDEX FOR "ASYLUMS" AND "SOCIETIES."

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN CITY OF NEW YORK.

President, Thomas W. Churchill (until election of successor in February, 1916).

MANHATTAN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1917—Dennis J. McDonald, Cornelius J. Sullivan, I. M. Levy, Morton Stein.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—George J. Gillespie, Francis P. Cunnion, M. Samuel Stern, Antonio Pisani, M.D., Ernest F. Ellert.
Until Jan. 1, 1919—Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger, Abraham Flexner, M.D., Olivia Leventritt, Ira S. Wile.
Until Jan. 1, 1920—Franklin H. Giddings, Raymond B. Fosdick, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.
Until Jan. 1, 1921—Robt. L. Harrison, John Whalen, Martha L. Draper, Leo Arnstein, Edmund Dwight.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1917—Thomas M. De Laney, Joseph Barondess.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—John Greene, Alexander Ferris, Arthur S. Somers.
Until Jan. 1, 1919—George W. Wingate, Wm. Harkness, John J. Keller.
Until Jan. 1, 1920—Mary E. Dreier, Walter H. Bennett.
Until Jan. 1, 1921—Walter H. Gilpatric, Frederick Bruckbauer, Frederick W. Atkinson, Mrs. Edward A. Quin.

BRONX MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1917—Frank D. Wilsey.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—A. G. Miller.
Until Jan. 1, 1920—Helen S. Mullan.
Until Jan. 1, 1921—Thomas J. Carroll.

QUEENS.

Until Jan. 1, 1917—Rupert B. Thomas.
Until Jan. 1, 1918—R. Suydam.
Until Jan. 1, 1920—Joseph P. Benson.
Until Jan. 1, 1921—John Halpin.

RICHMOND.

Until Jan. 1, 1917—John Martin.
Until Jan. 1, 1919—William G. Willcox.

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SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawr'e sts.
6	Warren, near Smith st.
7	York, near Bridge st.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.
11	Washington, near Greene av.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.
14	Navy and Concord sts.
15	3d ave. and State st.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.
23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts.
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner av.
26	Quincy near Ralph ave.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott
31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.
33	Heyward, near Broadway.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.
38	N. 7th, near Bedford ave.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
46	Union, near Henry st.
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.
48	18th ave. and 67th st.
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
50	S. 3d st. and Driggs ave
51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.
52	Ellery, near Broadway.
53	Troutman, near Central ave.
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
56	Bushwick av., cor. Mad'n st.
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
58	Degraw, near Smith st.
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School).
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave. (Annex to P. S. 25.)
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave., and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S. 153.)
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island & Elm aves.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave. (New Utrecht H. S.)
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av (Annex to P. S. 9.)
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen ave., cor. Ave. F.
115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerb'r ave., c. Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th av., n. Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
138	Prosp't pl., w. of Nost'd ave. (Brooklyn Model School.)
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	66th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet. 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E 23d and 24th sts
153	Ave. T & E. 12th st., Home'st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166	S. 4th st., near Havemeyer.
167	Schen'dy ave. & East. P'way.
168	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170	6th and Stewart aves., 71st and 72d sts.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172	4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
173	Pennsylvania ave. bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
175	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176	12th & Bay R'e aves. & 68th st.
177	Ave. P and West ave.
179	Ave. C, East 2d and 3d sts.
180	18th ave. and 67th st.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.
	Vocational, Jay and Nassau sts.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls' High School.....	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall.....	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School.....	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District.....	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training.....	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial.....	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick.....	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	New Utrecht.....	86th st., near 18th ave.
Bay Ridge.....	86th st., near 18th ave.	Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 13, 17, 43, 45, 84, 106, 109, 145. For women and girls. Nos. 13, 18, 96, 58, 121, 141, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 92, 112, 120, 126, 136, 146, 148, 156, 158, 164. Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Commercial High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 94; New Lots Evening High School, held in Public School No. 149; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in P. S. 140; Bushwick Evening Trade School for men and boys, women and girls, 400 Irving ave.

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SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside.
12	Prospect st., Winfield.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
15	Junction av., Corona.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
32	Lakeville rd., Little Neck. Annex, Douglaston.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South.
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct. Annex, Glen Morris.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st. near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st. Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snedeker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Ri'm'd Hill P. O.
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburg
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn P. O
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av. Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs. Laurel Hill.
77	Covert av., Centre and Georgia sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl. Winfield.
79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City
85	DeBevoise av., near Woodley av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd. Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts. Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
91	Central, Folsom and Fowler avs., Glendale.
92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts. North Corona.
94	Old House, Landing rd., Little Neck.
95	Farremore, Harvard and Yale av., Jamaica.
96	Rockaway rd. and Lincoln av. South Ozone Park.
99	Kew Gardens.
100	Glen Morris.
	Parental Schools, Jamaica rd. Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.	Newtown	Elmhurst.
Bryant	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Flushing	Broadway, Flushing.
Jamaica	Hillside av., Jamaica	Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.
		Richmond Hill	Elm st., Richmond Hill.

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Prince Bay, P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.
21	Sherman st., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Centre st., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.)
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and S. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY.

PUBLIC education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (composed of delegates from the four school boards, 19 in all) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, the superintendent of school supplies, and the director of attendance (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials and also a secretary, an auditor, and a director of reference and research, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course.

The regular school day is five hours in length, but in September, 1913, it was decided that four hours should be considered full time for classes of the first-year grades; the kindergarten session is three hours in length.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1915 was $39,840,349.90, of which $32,609,695.92 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1916 the appropriation is $36,865,981, the general school fund being $33,555,641. Under the so-called Equal Pay law (Chapter 902, laws of 1911) teachers (men and women) in elementary schools serve three years at $720, they then advance, with yearly increments of $60, to $1,500. This applies to the great majority. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,820 and $2,260. Assistants to principals (heads of departments) receive $2,400, and principals $3,500. In high schools salaries range from $900 to $3,150; in training schools, from $1,000 to $3,250. Principals of high schools and training schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners and the director of attendance receive $6,000. Associate superintendents and the director of reference and research receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools and annexes is 610—210 in Manhattan, 200 in Brooklyn, 72 in the Bronx, 92 in Queens, and 36 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 24. There are also three training schools for teachers, four vocational schools and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,370 men and 16,654 women teachers; in the high schools 1,068 men and 1,131 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 2,685 teachers. One hundred and fifty-five attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the average attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)	High Schools.		Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)	High Schools.
Manhattan	231,023	19,180	Richmond	14,669	1,343
Brooklyn	242,308	22,809			
The Bronx	86,821	5,772	Totals	632,349	54,934
Queens	57,528	5,830			

Number on part time, elementary schools:

Manhattan	1,863	Richmond	35
Brooklyn	17,092		
The Bronx	16,064	Total	39,160
Queens	4,106		

Capacity, as per rule adopted by the Board of Education, May 24, 1911, pursuant to Section 451 of the State Education law:

	Element'y Schools.		Element'y Schools.
Manhattan	233,632	Richmond	19,121
Brooklyn	228,778		
The Bronx	77,708	Total	628,394
Queens	69,155		

The increase in capacity since September, 1913, has been 20,329, and the increase in the number of part-time pupils has been 3,797.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers November 1, 1915, was 1,495.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $110,356,098, computed to July 1, 1915.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Table showing number of firemen in active service in New York, and salaries they receive:

Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.	Salary	Brooklyn and Queens.	Salary
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	1 Deputy Chief in Charge	$7,500
10 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	4 Deputy Chiefs	4,200
1 Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus	3,300	24 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
23 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	134 Captains	2,500
164 Captains	2,500	169 Lieutenants	2,100
242 Lieutenants	2,100	217 Engineers of Steamers	1,600
277 Engineers of Steamers	1,600	1,165 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400
1,472 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400	274 " 2d "	1,200
353 " 2d "	1,200	108 " 3d "	1,000
166 " 3d "	1,000	30 " 4th "	1,000
70 " 4th "	1,000	4 Medical Officers	3,300
1 Chief Medical Officer	4,200	6 Pilots	1,500
5 Medical Officers	3,300	1 Marine Engineer	1,600
16 Pilots	1,500	Making a total uniformed force of 4,943.	
5 Marine Engineers	1,600		

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St.
7—100-102 Duane St.
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—335 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St. (Searchlight No. 1).
21—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—280 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1).
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—153 W. 68th St.
41—330 E. 150th St.
42—1781 Mt. Hope Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside Ave.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 E. 177th St.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island
50—491 E. 166th St.
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat)
58—81 W. 115th St
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61—1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge
63—4109 White Plains Rd.
64—Castleton, near Gleason Ave. (Unionport, Bronx).
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St. E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—243 E. 233d St.
70—169 Scofield St., C I
71—3134-36 Park Ave.
72—22 E. 12th St.
73—656 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2085 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Ft. Beekman St., E.R.
78—Foot 99th St. and Harlem River.
79—2928 Briggs Ave
80—503 W. 139th St.
81—3045 Albany Road
82—1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 East 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St
85—Foot W. 35th St. (Boat)
86—Foot of Bloomfield St. (Boat).
87—Foot of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.
90—1841 White Plains Av.
91—244 E. 111th St.
92—1250 Morris Ave
93—513 W. 161st St.
94—1228 Seneca Ave
95—29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2)
4—788 8th Ave.
5—107 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—14-16 N. Moore St.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—191 Fulton St
11—742 5th St.
12—248 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St.
27—453 E. 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 West 135th St.
31—1313 Intervale Ave.
32—489 East 166th St.
33—2083 Jerome Ave.
34—515 West 161st St.
35—142-144 West 63d St.
36—29 Vermilye Ave.
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave
39—1799 First Ave.
40—6 Hancock Place
41—1843 White Plains Av.
42—657 Prospect Ave.
43—340 East 111th St.
44—1261 Morris Ave.
45—513 West 161st St.
46—3027 Bailey Ave.
47—1220 Castle Hill Ave.
48—1226 Seneca Ave.
49—1079 Nelson Ave.

EXCHANGES IN MANHATTAN.

Building Material Exchange, 233 Broadway.
Coffee Exchange, 113 Pearl St., and 66 Beaver St.
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63 Broad St.
Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Sts.
Crockery Board of Trade, 149 Church St.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade, 233 Broadway.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 E. 15th St.
Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad St.
National Hardware Exchange, 253 Broadway.
National Jewellers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane.
New York Fire Ins. Exchange, 123 William St.
New York Fruit, 202 Franklin St.
New York Furniture Exchange, 480 Lexington Ave.
New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
New York Metal Exchange, 111 Broadway.
New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St.

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Post-Office—New York, N. Y.

(31st to 33rd Street and 8th Avenue.)

Postmaster—EDWARD M. MORGAN. Assistant Postmaster—THOMAS F. MURPHY.

Hours—Postmaster, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Other departments 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. unless otherwise stated.

SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster—Room 218.
Assistant Postmaster—Room 224.
Superintendent of Delivery—Room 201.
Superintendent of Mails—Room 230.
Superintendent of Money Order—Room 203.
Superintendent of Registry—Room 205.
Auditor—Room 217.
Cashier—Rooms 219-223.
Superintendent, Second Class Matter—Room 224.
Inquiry Department for Missing Mail, etc.—Room 240.
U.S. Customs Bureau—Room 239. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.
Assistant Custodian—Room 202. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch.

THIRD FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction—Room 335. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Printing Department—Room 353. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Supply Department—Room 358. (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.)
Post-Office Inspectors—Room 332. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Railway Mail Service, Superintendent—Room 324. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Chief Clerk in Charge of Second-Class Matter—Room 314. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department—Room M-11, Mezzanine Floor. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

On general holidays, viz., January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, October 12, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

POST-OFFICE, BROADWAY AND PARK ROW. OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11. **Foreign Supplementary Mail.**—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

Registry business is transacted from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M. Holidays, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. No Registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Money Order business is transacted from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. No Money Order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
B—45 Suffolk St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—103-105 East 12th St.
E—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—232-234 West 116th St.
J—309 West 125th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—147 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 19th St.
P—Custom House Building.
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—N.W. cor. Howard & Lafayette Sts.
T—507-509 East 165th St. bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St.
X—373-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—329 City Island Ave., cor. Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., nr. Fordham Rd.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Kingsbridge—5233 B'way, bet. 225th & 227th Sts.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Pennsylvania Terminal.—Post-Office station, W. 31st and 33d Sts. and 8th Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—Pine and Pearl Sts.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near East Chester Road.
West Farms Station—1054 Tremont Ave., near Boston Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

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LETTER CARRIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx	2,733	Richmond:	
Brooklyn	1,091	Port Richmond	9
Queens:		West New Brighton	11
Flushing	81	New Brighton	9
Jamaica	64	Rosebank	7
Long Island City	39	Stapleton	10
Queens	4	Tompkinsville	6*

* Also two auxiliary carriers.

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 35 cents per hour for auxiliary or vacation service, 40 cents for substitute service and 8 cents for each special delivery letter they deliver: when appointed as regular carriers they receive the first year, $800; second year, $900; third year, $1,000; fourth year, $1,100; fifth year, $1,200; 2,220 receive $1,200 each; 82, $1,100 each; 282, $1,000 each; 116, $900 each; 33, $800 each.

In Brooklyn 909 carriers receive $1,200; 18, $1,100 each; 66, $1,000 each; 75, $900 each, and 23 receive $800 each. In Long Island City carriers receive $1,200 each. In Flushing carriers receive from $800 to $1,200 per year. In Jamaica carriers receive from $800 to $1,200 per year. In Queens two carriers receive $1,200; one $900 and one $800. In Rosebank six carriers receive $1,100 and one $1,000. In Tompkinsville six carriers receive $1,100 each. In West New Brighton nine carriers receive $1,100, one $1,000. In New Brighton eight carriers receive $1,100, one $600. In Stapleton eight receive $1,200 each, two $1,100. In Port Richmond eight carriers receive $1,100 each and one $900.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employés of the United States Government.

POST-OFFICE—BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Postmaster—Room 214. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster**—Room 102. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Cashier**—Room 104. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **City Delivery**—Section Room 111. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails**—Washington St. Annex. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dept.**—Room 113. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dept.**—Room 106. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders**—Room 106 until 9 P. M. **Registry Dept.**—Room 109. Hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. **Night Window for Registry**—Washington Street Corridor. Hours 9 P. M. to 8 A. M. Stamps in amount of $10 or over Wholesale Stamp Window, Washington Street Corridor. **Postal Savings Bank**—Room 107. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. **Withdrawals**—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

A—661 Broadway.
B—1266-1268 Fulton Street.
C—5316-5318 Fifth Avenue.
D—1915-1917 Fulton Street.
E—2581-2585 Atlantic Avenue.
Flatbush—961-965 Flatbush Avenue.
G—746 Manhattan Avenue.
Bath Beach—1848 Bath Ave., cor. Bay 20th Street.
Ridgewood—1600 Myrtle Avenue.
Blythebourne—13th Avenue and 55th Street.
L—Flatbush Avenue, L. I. R.R. Depot.
Coney Island—Surf Avenue opp. West 17th St.
Fort Hamilton—9110 5th Avenue.
Sheepshead Bay—1780 Shore Road.
P—1731 Pitkin Avenue.
Vanderveer—Flatbush Ave., near Nostrand Ave.
S—1262-1264 Broadway.
T—157 Hamilton Avenue.
V—303-309 8th Street.
W—Broadway and South 8th Street.
Y—S. W. cor. 47th Street and Gravesend Avenue.
Kensington—305-307 Church Avenue.
New Lots—946-948 Glenmore Ave.
Pratt—Willoughby Avenue and Steuben St.
St. John's Place—1234 St. John's Place.
Bush Terminal—34th Street, bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Main Street—Charles William Stores.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

To one court tribunal, it has been said, every one in New York comes sooner or later—the Surrogate's or Widows and Orphans' Court. Some come to it as heirs, next of kin; some as creditors or debtors; some as witnesses; some as representatives of institutions of education or charity benefited by bequests, and some, not very many, as contestants of wills which they seek to alter or to overthrow.

In the Surrogate's Court in New York County (it is a county court) there are approximately 6,000 cases requiring decisions in a year, there being about 2,500 wills offered for probate and about 2,000 cases of those dying intestate in which letters of administration are granted on application of relatives. The number of contested wills is about 600, and of the oaths administered to executors, administrators or witnesses about 10,000. Approximately 3,000 "accountings" have to be examined, about 2,000 guardians for those under age appointed, and about 5,000 bonds approved.

Two Surrogates are almost continuously at work, alternating at "Chambers," where the routine is transacted, and "in Court," where motions or contests are heard. The amount of routine work done is extensive; the value of the funds accounted for and distributed is incalculable. Every will when offered must be copied fully and exactly, and this part of the work is voluminous, amounting to 275,000 folios in a year. The Surrogates must sign about 29,000 "orders" in a year, and the number of bundles handled in the record room of the court is about 80,000 a year.

The Surrogate's Court is one of the oldest tribunals in New York State. Under the first Constitution Surrogates were chosen for an unlimited period by the Council of Appointment, and an appeal from their decisions was to the Judge of the Court of Probate. Under the second Constitution, they were appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years; appeals lay to the Chancellor. The Constitution of 1846, except in counties where the population exceeded 40,000, abolished the office of Surrogate and devolved its duties on a county Judge. The first New York Surrogate took office in 1787. Of the present Surrogates, the older in years, in service at the bar and in extent of term is Robert Ludlow Fowler, to whom fell last year decisions in cases involving over $100,000,000.

Nearly 2,000 witnesses appear at the Surrogate's office in a year to make deposition as to wills they have seen signed, and there are about 5,000 applications for appointment as administrators. Seven thousand reports of guardians are received in a year and 6,750 motions of various kinds are heard by the Surrogates. The office is open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when it closes at noon.

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PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Pawnbrokers in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of $500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Department of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, Police and Department of Licenses.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY.

(Executive office, 346 Fourth Ave., cor. 25th St.) Loaning offices: 346 Fourth Ave., 186 Eldridge St., 180 E. 72d St., cor. E. Houston and Essex Sts., 736 Seventh Ave., 124th St. and Lexington Ave., 409 Grand St.; Bronx, Courtlandt Ave. at 148th St.; Brooklyn, 24 Graham Ave., Pitkin and Rockaway Aves., Smith and Livingston Sts.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than $1. Rates of interest: One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moths; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. James Speyer, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President; Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer; Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

PIERS IN MANHATTAN.

North River.

Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place
2 & 3	Battery Pl. & Morris.
4	Morris.
5-7	Morris & Rector.
8	Rector.
9,10(old)	Rector & Carlisle
10 (new)	Albany.
11 (old)	Carlisle.
11 (new)	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay
16	Barclay & Park Pl.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Vestry.
31	Watts.
32-34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th.
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
54	W. 13th.
56	W. 14th.
57	W. 15th.
58	W. 16th.
59	W. 18th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
64	W. 24th.
65	W. 25th.
66	W. 26th.
67	W. 27th.
68	W. 28th.
69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 41st.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
85	W. 45th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
89	W. 49th.
90	W. 50th.
91	W. 51st.

East River.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8	Coenties Slip.
9	Coenties & Old Slip.
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12-13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15	Burling Slip.
16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19 & 20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
22	James Slip.
26 & 27	Catharine.
28 (old)	Dover & Roosevelt.
28 (new)	Cath'ine & Market.
29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31, 32	Pike.
33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39-40	Montgomery.
41-42	Gouverneur.
45	Rutgers & Jefferson.
46	Jefferson.
49	Clinton & Montgomery.
53-54	Jackson.
55	Cherry.
60	Rivington.
61	Rivington & Stanton.
62	Stanton.
66	E. 18th.
67	E. 19th.
70	E. 22d.

Recreation Piers.

Foot of Market.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of Whitehall.
Foot of E. 112th.	39th St. Ferry House.
Foot of Barrow.	Foot of Albany.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association of New York is a commercial and civic organization whose object it is "to foster the trade and welfare of New York," to develop its industries, and to protect and promote its interests. The association was founded in 1897. Headquarters, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway. It has about 3,500 members, representing every trade, industry, and profession, doing business in all the five boroughs of the city. *President*—William Fellowes Morgan. *Secretary*—S. C. Mead.

The organization includes a Research Bureau, a Traffic Bureau, an Industrial Bureau, a Convention Bureau, a Publicity Bureau, and a Membership Bureau. It is a membership corporation, governed by a board of twenty-four directors elected by the membership. The association has thirty-three standing committees, who make recommendations to the directors. The annual dues are $50.

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HEIGHT OF PROMINENT BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.	Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.	Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.
Adams, 61 Broadway.	32	494 ft.	Eighty Maiden Lane.	25	315 ft.	Park Row, 13-21 Park Row.	29	To roof top, [illegible] ft.
Aeolian Hall, 27 W. 42d St.	17	262 ft.	Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293 ft.	Pulitzer Building, Park Row.	23	Extreme, 2[illegible]½ ft.
Amer. Bank Note.	35	374 ft.	Equitable, Broadway, Pine and Nassau Sts.	37	485 ft. 9 in.	Pullman, 17 Madison Ave.	15	178 ft.
Amer. Exch'ge Bank, B'way and Cedar St.	16	232 ft.	Flatiron (Fuller).	20	286 ft.	Queens Insurance Co.	15	195 ft.
American Surety Co., B'way, cor Pine St.	22	306 ft. 1 in.	Germania Life Insurance.	20	281 ft.	Singer Mfg. Co., B'way nr. Liberty St.	41	612 ft. 1 in.
Ansonia Hot., B'way, 73d and 74th Sts.	18	180 ft.	Heidelberg, Broadway and 42d St.	30	410 ft.	St. James, Broadway, cor. 26th St.	16	206 ft.
Ashland, Fourth Ave. and 24th St.	20	266 ft.	Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.	16	To roof top, 219 ft.	St. Paul Bldg., Ann St. and Broadway.	26	308 ft.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Wall and William Sts.	18	242 ft.	Hotel McAlpin, Broadway, 33d to 34th St.	25	307 ft. 5 in.	Standard Oil Building, 24-30 Broadway.	15	263 ft.
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539 ft.	Hotel Netherland, cor. 59th St. & Fifth Ave.	17	To roof top, 220 ft.	Sun, Nassau, corner Spruce St.	23	306 ft.
Bank of Commerce.	20	270 ft.	Hudson Realty Co., 32-34 Broadway.	16	205 ft. 6 in.	Times, Broadway and 42d St.	28	419 ft. 9 in.
Bowling Green Bldg., 5-11 Broadway.	19	272 ft 6 in.	Hyde, Madison Ave. and 25th St.	20	288 ft. 3 in.	Ten E. 27th St.	20	272 ft.
Brevoort, 2 W. 45th St.	16	202 ft.	Johnston Building, 30-36 Broad St.	15	205 ft.	Trinity, 111 B'way.	21	290 ft. 6 in.
Broad Exch'ge Bldg.	20	276 ft. 6½ in.	Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	400 ft.	Twenty W. 22d St.	16	[illegible] ft.
Broadway Chambers.	18	225 ft.	Loft, cor. 5th Ave. and 12th St.	18	242 ft.	Two Eighteen Fifth Ave.	21	260 ft.
Brogan, Fourth Ave. and 20th St.	16	216 ft.	Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	17	To roof top, 246 ft.; to top of tower, 348 ft.	Underwood.	18	228 ft.
Browning, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259 ft. 8 in.	Masonic.	19	291 ft. 10½ in.	United States Rubber Co.	20	272 ft. 3½ in.
City Investing, 165 Broadway.	23	486 ft. 6 in.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	50	700 ft. 3 in.	United Underwriters, John and Dutch Sts.	16	197 ft.
Clarendon, Fourth Ave. and 18th St.	20	263 ft.	Municipal, Centre St. and Park Row.	34	560 ft. 1 in.	Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.	15	214 ft.
Claridge Hotel, B'way and 44th St.	13	200 ft.	Mutual Life Ins. Co., Nassau & Liberty Sts.	15	To roof top, 210 ft.; to roof garden, 230 ft.	Washington Life Ins.	19	272 ft.
Commercial Cable, 20-22 Broad St.	21	255 ft., exclusive of dome.	New York Realty Co., 9-13 Maiden Lane	15	203 ft. 6 in.	West St. Bldg.	..	404 ft.
Dun (R. G. Dun), 290-294 Broadway.	15	222 ft.				Western Union Tel. Co., B'way & Dey St.	22	402 ft. 6 in.
East River Savings Bank.	19	252 ft.				Woolworth, Broadway, bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St.	51	750 ft.

Wanamaker's, B'way, 8th and 9th Streets, 14 stories, 217 ft. 6 in. high; 65 Exchange Place, 16 stories, 211 ft. 6½ in. high; Trinity Place, cor. Rector St., 23 stories, 308 ft. high; Fifth Ave., 58th and 59th Sts. (Plaza Hotel), 18 stories, 251 ft. 11 in. high; Cedar and West Sts., 28 stories, 404 ft. high; B'way and Cedar St., 21 stories, 282 ft. high; 37 Wall St., 25 stories, 318 ft. high; 1 Wall St., 18 stories, 217 ft. high; Cortlandt and Church Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Church and Dey Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Maiden Lane and Liberty St., 20 stories, 250 ft. high; 15 Maiden Lane, 254 ft. 3 in. high; 60 Broadway, 22 stories, 306 ft. 3 in. high; 57 Broadway, 32 stories, 424 ft. high; 7-11 W. 45th St., 16 stories, 200 ft. high. 42-46 Franklin St., 17 stories, 234 ft. high; 4-8 W. 32d St., 17 stories, 212 ft. 5 in. high; 9-10 E. 31st St., 20 stories, 262 ft. 7 in. high; 44th St. and Vanderbilt Ave., 20 stories, 263 ft. high, 42-46 Whitehall St., 22 stories, 308 ft. high.

HIGH BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS WERE FILED FROM OCT. 20, 1913, TO DEC. 4, 1915.

Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.	Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.	Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.
City Hall Pl. and Pearl St.	17	202 ft.	Vanderbilt Ave. and E. 45th St.	19	260 ft.	6-10 W. 40th St.	20	271 ft.
8th Ave., Broadway and 57th St.	51	694 ft.	30-38 E. 23d St.	16	215 ft.	1364-70 Broadway.	21	276 ft.
6-8 E. 37th St.	16	203 ft.	406-26 W. 31st St.	15	209 ft.	1140-48 Broadway.	16	206 ft.
36-46 E. 31st St.	20	248 ft.	Madison Ave. and 26th St.	16	215 ft.	461-475 Eighth Ave.	21	340 ft.
63-65 Broadway.	32	415 ft.	61st St. and Broadway	25	341 ft.	1-2 Hanover Square	20	270 ft.
						44-54 E. 42d St.	20	270 ft.
						1-5 W. 24th St.	16	218 ft.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Organized April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III, March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony," and "to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760-1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans, on the 25th of November, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven Presidents, thirteen Vice-Presidents, eight Treasurers, one Secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce is limited to fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiation fee, $50. Annual dues, $50 per annum. Non-resident members, $25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York. Officers: *President*—Seth Low. *Secretary*——————; *Assistant Secretary*—Chas. T. Gwynne; *Treasurer*—William H. Porter.

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CLUBS IN MANHATTAN.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES. SEE ALSO "SOCIETIES."

Club, Location, and Secretary.	Organized.	Membership. Resident.	Membership. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.
Aero of America, 297 Madison Ave., Howard Huntington	1905	265	231	$50.00	$25.00	$25.00	$10.00
Aldine, 200 Fifth Ave., James E. West	1889	488	152	50.00	None	75.00	25.00
Alpha Delta Phi, 136 W. 44th St., S. D. Inslee	1890	400	600	30.00	10.00	40.00	10.00
American Kennel, 1 Liberty St., A. P. Vredenburgh	1884	.....	.....	25.00	.....	10.00	.....
American Yacht, Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., Nelson Macy	1883	300	None	75.00	.....	75.00	.....
Andiron, 132 W. 72d St., J. W. H. Crim	1913	200	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Arion, Park Ave. and 59th St., Dr. F. W. Stechmann	1854	700	.....	None	None	60.00	30.00
Arkwright, 320 Broadway, H. F. Orr	1893	700	200	50.00	25.00	50.00	20.00
Army and Navy, 107 W. 43d St., Edwin W. Dayton	1889	200	2,000	10.00	10.00	40.00	20 & 5
Authors', 7th Ave., cor. W. 56th St., Ernest Ingersoll	1882	135	105	25.00	25.00	20.00	10.00
Automobile, 54th St., west of Broadway, Elmer Thompson	1899	1,682	452	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Baltrusol Golf, Baltrusol, N. J., L. Keller, 29 Broadway	1895	750	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	50.00
Bankers', 120 Broadway, Franklin A. Plummer	1915	1,400	500	100.00	50.00	100.00	*
Barnard, Carnegie Building, Edward L. Parris	1893	454	44	25.00	15.00	(u)	(v)
Calumet, 12 W. 56th St., S. F. Barry	1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camera, 121 W. 68th St., M. W. Tingley	1896	150	50	None	None	40.00	10.00
Catholic, 120 Central Park South, Percy J. King	1871	600	300	50.00	15.00	60.00	15.00
Century, 7 W. 43d St., H. O. Taylor	1847	965	280	150.00	100.00	70.00	35.00
Chemists', 52 E. 41st St., Reston Stevenson, Ph. D	1898	533	686	75.00	5.00	50.00	12.50
City, 55 W. 44th St., R. S. Binkerd	1892	1,000	300	50.00	15.00	60.00	15.00
City Athletic, 50 W. 54th St., Edwin D. Hays	1908	800	100	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
City History of New York, 105 W. 40th St., Mrs. Carr Van Auda	1897	1,500	None	None	.....	(q)	.....
Clergy, Fifth Ave. Building, Alice B. Long, Librarian	1915	400	.....	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
Colony, Park Ave. and 62d St., Ruth V. Twombly	1903	1,200	300	250.00	250.00	100.00	50.00
Columbia University, 18 Gramercy Park, Frederick W. Kobbe	1901	1,008	227	10.00	5.00	20.00	10.00
Columbia Yacht, foot W. 86th St., George R. Branson	1867	451	.....	50.00	.....	30.00	.....
Cornell University, 65 Park Ave., Fred H. Potter, Jr	1889	439	328	10.00	10.00	(a)	10.00
Delta Tau Delta, 122 E. 36th St., F. Rogers	1898	186	108	None	None	20.00	10.00
Deutscher Liederkranz, 111 E. 58th St., L. L. Breitwieser	1847	996	.....	20.00	.....	40.00	20.00
Deutscher Press, 21 City Hall Place, Ernst Schmitz	1885	530	.....	.....	.....	20.00	12.00
Downtown Association, 60 Pine St., Geo. G. Haven	1860	1,000	115	200.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
Drug and Chemical, 100 William St., C. O. Pate	1894	490	285	50.00	5.00	50.00	10.00
Engineers', 32 W. 40th St., Jos. Struthers	1888	1,200	950	100.00	100.00	75.00	37.50
Explorers', 345 Amsterdam Ave., F. Dellenbough	1905	(k) 143	.....	10.00	5.00	15.00	5.00
Freundschaft Society, 105-107 W. 57th St., Eugene W. Kahn	1879	540	45	100.00	25.00	125.00	25.00
Friars', 106 W. 48th St., John J. Gleason	1904	688	214	40.-50.	20.00	40.-50.	20.00
Green Room, 139 W. 47th St., Phil Lang	1902	400	.....	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Grolier, 29 E. 32d St., Walter Cillis	1884	250	125	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00
Hardware, 253 Broadway, George A. Graham	1892	600	175	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Harlem Republican, 23 W. 124th St., Wm. F. Velten	1897	100	15	10.00	10.00	30.00	15.00
Harmonie, 4 E. 60th St., N. S. Goldberger	1852	900	None	200.00	None	125.00	None
Harvard, 27 W. 44th St., L. P. Marvin	1865	1,901	2,100	10.00	10.00	(f)	15.00
Jockey, 18 E. 41st St., H. K. Knapp	1894	(k) 47	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
Knickerbocker, Fifth Ave. and 62d St., Ernest Iselin	1871	600	None	300.00	.....	150.00	.....
Lambs', 130 W. 44th St., Geo. V. Hobart	1874	(s) 850	300	(e) 300	100.00	75.00	50.00
Lawyers', 115 Broadway, R. G. Babbage	1887	689	245	100.00	50.00	100.00	25.00
Lotos, 110 W. 57th St., Charles W. Price	1870	590	381	100.00	25.00	100.00	40.00
Machinery, 50 Church St., Fred. Stadelman	1907	670	360	50.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
Manhattan, 32 E. 26th St., Frederic Kernochan	1865	850	400	200.00	125.00	100.00	25.00
Manhattan Chess, Carnegie Hall, John L. Clark, Rec. Sec	1883	140	25	None	None	25.00	12.50
Manhattan Single Tax, 47 W. 42d St., E. H. Underhill	1887	600	200	None	None	(x)	.....
Masonic, 46 W. 24th St. (z), W. M. Thompson	1894	600	1,000	None	None	15.00	5.00
Men's, Washington Heights, 555 W. 182d St., H. E. Hanes	1906	111	6	5.00	5.00	12.00	3.00
Merchants', 108 Leonard St., George M. Gray	1871	370	85	100.00	75.00	75.00	50.00
Metropolitan, 1 E. 60th St., P. R. Pyne	1891	1,130	250	300.00	300.00	125.00	75.00
National Arts, 15 Gramercy Park, Frederick S. Lamb	1898	350	600	50.00	25.00	60.00	30.00
National Democratic, 617 Fifth Ave., William H. Jasper	1876	700	150	100.00	25.00	50.00	20.00
New York, 20 W. 40th St., C. L. Desperd	1845	500	250	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
New York Athletic, Central Park South (g), Fred R. Fortmeyer	1868	3,500	800	200.00	100.00	60.00	30.00
New York Caledonian, 846 Seventh Ave., John McGilvray	1856	365	.....	5.00	.....	6.00	.....
N. Y. Numismatic, 33d St. & Park Ave., Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Ave.	1908	83	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
New York Press, 21 Spruce St., Caleb H. Redfern	1872	800	200	5.00	5.00	24.00	8.00
New York Railroad, 95 Liberty St. (y), H. D. Vought	1872	2,293	1,072	5.00	.....	2.00	.....
New York Yacht, 37 W. 44th St., G. A. Cormack	1844	2,300	.....	200.00	.....	75.00	.....
Phi Gamma Delta, 34 W. 44th St., R. H. Cunningham	1908	275	375	20.00	10.00	30.00	10.00
Players', 16 Gramercy Park, Harry R. Shelley	1888	469	568	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Princeton, 121 E. 21st St., Samuel J. Reid, Jr	1899	743	660	10.00	10.00	40.00	20.00
Progress, 1 W. 88th St., Moses Hochster	1870	500	50	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Racquet and Tennis, 27 W. 43d St., Sherman Day	1875	1,100	400	200.00	200.00	125.00	62.50
Reform, 9 S. William St., Bert Hanson	1888	400	300	.....	.....	50.00	10.00
Republican, 54 W. 40th St., H. W. Goddard	1879	750	800	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Rocky Mountain, 65 W. 44th St., Thomas B. Hardin	1907	150	450	25.00	15.00	50.00	10&25
Rotary, Hotel Imperial, Charles A. Pearson	1909	355	.....	20.00	.....	30.00	.....
Rubenstein, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mary J. Baker	1887	550	25	25.00	None	(b)	5.00
Saint Nicholas, 7 W. 44th St., De Forest Hicks	1875	200	45	100.00	50.00	75.00	37.50
Salmagundi, 14 W. 12th St., Howard Giles	1870	450	200	50.00	25.00	35.00	15.00
Screen, 165 W. 47th St., Robert E. Welsh	1912	500	25	30.00	30.00	12.00	6.00
Shipmasters', 8 Bridge St., Capt. W. Harvey	1913	85	9	15.00	10.00	5.00	.....
Stock Exchange Luncheon, 13 Wall St., A. C. Lindley	1904	730	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Three Arts, 340 W. 85th St., Mrs. J. H. Hammond, President	1903	88	669	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Transportation, 42d St. and Madison Ave., George A. Harwood	1895	450	380	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00

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CLUBS IN MANHATTAN—*Continued.*

Club, Location, and Secretary.	Organized.	Membership.		Initiation Fee.		Annual Dues.	
		Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.
Turf and Field, 18 E. 41st St. (*m*), John G. Livingston	1895	358	.....	.....	.....	$30.00	...
Underwriters', 16 Liberty St., Charles J. Nourse	1898	500	25	.....	.....	25.00	[illegible]
Union, Fifth Ave. and 51st St., Chas. K. Beekman	1836	.....	.....	300.00	.....	125.00	...
Union League, Fifth Ave., corner E. 39th St., Henry C. Quinby	1863	1,800	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	...
University, 1 W. 54th St., Samuel Sloan	1865	2,000	1,500	200.00	100.00	90.00	[illegible]
Wool, 260 West Broadway, F. B. Shipley	1894	300	60	None	None	60.00	[illegible]
Women's University, 106 E. 52d St., Mrs. Thos. Louden	1891	783	379	20.00	15.00	20.00	[illegible]
Yale, 50 Vanderbilt Ave., J. McL. Walton	1897	1,840	1,678	30.00	15.00	50.00	[illegible]

(*a*) Class A $25.00, B $15.00. (*b*) Social, $15.00. Choral $10.00. (*c*) Junior (under 25 years), [illegible] (*d*) Women, 500. (*e*) Army and Navy members $150 dues. (*f*) Professional and non-professional. (*g*) Country House, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y. (*h*) Women $50.00. (*j*) $10, $30, and $40. (*k*) Resident and non-resident. (*m*) And Belmont Park, Queens. (*q*) $2 to $100. (*u*) Single $10, man and wife, [illegible] (*v*) Single $5, man and wife $7.50. (*x*) $1 to $25. (*y*) No clubhouse; meets at this address. (*z*) Also at [illegible] W. 23d St. * Class A $50, B $25.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST DISTRICT—Office, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1918.
George V. S. Williams, Brooklyn, New York; holds office until February 1, 1917.
J. Sergeant Cram, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1916.
William R. Hayward, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1920.
Robert C. Wood, The Bronx, New York; holds office until February 1, 1919.
Secretary—Travis H. Whitney; holds office at the pleasure of the commission.

SECOND DISTRICT—Office, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

William Temple Emmet, South Salem; holds office until February 1, 1919.
Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman, Troy; holds office until February 1, 1918.
Devoe P. Hodson, Buffalo; holds office until February 1, 1917.
Frank Irvine, Ithaca; holds office until February 1, 1916.
James O. Carr, Schenectady; holds office until February 1, 1920.
Secretary—Francis X. Disney, Elmira; holds office at the pleasure of the commission.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any common carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale and distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat and power in that district. In addition the Commission of the First District is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners. All jurisdiction not specifically granted to the Public Service Commission of the First District is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The annual salary of each Public Service Commissioner is $15,000: of their Secretary, $6,000, and of their counsel, $10,000.

JURY DUTY IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A clergyman, minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practising physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed pharmaceutist or pharmacist, or a duly licensed embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counsellor-at-law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer, or reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A consul of a foreign nation. A captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot, actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph operator employed by a press association or telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Collegiate School, 241 West Seventy-seventh Street.
Columbia Religious and Industrial School for Jewish Girls, 86 Orchard Street.
Grace Institute, 149 West Sixtieth Street.
Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street.
Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East Twenty-third Street.
Mechanics' Institute School, 16 West Forty-fourth Street.
New York Cooking School, 105 E. Twenty-second Street.
New York Trade School, First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.
New York Law Institute, Post Office Building.
Pascal Institute, 576 Lexington Avenue.
People's University Extension Society, 105 East Seventeenth Street.
Printers' Apprentices, Hudson Guild, [illegible] West Twenty-seventh Street.
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, Bathgate Avenue and East 189th Street.
Poppenhausen Institute, Second Avenue and [illegible] Street.
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, 220 West [illegible] Ninth Street.

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POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

December 1, 1915.

1 *Chief Inspector*, 18 *Inspectors*, 24 *Surgeons* (one of that number designated as *Chief Surgeon*), 1 *Superintendent of Telegraph*, 1 *Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph*, 1 *Chief Lineman*, 4 *Linemen*, 2 *Boiler Inspectors*.

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	39	310	353	5,041	29	5,772
The Bronx	10	40	74	773	6	903
Brooklyn	32	150	186	2,602	22	2,992
Queens	10	41	57	715	6	229
Richmond	4	17	14	140	3	178
Total	95	558	684	*9,271	66	10,674

* Including Probationary Patrolmen. Rank of Doorman abolished by act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

SALARIES—Chief Inspector, $5,000; 18 Inspectors, $3,500 each; 24 Surgeons, $3,500 each.

Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3,000; Chief Lineman, $1,752; Linemen, $1,200 each; Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $2,750 each; Lieutenants, $2,250 each; Sergeants, $1,750 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,400 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,350 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,250 each.

Patrolmen Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,000 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War. Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF 1914.

Police Commissioner Woods in his annual report of 1914 stated that the expense of conducting the department for the year, exclusive of corporate stock expenditures and interest charges on permanent capital investments, was $17,996,038.90.

The total number of persons arrested or summoned for all causes was 190,184, as compared with 182,011 in 1913; 180,491 cases were disposed of during the year. Of these 134,577 were convicted.

101,348 sick and injured persons were aided, and 103 rescued from drowning.

Missing persons reported from outside the city, 1,831; of these 786 were located; persons living in the city missing, 4,035; of these 3,240 were located.

In the Bureau of Unidentified Dead 501 cases were reported to the bureau, and identification was made in 367 cases

78 members of the force were retired during the year on account of disability, and 40 were retired on their own applications, having completed the period of required service and being 55 years of age or over. In 1913 302 were retired for disability and 88 for service.

Pensions were also granted to 106 widows of police officers and to 18 children. Pensions previously granted to four children were increased.

The annual liability of the fund was increased during the year $11,054.76, as compared with $270,-963.33 the previous year.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, corner Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
1st. Old Slip.	28th. 150 W. 68th St.	Harbor—Station B, 120th St. and East River.
2d. 156 Greenwich St.	29th. 163 E. 51st St.	61st. Walton Ave. and 146th St.
4th. 16-20 Beach St.	31st. 153 E. 67th St.	62d. 1086 Simpson St.
5th. 9 Oak St.	32d. 134 W. 100th St.	63d. 160th St., 3d and Washington Aves.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth St.	33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.	65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
7th. 247 Madison St.	35th. 432 E. 88th St.	66th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St., High Bridge.
10th. 24 Macdougal St.	36th. 438 W. 125th St.	68th. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
12th. 205 Mulberry St.	37th. 229 W. 123d St.	69th. Main St., Westchester.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.	38th. 239 W. 135th St.	74th. Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
14th. 135 Charles St.	39th. 177 E. 104th St.	77th. City Island, 570 City Island Ave.
15th. 321 Fifth St.	40th. 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.
16th. 253 Mercer St.	42d. 177th St. and Haven Ave.	
17th. 130 Sheriff St.	43d. 148 E. 126th St.	
18th. 230 W. 20th St.	Traffic A, City Hall.	
21st. 327 E 22d St.	Traffic B, 36 E. 9th St.	
22d. 434 W. 37th St.	Traffic C, 138 W. 30th St.	
23d. 138 W. 30th St.	Traffic E, 229 W. 123d St.	
25th. 160 E. 35th St.	Harbor—Station A, Pier A, North River.	
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th St.		

Detective Bureau—Main Office, 240 Centre St.; 147 E. 37th St., 219 E. 116th St., 342 W. 123d St., 462 E. 158th St.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
Bridge A. 179 Washington St.	157th. Flushing and Clermont Aves.	169th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
143d. 4th Ave. and 43d St.	158th. Tomkins and Vernon Aves.	170th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.
144th. 5th Ave. and 16th St.	159th. Lee Ave. and Clymer St.	171st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
145th. Richards and Rapelye Sts.	160th. Bedford Ave. and N. 1st St.	172d. Lawrence Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
146th. 6th Ave. and Bergen St.	161st. Manhattan and Greenpoint Aves.	173d. Prospect Park.
147th. 17 Butler St.	162d. Humboldt and Herbert Sts.	174th. 1116 E. 35th St.
148th. Emmett and Amity Sts.	163d. Stagg St. and Bushw'k Ave.	Traffic D, 298 Classon Ave.
149th. 318 Adams St.	164th. Hamburg and DeKalb Aves.	Branch Bureaus: 6th Branch Detective Bureau, 72 Poplar St.; 7th Branch Detective Bureau, 829 Willoughby Ave. Information and Property Clerk, 72 Poplar St.
150th. 72 Poplar St.	165th. Liberty and E. N. Y. Aves.	
151st. Grand Ave. and Park Pl.	166th. E. 95th St. and Ave. G.	
152d. Atlantic & Schnectady Aves.	167th. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.	
153d. Miller and Liberty Aves.	168th. Ave. U and E. 15th St.	
154th. Ralph Ave. and Quincy St.		
155th. Gates and Throop Aves.		
156th. DeKalb and Classon Aves.		

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SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

For Tunnels in and about New York City, see Index.

EXISTING SUBWAYS.

THE subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company comprises:

A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway to Ninety-sixth Street.

A two-track southern extension from City Hall, down Broadway to the Battery, there connected by the Rapid Transit Tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway, which extends along Joralemon and Fulton Streets to Atlantic Avenue.

Two northern branches from Ninety-sixth Street, viz. (*a*) the Broadway and (*b*) the Lenox Avenue.

(*a*) The Broadway or West Side branch extends along Broadway, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, and Broadway to 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park). It has three tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to 137th Street and two beyond. Part of it is an elevated structure.

(*b*) The Lenox Avenue branch has two tracks (portions of which are carried on an elevated structure) with a terminal at Bronx Park. The Lenox Avenue branch leaves the trunk line at about 103d Street, runs eastwardly to and under the northwest corner of Central Park, thence north through Lenox Avenue to about 141st Street, where it branches off to the eastward and runs through various streets to Westchester Avenue, through Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, and through Southern Boulevard to the terminus of the line at Bronx Park, or 180th Street.

Total length of all the above routes, 26.3 miles, having 85.2 miles of track. Standard four-track cross section (two for express trains and two for local) 54 feet 8½ inches wide over all and 15 feet 7 inches high, with roof supported by steel columns. 97,500 tons of structural steel and 725,000 cubic yards of concrete used. The contract for the subway in New York north of City Hall was awarded January 15, 1900, to John B. McDonald and completed by him October 27, 1904, as far as 145th Street. The Bronx extensions were not completed until some time later. The contract for subways south of City Hall and in Brooklyn were awarded after the one in New York to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and were completed in 1908. Total cost about $75,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was expended on the construction of the subway, and $25,000,000 on the equipment, viz., power house, rolling stock, signals, etc.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad operates a system of subways popularly known as the McAdoo Tunnels. These tunnels connect the business section of New York with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminals on the New Jersey side and in addition operate to a station at Summit Avenue, Jersey City, and thence over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Manhattan Transfer and to Park Place, Newark. There are two sets of tunnels under the Hudson River. On the New York side the downtown tunnel terminates in the Hudson Terminal Building at Church and Fulton Streets. The uptown tunnel terminates at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. It is planned to extend this line to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street. The total length of the system is 7.91 miles, of which 3.16 miles are in New York and 4.75 miles in New Jersey.

SUBWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) concluded their negotiations for the construction and operation of new rapid transit lines in New York City. These lines comprise what is known as the Dual System, so called because two companies already engaged in city transportation, viz., the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, obtained leases for the operation of the new system. The contracts were signed March 19, 1913.

The new contracts call for the construction of 44.55 miles of new subway, 53.19 miles of new elevated road, and 19.8 miles of third track and other additional tracks on the existing elevated railroads. A portion of the work is under contract, and some of it is already completed. The completed portions embrace the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, comprising four miles of four-track road running from the Manhattan Bridge to Fourth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Brooklyn; the Centre Street Loop, a four-track subway a mile and a half long, running from Park Row and Chambers Street to Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges; and the Belmont Tunnel (Steinway Tunnel) under the East River from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City.

Other work under contract consists principally of the construction of the Lexington Avenue subway, contracts having been let from Forty-second Street north through Lexington Avenue under the Harlem River and out Jerome Avenue as far as Woodlawn Road, the terminus of that branch; also in 138th Street and Southern Boulevard from Alexander Avenue to Whitlock Avenue. The contract for the elevated section of this latter branch from Whitlock Avenue out Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park has not yet been awarded. Work is also in progress on two sections of the Southern Boulevard extension of the Lexington Avenue subway in 138th Street and Southern Boulevard between Alexander Avenue and Whitlock Avenue. These two subways are a part of the lines to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

On the lines to be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (Brooklyn Rapid Transit) work is going on for the entire length of the Broadway subway from Whitehall Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan. Contracts have been let for 10 miles of elevated railroads in the Borough of Queens. These lines will be operated jointly by the Interborough and Brooklyn companies. All extensions of the subway system, whether underground or elevated, will be owned by the city of New York, although both companies contribute toward the cost of their construction.

The Dual System plans call for the extension of the existing subway from Forty-second Street up Lexington Avenue, with branches in the Bronx, and an extension down Seventh Avenue to the lower part of Manhattan, with a tunnel to Brooklyn and an extension out Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for operation by the Interborough Company; and the tying in of existing elevated railroads in Brooklyn, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn and the Centre Street Loop in Manhattan, both owned by the city, the extension of the Fourth Avenue subway down Fourth Avenue from Forty-third Street to Eighty-ninth Street, and the third tracking and extension of the principal Brooklyn elevated railroads.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of the East River tunnels and other parts of

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SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

the Dual System. The proposed tunnel from Brooklyn to Staten Island, while provided for in the Dual System, is left for future construction. The Centre Street Loop subway has been in operation for more than two years. The two westerly tracks in that subway were placed in operation by the New York Consolidated Railway Company August 4, 1913. The other two tracks have also been placed in operation. The Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, from the Manhattan Bridge to Thirty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, was placed in operation in June, 1915, in connection with the Sea Beach Line, with through trains running to Coney Island Avenue.

The Dual System will be completed, it is expected, by January 1, 1917. When in full operation, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains will be able to enter Manhattan by means of four bridges across and two tunnels under the East River, and can be operated northward through Broadway and Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and eastward through Fifty-ninth Street and over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and Corona in Queens. On the Brooklyn side the system will include the lines to Coney Island and other remote parts of the borough. Over the whole Brooklyn part of the system the fare will be five cents and transfers will be freely given, so that it will be possible for a passenger to take a train at Corona, near Flushing, ride through to Manhattan at Fifty-ninth Street, south to Canal Street, and then across the Manhattan Bridge and through the Fourth Avenue subway and its connections to Coney Island for a single fare. As soon as the South Brooklyn elevated railroads are rebuilt and it is possible for the Brooklyn company to operate continuous trains from Manhattan to Coney Island, the five-cent fare to Coney Island will be an assured fact.

On that part of the system to be operated by the Interborough Company, the length of the five-cent fare will be greatly extended. A passenger will be able to ride from Pelham Bay Park, through the Bronx into Manhattan, down the whole length of Manhattan, under the East River to Brooklyn and out Eastern Parkway and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road for a single five-cent fare. Transfers will be given upon all parts of the Interborough system, except that there will be no further transfers than are at present allowed between the elevated railroads and the subway.

In the Dual System the rapid transit lines now operated by both the Interborough and Brooklyn companies will be linked with the new lines built and to be built by the city and by the companies, so that old and new in each company's territory may be operated as one system. Toward the new system allotted to the Interborough Company, the city contributes the existing subway, and the company the existing elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx. Toward the new system for the Brooklyn lines the city contributes the Broadway, the Fourth Avenue, Fourteenth Street and Centre Street Loop subways, with 110 miles of track, and the company contributes the existing elevated railroads in Brooklyn, with 105 miles of single track. The elevated railroads in each case are owned by private companies, but the existing subway is owned by the city of New York, although under lease to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The city is to furnish most of the money for the building of the new lines under the operating contracts, but each company is to contribute toward the cost of construction and is to bear the entire cost of the equipment. The equipment is to become the property of the city of New York when placed in operation, and the cost of it is to be amortized out of earnings. The cost of construction and equipment of the entire system will be about $330,000,000, of which the city of New York will pay about $164,000,000, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company $105,000,000, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation $61,000,000. Of the amounts to be paid by the companies, $58,000,000 of the Interborough's total and $13,500,000 of the New York Municipal Railway's total will be expended upon the construction of lines to be owned by the city of New York. The balance of the money will be spent for equipment, which, at the end of the lease, will also become the property of the city.

SUBWAY STATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

FARE, five cents. Children under 5 years of age, free

Trains will run daily between City Hall, Atlantic Ave. (B'klyn), South Ferry, Brooklyn Bridge, 137th St., Dyckman and 242d Sts. and Broadway, and 145th St. and Lenox Ave., and 180th St. and Boston Rd. Trains from the East and West Branches meet at 96th St. junction, making the interval between that point and Brooklyn Bridge as follows: Local trains, 12 midnight to 8.30 A. M., 7½ to 1.42 minutes, and from 8.30 A. M. to 12 midnight, 1.42 to 4 minutes. Express trains from 5.48 A. M. to 9.24 A. M., 3 to 1.42 minutes, and from 9.24 A. M. to 1.10 A. M., 1.42 to 4 minutes. Running time, local trains: 137th St. and Broadway to City Hall, 34 minutes; 145th St. and Lenox Ave. to City Hall, 38 minutes. Running time, express trains: 242d St. to South Ferry, 47 minutes; Dyckman St. to South Ferry, 38¾ minutes; 180th St. to South Ferry, 44 minutes; 180th St. to Atlantic Ave., 50 minutes. Brooklyn Bridge to 242d St. and Broadway, 14.19 miles; Brooklyn Bridge to 145th St. and Lenox Ave., 9.48 miles; Brooklyn Bridge to 180th St. and Boston Rd., 13.60 miles.

MAIN LINE.

South Ferry.
Bowling Green.
Wall Street.
Fulton Street.
City Hall Loop.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Worth and Laf'y'tte Sts.
Canal and Lafayette Sts.
Spring and Laf'y'tte Sts.
Bleecker and Laf'tte Sts.
Astor Pl. and 4th Ave.
14th St. and 4th Ave.
18th St. and 4th Ave.
23d St and 4th Ave.
28th St. and 4th Ave.
33d St. and 4th Ave.
42d St. and Park Ave.
Times Sq. Station (42d St. and Broadway).
50th St. and Broadway.
Columbus Circle (59th Street).
66th St. and Broadway.
72d St. and Broadway.
79th St. and Broadway.
86th St. and Broadway.
91st St. and Broadway.
96th St. and Broadway.

BROADWAY LINE.

103d St. and Broadway.
110th St. and Broadway.
116th St. and Broadway.
Manhattan St. & B'way.
137th St. and Broadway.
145th St. and Broadway.
157th St. and Broadway.
168th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
191st St. and St. Nicholas Ave. (By tunnel to Broadway, 2 blocks distant.
Dyckman St. and Nagle Ave.
207th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
215th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
225th St. and Broadway.
231st St. and Broadway.
238th St. and Broadway.
242d St. and Broadway, Van Cortlandt Park.

LENOX AVE. AND WEST FARMS LINE.

110th St. and Lenox Ave.
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
135th St. and Lenox Ave.
145th St. and Lenox Ave.
Mott Ave. and 149th St.
149th St. and 3d Ave. (Free transfer here with Elevated R. R. in same direction.)
Jackson and Westchester Aves.
Prospect and Westchester Aves.
Intervale and Westchester Aves.
Simpson St. and Westchester Ave.
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard.
174th St. and Boston Rd.
177th St. and Boston Rd.
181st St. and Boston Rd. (Southeastern entrance to Bronx Park and Zoological Park).

BROOKLYN BRANCH

Atlantic Ave.
Nevins St.
Hoyt St.
Borough Hall.

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SUBWAY STATIONS ON NEW RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

As approved by the Public Service Commission for the new rapid transit system. The locations are subject to change only on the petition of property owners:

Nassau Street Line, Manhattan.

Broad St.	Fulton St.	

Canal Street Line, Manhattan.

Broadway.

Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street Line, Manhattan.

Whitehall St.	8th St.	42d St.†
Rector St.	Union Sq.†	49th St.
Cortlandt St.	23d St.	57th St.†
City Hall.†	28th St.	5th Ave.
Canal St.	34th St.†	Lexington Ave.
Prince St.		

St. Felix St., Flatbush Ave. Line, Brooklyn.

Atlantic Ave.	7th Ave.

Montague Street Line, Brooklyn.

Court St.—Proposed entrances at Myrtle Ave., Court, Montague, and Fulton Sts.

14th Street, Eastern District Line, Manhattan.

6th Ave.	Union Sq.	3d Ave.	1st Ave.

Brooklyn.

Bedford Ave.	Montrose St.	Ridgewood.
Lorimer St.	Morgan Ave.	Halsey St.
Graham Ave.	Flushing Ave.	Central Ave.
Grand St.	De Kalb Ave	Broadway.

Jamaica Ave. Line, Brooklyn and Queens.

Cypress Hills.	Freedom Ave.	Queens Boulev'd.
Elderts Lane.	Greenwood Ave.	Sutphin Ave.
Forest Parkw'y.	Spruce St.	Newark Ave.
Woodh'en Ave.	Met'p'itan Ave.	Cliffside Ave.

Liberty Avenue Line.

Hudson St.	Rockaway Bvd.	Gr'nwood Ave.
Boyd Ave.	Oxford Ave.	Lefferts Ave.

Lutheran Cemetery Line.

Seneca Ave.	Fresh Pond Rd.	Met p'itan Ave.
Forest Ave.		(Present Sta.)

Sea Beach Line.

8th Ave.	20th Ave.	Avenue U.
Fort Ham. Ave.	22d Ave.	86th St.
N'w Utre't Ave.	Kings Hig'w'y.	Surf. Ave.†
18th Ave.		

Lexington Avenue Line. Manhattan.

Grand Central.†	77th St.	110th St.
51st St.	86th St.†	116th St.
59th St.	96th St.	125th St.†
68th St.	103d St.	

River and Jerome Avenue Branch, Bronx.

Mott Haven.	Belmont St.	Kingsbridge Rd.
149th St.†	176th St.	Bedford Pk. Boulevard.
161st St.	Burnside Ave.†	Mosholu P'way.
167th St.	183d St.	Woodlawn.†
170th St.	Fordham Rd.	

Flatbush Ave. and Eastern Parkway Line, Brooklyn.

Bergen St.	Franklin Ave.†	Kingston Ave.
Prospect Pk Pls.	Nostrand Ave.	Utica Ave.†
Institute Park.		

Nostrand Avenue Line, Brooklyn.

President St.	Church Ave.	Newkirk Ave.
Sterling St.	Beverly Road.	Flatbush Ave.
Winthrop St.		

Livonia Avenue Line, Brooklyn.

Sutter Ave.	Junius St.	VanSicklen Ave.
Saratoga Ave.	Penn. Ave.	New Lots Ave.
Rockaway Ave.		

Steinway Tunnel Line, Manhattan.

Times Square.	5th Ave.	Grand Central.

Queens.

Vernon-Jackson Avenue.	Hunter's Pt. Av.	Qu'nsboro Pls.†
	11th St.	

Astoria Line, Queens.

Beebe Ave.	Broadway.	Hoyt Ave.†
Wash. Ave.	Grand Ave.	Ditmars Ave.

Woodside-Corona Line, Queens.

Rawson St.	Woodside†	Elmhurst Ave.
Lowery St.	Fiske Ave.	Junction Ave.†
Bliss St.	Broadway.	Alburtis Ave.
Lincoln Ave.	25th St.	

White Plains Road Line, Bronx.

East 180th St.†	Burke Ave.	E. 233d St.
Bronx Pk., East	Gun Hill Rd.†	Nereid Ave.
Pelham P'kway	E. 219th St.	E. 241st St.†
Allerton Ave.	E. 225th St.	

Southern Boulevard-Westchester Avenue Extension, Bronx.

Third Ave.†	Hunt's Pt. Rd.†	Castle Hill Ave.
Brook Ave.	Whitlock Ave.	Zerega Ave.
Cypress Ave.	Elder St.	Westchester Sq.
E. 143d St.	Clason Pt. Rd.	Middleto'n Rd.
E. 149th St.	St. La'rence Av.	Buhre Ave.
Longwood Ave.	E. 177th St.†	Pel'am B'y P'k.†

Seventh Avenue Line and Brooklyn Branch.

Brooklyn.

Borough Hall.	B'klyn Heights.

Manhattan.

Wall St.	Chambers St.†	18th St.
Fulton St.	Franklin St.	23d St.
Park Pl.	Canal St.	28th St.
South Ferry.	Houston St.	Penn. Sta.†
Rector St.	Christopher St.	Times Sq.†
Cortlandt St.	14th St.†	

Centre Street Loop Line, Manhattan.

Chambers St.†	Canal St.†	Bowery.†

Fourth Avenue Subway, Brooklyn.

Gold St.	Prospect Ave.	59th St.†
De Kalb Ave.†	25th St.	Bay Ridge Ave.
Pacific St.†	36th St.†	77th St.
Union St.	45th St.	86th St.†
9th St.	53d St.	

New Utrecht Ave. Line, Brooklyn.

9th Ave.†	62d St.†	Bay Parkway†
Fort Hamilton Parkway.	71st St.	25th Ave.
	79th St.	Bay 50th St.
50th St.	18th Ave.	Surf Ave.†
55th St.	20th Ave.	

Gravesend Avenue Line, Brooklyn.

Ft. Ham. P'k'y.	22d Ave.	Avenue U.
13th Ave.	Avenue N.	Avenue X.*
Ditmas Ave.	Avenue P.	Van Sicklen.
18th Ave.†	Kings H'way.†	Surf Ave.†*
Avenue I.		

ELEVATED EXTENSIONS.

Eighth Ave. and 162d Street Connection—Local Stations—Bronx.

Sedgwick Ave.	Anderson and Jerome Aves.

Webster Ave. Line—Local Stations—Bronx.

200th St.	Gun Hill Rd., &
204th St.	W'te Pl'ns Rd.

ELEVATED THIRD-TRACKING—EXPRESS STATIONS.

Second Avenue Line, Manhattan.

City Hall.	42d St.	125th St. (127th St. station removed).
Chatham Sq.	86th St.	
14th St.		

Third Avenue Line, Manhattan.

City Hall.	Houston St.	42d St.
Chatham Sq.	9th St.	106th St.
Canal St.	23d St.	125th St.
Grand St.		

Bronx.

133d St.	138th St.	143d St.	149th St.

Ninth Avenue Line, Manhattan.

Cortlandt St.	14th St.	125th St.
Warren St.	34th St.	145th St.
Desbrosses St.	66th St.	155th St.
Christopher St.	116th St.	

† Express stations.

* It is provided in the contract that construction of any part south of Ave. X may be suspended.

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ELEVATED RAILROADS IN MANHATTAN.

Fare, five cents. Children under five years of age, free.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

TRAINS will run between South Ferry and 129th Street daily and Sunday at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes from 4.37 A.M. to 12.43 A.M. Time, 35 minutes. Transfer to and from Third Avenue line at 129th Street and Chatham Square. Through trains between Canal and Freeman Streets 6.22 and 8.24 A. M. and 4.51 and 6.21 P. M. South Ferry to 129th Street, 8.74 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	1st St. and 1st Ave.	50th St. and 2d Ave.	105th St. and 2d Ave.
Hanover Square.	8th St. and 1st Ave.	57th St. and 2d Ave.	111th St. and 2d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	14th St. and 1st Ave.	65th St. and 2d Ave.	117th St. and 2d Ave.
Franklin Square.	19th St. and 1st Ave.	72d St. and 2d Ave.	121st St. and 2d Ave.
Chatham Square.	23d St. bet. 1st and 2d Aves.	80th St. and 2d Ave.	125th St. and 2d Ave.
Canal and Allen Sts.	34th St. & 2d Ave., branch to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	86th St. and 2d Ave.	129th St. (see stations on 3d Ave. and Subway Div. north of 129th St.)
Grand and Allen Sts.		92d St. and 2d Ave.	
Rivington and Allen Sts.	42d St. and 2d Ave.	99th St. and 2d Ave.	

THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between City Hall and Bronx Park at intervals of 50 seconds to 6 minutes from 5.34 A.M. to 12.45 A.M., then every 20 minutes to 5.40 A.M. Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 129th Street at intervals of 3 to 8 minutes from 5.19 A. M. to 12 midnight, then every 20 minutes to 5.14 A.M. After midnight up to 5.14 A.M., South Ferry trains run through to Bronx Park making 10 minutes headway between Bronx Park and Chatham Square. Branch to Grand Central Depot every few minutes from 6 A. M. to 12 midnight daily. Branch to 34th Street Ferry every few minutes from 5.30 A.M. to 12 midnight daily. Time between City Hall and Bronx Park, 51 minutes; Chatham Square to 129th Street, 28½ minutes; South Ferry to 129th Street, 34 minutes. Transfer to and from Second Avenue line at Chatham Square and 129th Street. Also City Hall shuttle service between City Hall and Chatham Square on a 20-minute interval, from 1.17 A M. to 5.17 A.M.

Express trains leave Bronx Park for City Hall 6.32 to 8.32 A. M., and from City Hall 4.52 to 6.22 P. M.

South Ferry to 129th Street and Third Avenue, 8.52 miles, and to Bronx Park, 13.69 miles; City Hall to 129th Street and Third Avenue, 7.62 miles, and to Bronx Park 12.79 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	23d St. and 3d Ave.	89th St. and 3d Ave.	161st St. and 3d Ave.
Hanover Square.	28th St. and 3d Ave.	99th St. and 3d Ave.	166th St. and 3d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	34th St. & 3d Ave., branch to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	106th St. and 3d Ave.	169th St. and 3d Ave.
Franklin Square.		116th St. and 3d Ave.	Claremont Parkway.
City Hall.	42d St. and 3d Ave., branch to Grand Central Depot.	125th St. and 3d Ave.	174th St. and 3d Ave.
Chatham Square.		129th St. and 3d Ave.	177th St. and 3d Ave. (Tremont.)
Canal and Bowery.	47th St. and 3d Ave.	133d St. } between Willis and Alexander Aves.	180th St. and 3d Ave.
Grand and Bowery.	53d St. and 3d Ave.	138th St.	183d St. and 3d Ave.
Houston and Bowery.	59th St. and 3d Ave.	143d St.	Fordham Road (Fordham).
9th St. and 3d Ave.	67th St. and 3d Ave.	149th St. and 3d Ave.	Bronx Park.
14th St. and 3d Ave.	76th St. and 3d Ave.	156th St. and 3d Ave.	
18th St. and 3d Ave.	84th St. and 3d Ave.		

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 155th Street at intervals of 1½ to 6 minutes from 6.02 A.M. to 12 midnight to 155th Street, and from 12 midnight to 6.02 A. M. every 10 minutes to 155th Street; Rector Street to 58th Street from 8.08 A.M. to 10.35 A.M., 6 minutes interval, and 3.56 to 6.20 P. M. The 58th Street station closes at midnight. A shuttle train is run between 58th Street and 50th Street station 5.55 to 8.19 A.M., 10.15 A.M. to 4.06 P.M., 6.05 P. M. to 12 midnight, all main line trains after 6.20 P.M. from South Ferry going to 155th Street. The through time from Rector Street to 58th Street is 18½ minutes; to 155th Street, 40½ minutes. Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Ninth Avenue line without extra charge. Crosstown (surface) cars run from Grand Central to 42d Street station.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.62 miles; Rector Street to 58th Street and Sixth Avenue, 4.67 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	14th St. and 6th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.	116th St. and 8th Ave.
Battery Place.	18th St. and 6th Ave.	66th St. & Columbus Ave.	125th St. and 8th Ave.
Rector & N. Church Sts.	23d St. and 6th Ave.	72d St. and Columbus Ave.	130th St. and 8th Ave.
Cortlandt & N. Church.	28th St. and 6th Ave.	81st St. & Columbus Ave.	135th St. and 8th Ave.
Park Pl. & Church St.	33d St. and 6th Ave.	86th St. & Columbus Ave.	140th St. and 8th Ave.
Chambers & W. Broadw'y	38th St. and 6th Ave.	93d St. and Columbus Ave.	145th St. and 8th Ave.
Franklin & W. Broadw'y	42d St. and 6th Ave.	99th St. & Columbus Ave.	155th St. & 8th Ave., connects with New York & Putnam Railway.
Grand & W. Broadway.	50th St. and 6th Ave.	104th St. & Columbus Ave.	
Bleecker & W. Broadw'y.	58th St. and 6th Ave.	110th St., between 8th and Columbus Aves.	
8th St. and 6th Ave.	63d St. and 8th Ave.		

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday from South Ferry to 135th Street every 4 to 6 minutes, and from 135th Street to South Ferry every 4 to 6 minutes between 5.04 A. M. and 11.55 P.M.; 11.55 P.M. to 5.04 A.M., every 10 minutes. Time, 36 minutes to 135th Street.

Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Sixth Avenue line without extra charge.

Express trains leave 155th Street for Rector Street 6.44 to 9.08 A. M., and Rector Street for 155th Street 3.22 to 6.35 P. M.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.00 miles; South Ferry to 59th Street and Ninth Avenue, 5.08 miles. South Ferry to 135th Street 9.00 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	Warren & Greenwich Sts.	Christopher & Greenwich.	34th St. and 9th Ave.
Battery Place.	Franklin & Greenwich Sts	14th St. and 9th Ave.	42d St. and 9th Ave.
Rector & Greenwich Sts.	Desbrosses & Gr'nwich Sts	23d St. and 9th Ave.	50th St. and 9th Ave.
Cortlandt & Gr'nwich St	Houston & Greenwich Sts	30th St. and 9th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.
Barclay & Greenwich Sts			

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NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY.

NEW YORK CITY has grown so rapidly in the past ten years that the water system, which when first planned was considered ample for many years, has been taxed to its limit, and there is at present an urgent need for the new system, which is being built, for bringing the water from the Catskill Mountains. The city consumes every day about 550,000,000 gallons of water, and, assuming a population of 5,800,000, then every man, woman and child uses nearly 100 gallons a day. The new Catskill Aqueduct will have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons a day, and the largest reservoir in the system (the Ashokan), once filled, could supply the city for eight months at the present rate of consumption, without any water flowing into it.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The water supply of the city of New York is divided by boroughs, those of Manhattan and Bronx being taken together, as they are practically supplied from the same sources. In the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx the supply is by means of gravity, the water being pumped to the higher parts of the boroughs. In the lower part of Manhattan and certain business districts of Brooklyn an independent system, known as the high pressure fire service, is used exclusively for fire protection purposes. The high pressure fire service system is connected up with the regular distribution mains; in case of emergency provision has been made so that salt water can be used.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx are supplied from both the Croton and the Bronx and Byram watersheds. The Croton covers an area of 360 square miles, and from various reservoirs water is brought through more than 30 miles of masonry conduit to distributing reservoirs in the boroughs. The Bronx and Byram watershed covers about 22 square miles.

In Manhattan, Croton water is used entirely, but in the Bronx about three-quarters of the population is supplied with Croton water, the other quarter being supplied from the Bronx and Byram Rivers. Approximately 350,000,000 gallons are used every day in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Brooklyn about 80 per cent. of the water comes from wells, and the remainder from small streams, the watersheds having an area of nearly 170 square miles. All the water is pumped and about 150,000,000 gallons are consumed daily from municipal and private sources. Flatbush and Borough Park are supplied by private companies from wells.

The city supplies only the first and third wards in the Borough of Queens, while the other wards are supplied by private companies. The water is taken from wells and the consumption averages about 36,000,000 gallons daily.

In Richmond, the city owns the wells which furnish about 11 500.000 gallons daily.

HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE SYSTEM.

The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River, and covers an area of 5.8 square miles.

There are two pumping stations, one located at Gansevoort and West Streets, and the other at Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps that are connected to the Croton Supply (see above), the Gansevoort and West Street station being also connected to the North River, and the Oliver and South Street station to the East River. Thus, either fresh or salt water may be used, the latter, however, only being used in emergencies. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute against a head of 300 pounds at the station. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about 50 fire engines delivering two good sized streams. The pumping stations respond to every alarm with a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, 8 to 24 inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants and the necessary valves.

The pressure at any point can be increased or decreased by telephoning to the pumping stations. For this purpose there are approximately 696 telephone boxes, besides telephones communicating with the Fire Headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company.

The present system cost about $6,762,000 for stations, land, mains, and appurtenances.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems, one protecting the business and manufacturing districts, and the other the amusement section of Coney Island.

The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the upper New York Bay, Hudson Avenue, Tillary Street, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Thirty-ninth Street to the water front, and covers an area of 4.8 square miles.

The supply is furnished by two stations the main one being located at the foot of Jorralemon Street, and the reserve one at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains, the main station being also connected to the East River.

The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute against a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of about 34 miles of mains, 8 to 20 inches in diameter, with the usual hydrants.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. Gas engines driving pumps are installed, the total capacity being 4,500 gallons per minute pumping against a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. The water is distributed through 6 miles of mains, 8 to 16 inches in diameter, having hydrants where necessary.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SYSTEM.

The new water supply system, which is nearing completion, consists of the following reservoirs, viz.: Ashokan for impounding the water, Kensico for storage, Hill View for equalizing and distributing, and Silver Lake for distributing and serving as a terminal reservoir, and besides these reservoirs the Catskill Aqueduct for conveying the water. In New York City the system will be inter-connected with existing works after some changes have been made in the present pipe lines. However, the city pumping plants in Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, which pumped during the year 1914 over 440,000,000 gallons daily, and the various private plants, which during the year 1914 supplied about 37,000,000 gallons daily, may in part be dispensed with as the water brought by the new Catskill system will have in general sufficient pressure to reach the twentieth floor of a building situated at tide level.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

The main supply will be impounded or collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, which is 13 miles west of Kingston, N. Y., from its tributary watersheds, the Esopus, now being developed, 255 square miles in extent, with the Schoharie, 228 square miles, and the Catskill Creek, 163 square miles, available for development in the future. The reservoir, formed by the building of the Olive Bridge Dam and a number of dikes, is approximately 12 miles long by one mile wide, with a maximum depth of 190 feet. When full, the surface of the water is 590 feet above sea level. Although in a series of dry years the Esopus watershed cannot be depended upon to supply more than 250,000,000 gallons each day, the Catskill Aqueduct has, for economic reasons, been constructed for 500,000,000 gallons daily capacity.

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FOOTBALL, INTERCOLLEGIATE SEASON, 1915.

RECORDS OF MOST IMPORTANT TEAMS.

YALE.

37—Maine..... 0
0—Virginia.....10
7—Lehigh..... 6
19—Springfield..... 0
7—W. and J.....16
0—Colgate.....15
0—Brown..... 3
13—Princeton..... 7
0—Harvard.....41

PRINCETON.

13—Georgetown..... 0
10—Rutgers..... 0
3—Syracuse..... 0
40—Lafayette..... 3
30—Dartmouth..... 7
27—Williams..... 0
6—Harvard.....10
7—Yale.....13

WEST POINT (Army).

14—Holy Cross.....14
22—Gettysburg..... 0
0—Colgate.....13
10—Georgetown..... 0
13—Villanova..... 10
0—Notre Dame..... 7
24—Maine..... 0
17—Springfield..... 7
14—Annapolis..... 0

ANNAPOLIS (Navy).

0—Georgetown..... 9
12—Pittsburgh.....47
7—Pennsylvania..... 7
20—Virginia P. I..... 0
12—N. Carolina Ag ...14
13—Bucknell..... 3
28—Colby.....14
7—Ursinus.....10
0—West Point.....14

HARVARD.

39—Colby..... 6
7—Mass. Aggies..... 0
29—Carlisle..... 7
9—Virginia..... 0
0—Cornell.....10
13—Penn State..... 0

HARVARD—*Cont.*

10—Princeton..... 6
16—Brown..... 7
41—Yale..... 0

PENNSYLVANIA.

7—West Virginia..... 0
63—Albright..... 0
10—F. and M..... 6
3—Penn. State.....13
7—Annapolis..... 7
7—Pittsburgh.....14
0—Lafayette.....17
3—Dartmouth..... 7
0—Michigan..... 0
9—Cornell.....24

CORNELL.

13—Gettysburg..... 0
34—Oberlin..... 7
46—Williams..... 6
11—Bucknell..... 0
10—Harvard..... 0
45—Virginia P. I..... 0
34—Michigan..... 7
40—W. and L.....21
24—Pennsylvania..... 9

DARTMOUTH.

13—Mass. Aggies..... 0
34—Maine..... 0
20—Tufts..... 7
50—Vermont..... 0
7—Princeton.....30
26—Amherst..... 0
7—Pennsylvania..... 3
29—Bates..... 0
0—Syracuse..... 0

LEHIGH.

21—Ursinus..... 0
14—Carlisle..... 0
6—Yale..... 7
27—Albright..... 0
20—Muhlenberg..... 0
29—Gettysburg..... 0
0—Penn. State..... 7
30—Lebanon Valley... 9
8—Lafayette.....35
3—W. and J.....27

W. AND J.

6—Geneva..... 0
6—West Virginia..... 6
17—Lafayette..... 0
34—Westminster..... 0
16—Yale..... 7
41—Muskingum..... 7
0—Pittsburgh.....19
7—West Virginia..... 3
59—Bethany..... 0
27—Lehigh..... 3

SYRACUSE.

43—East Syracuse..... 0
6—Bucknell..... 0
0—Princeton..... 3
82—Rochester..... 0
6—Brown..... 0
14—Michigan..... 7
73—Mt. Union..... 0
38—Colgate..... 0
0—Dartmouth..... 0

PENN. STATE.

26—Westminster..... 0
14—Lebanon Valley... 0
13—Pennsylvania..... 3
27—Gettysburg.....12
28—West Virginia..... 0
0—Harvard.....13
7—Lehigh..... 0
33—Lafayette..... 3
3—Pittsburgh.....20

LAFAYETTE.

14—Muhlenberg..... 7
13—Ursinus..... 2
0—W. and J.....17
3—Princeton.....40
46—Albright..... 0
17—Pennsylvania..... 0
17—Swarthmore..... 0
3—Penn. State.....33
35—Lehigh..... 8
27—Dickinson..... 7

BROWN.

38—Rhode Island..... 0
0—Trinity..... 0
0—Amherst..... 7

BROWN—*Cont.*

33—Williams..... 0
0—Syracuse..... 6
46—Vermont..... 0
3—Yale..... 0
7—Harvard.....16
39—Carlisle..... 3

RUTGERS.

53—Albright..... 0
0—Princeton.....10
96—Rensselaer..... 0
21—Muhlenberg..... 0
44—Springfield.....13
28—All Stars..... 7
39—Stevens..... 3
70—N. Y. Univ..... 0

PITTSBURGH.

32—Westminster..... 0
47—Annapolis.....12
45—Indians..... 0
14—Pennsylvania..... 7
42—Allegheny..... 7
19—W. and J..... 0
28—Carnegie Tech..... 0
20—Penn. State..... 0

COLGATE.

44—Susquehanna..... 0
44—Rochester..... 0
13—West Point..... 0
—Rensselaer..... 0
15—Yale..... 0
0—Syracuse.....38

CARLISLE.

21—Albright..... 7
0—Lebanon Valley... 0
0—Lehigh.....14
7—Harvard..... 29
0—Pittsburgh.....45
0—Bucknell..... 0
0—West Virginia.....14
23—Holy Cross.....21
20—Dickinson.....14
10—Fordham.....14
3—Brown.....39

RECORDS OF PREVIOUS GAMES.

HARVARD-YALE.

1875—Harvard, 4 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1879—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1880—Yale, 1 goal; 1 touchdown. Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 23; Harvard, 2.
1884—Yale, 48; Harvard, 0.
1886—Yale, 29; Harvard, 4.
1887—Yale, 17; Harvard, 0.
1889—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 12; Yale, 6.
1891—Yale, 10; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale 6; Harvard, 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1899—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1900—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
1901—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.
1902—Yale, 23, Harvard, 0.
1903—Yale, 16; Harvard, 0.
1904—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.
1905—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1906—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.
1908—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0.
1909—Yale, 8; Harvard, 0
1910—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1911—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1912—Harvard, 20; Yale, 0.
1913—Harvard, 15, Yale, 5.
1914—Harvard, 36; Yale, 0.

HARVARD-PRINCETON.

1880—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 goal; Princeton, 2 touchdowns, 2 goals.
1881—Harvard, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 safety. Draw.
1882—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 field goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal-touchdown. Winner, Harvard.*
1883—Harvard, 7; Princeton, 26.
1884—Harvard, 6, Princeton, 34.
1885—No game.
1886—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12.
1887—Harvard, 12, Princeton, 0.
1888—Harvard, 6, Princeton, 18.
1889—Harvard, 15, Princeton, 41.
1890-1894—No games
1895—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 12.
1896—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12.
1897-1910—No games.
1911—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 8.
1912—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6.
1913—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0.
1914—Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0

*Harvard's goal in this game was from the field; Princeton's goal was a place-kick following touchdown. The referee awarded the game to Harvard.

YALE-PRINCETON.

1887—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32, Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 19; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.

YALE-PRINCETON—*Cont.*

1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12, Princeton, 5.
1903—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1905—Yale, 23; Princeton, 4.
1906—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Princeton, 10.
1908—Yale, 11; Princeton, 5.
1909—Yale, 17; Princeton, 0.
1910—Yale, 5; Princeton, 3.
1911—Princeton, 6; Yale, 3.
1912—Yale, 6; Princeton, 6.
1913—Yale, 3; Princeton, 3.
1914—Yale, 19; Princeton, 14.

WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS.

1890—Annapolis, 24; W. Point, 0.
1891—W. Point, 32; Annapolis, 16
1892—Annapolis, 12; W. Point, 4.
1893—Annapolis, 6; W. Point, 4.
1899—W. Point, 17; Annapolis, 5.
1900—Annapolis, 11; W. Point, 7.
1901—W. Point, 11; Annapolis, 5.
1902—W. Point, 22; Annapolis, 8.
1903—W. Point, 40; Annapolis, 5.
1904—W. Point, 11; Annapolis, 0.
1905—W. Point, 6; Annapolis, 6.
1906—Annapolis, 10; W. Point, 0.
1907—Annapolis, 6; W. Point, 0.
1908—W. Point, 4; Annapolis, 0.
1910—Annapolis, 3; W. Point, 0.
1911—Annapolis, 3; W. Point, 0.
1912—Annapolis, 6; W. Point, 0.
1913—W. Point, 22, Annapolis, 9.
1914—W. Point, 20; Annapolis, 0.

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CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE TAX RATE IN EACH BOROUGH COMPRISING THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK, TOGETHER WITH THE STATE TAX RATE AS LEVIED BY THE CITY.

THIS table also shows the total amount of State Taxes which were levied against and paid by the city of New York to the State from January 1, 1900 to 1907, inclusive; also the amount of State Taxes levied against the city for 1912, 1913, and 1914, respectively.

Year.	Boroughs.					State Tax Rate as Levied by the City.	Amount of State Tax as Levied and Paid by the City.
	Manhattan and The Bronx.	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Mills.	
1901	2.31733	.....	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	$6,959,037.12
1902	2.27344	.....	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,515,509.29
1903	1.41367	.....	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	550,157.28
1904	1.51342	.....	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	556,542.03
1905	1.49051	.....	1.56264	1.55523	1.55821	.09	717,024.49
1906	1.47890	.....	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	903,632.69
1907	1.48499	.....	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.008642	75,704.13
1908	1.61407	.....	1.67021	1.66031	1.71115	.....	Nil.
1909	1.67804	.....	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	Nil.
1910	1.75790	.....	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911	1.72248	.....	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912	1.83	.....	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345.65
1913	1.81	.....	1.85	1.85	1.92	.99255	7,947,031.96
1914	*1.78	1.77	1.84	1.80	1.90	.5805	4,576,303.43
1915	*1.87	1.94	1.92	1.95	2.24	.....	.....

* The Bronx shown separately.

COMPARATIVE TABLE—YEARS 1899–1915, BOTH INCLUSIVE—SETTING FORTH THE ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND THE TOTALS THEREOF.

Year.	Assessed Valuations of			Totals of		Grand Totals.
	Real Estate (Lands and Buildings).	Real Estate of Corporations.	Special Franchises.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	
1899	$2,837,461,039	$94,984,425	.....	$2,932,445,464	$545,906,565	$3,478,352,029
1900	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	$219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,193
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873
1902	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657
1905	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559
1910	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499
1911	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287
1912	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301
1914	7,458,784,625	186,654,956	404,420,311	8,049,859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,755	8,460,815,992

NEW YORK STATE TAX.†

(Section 174, Ch. 62, Laws 1909, and Ch. 868, Laws 1911.)

County.	1913.	1914.
New York County (Manhattan and Bronx)	$5,736,005.10	$3,308,080.34
Kings County	1,684,598.71	959,311.91
Queens County	445,609.98	263,332.56
Richmond County	80,818.17	45,578.62
Total	$7,947,031.96	$4,576,303.43

† No direct State tax in 1915 Budget.

REAL ESTATE EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 1, SECTION 4 TAX LAW.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Forts	$13,591,000	$13,591,000	$12,831,000	$13,081,000
Navy Yard	26,951,000	15,131,000	15,153,000	15,153,000
Post-Office	14,622,500	16,057,100	16,840,700	17,298,000
Custom House	8,176,500	8,176,000	8,176,000	8,176,000
Public places	139,500	139,500	149,500	149,500
Lighthouses	564,800	686,800	685,700	691,900
Barge Office	500,000	550,000	850,000	850,000
Army Building	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000
Assay Office	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Treasury Building	5,525,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000
Coast Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Appraisers' Stores	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Government land under water	106,000	106,000	126,000	126,000
Cemeteries	1,055,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,145,000
Total	$75,941,300	$65,957,400	$66,331,900	$67,130,400

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. 2m. 17.67s.; Resta in Peugeot, 300 miles, 3h. 3m. 19.17s.; Resta in Peugeot, 400 miles, 4h. 4m. 49.96s.; sta in Peugeot, 500 miles, 5h. 7m. 26s.

July 3, Tacoma, Wash.—Barney Oldfield, ½ mile in 16.36s. and 1 mile in 35.35s. (car not given).

August 7, Chicago, Ill.—D. Resta in Peugeot, 50 miles in 28m. 8.6s. and 100 miles in 58m. 54s.

September 18, New York City, Sheepshead Bay Motordrome—D. Resta in Peugeot, 10 miles in 5m. 4-5s.

October 9, New York City, Sheepshead Bay Motordrome—G. Anderson in Stutz, 200 miles in 1h. m. 21s.; 300 miles in 2h. 55m. 32s.; 350 miles in 3h. 24m. 42s.

November 3, New York City, Sheepshead Bay Motordrome—Dario Resta in Peugeot, 20 miles in m. 24.50s.; 30 miles in 17m. 4.55s.; 40 miles in 22m. 40.25s.; 50 miles in 28m. 24.55s.; 60 miles in 34m. .25s.; 70 miles in 39m. 50.60s.; 80 miles in 45m. 29.07s.; 90 miles in 51m. 9.35s.; 100 miles in 56m. 55.71s.

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK.

August 1, Cleveland, Ohio—Barney Oldfield, 3 miles in 2m. 25 2-5s.; 4 miles in 3m. 13 3-5s.; 5 miles 4m. 3 1-5s.

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR CONCRETE TRACK.

September 18, Providence, R. I.—Bob Burman, 1 mile in 45.73s.; Eddie Rickenbacher, 100 miles in 3. 29m. 24.74s.

BIG AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.

VANDERBILT CUP.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles	Average.
904	18	Panhard	Heath	Long Island	284.4	52.2
905	19	Darracq	Hemery	Long Island	283.3	61.4
906	17	Darracq	Wagner	Long Island	297.1	60.8
908	18	Locomobile	Robertson	Long Island	258.6	64.3
909	16	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	62.8
910	30	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	65.18
911	14	Lozier	Mulford	Savannah	291.38	74.07
912	9	Mercedes	De Palma	Milwaukee	299.54	68.97
914	15	Mercedes	De Palma	Santa Monica	294.035	75.60
915*	31	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	300.78	66.29

* Decided over specially constructed road inside Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds measuring 3.905 miles or 77 laps, and built of dirt and wood.

GRAND PRIZE.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1908	20	Fiat	Wagner	Savannah	402.08	65.1
1910	15	Benz	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	415.2	70.55
1911	16	Fiat	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	411.36	74.45
1912	14	Fiat	Bragg	Milwaukee	409.9	68.4
1914	19	Mercer	Pullen	Santa Monica	403.24	77.22
1915*	30	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	402.75	56.78

* Decided over specially constructed road inside San Francisco Fair Grounds.

ELGIN NATIONAL.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1909	11	Buick	Chevrolet	Chicago	395.65	49.33
1910	9	Lozier	Mulford	Chicago	305	62.05
1911	10	National	Zengel	Chicago	302.5	66.38
1912	11	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	302.5	68.9
1913	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.16	71.05
1914	28	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	401.18	73.05
1915	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.44	77.256

LOS ANGELES-PHŒNIX DESERT.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1908	12	White	Col. Tenner	Los Angeles—Phoenix	418	17.6
1909	13	Buick	Joe Nikrent	Los Angeles—Phoenix	418	21.02
1910	15	Kissel	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phoenix	418	26.41
1911	16	National	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phoenix	551	27.03
1912	19	Franklin	Hamlin	Los Angeles—Phoenix	511	28.02
1913	23	Locomobile	Davis	Los Angeles—Phoenix	574	30.47
1914	20	Stutz	Oldfield	Los Angeles—Phoenix	671	29.02

SANTA MONICA.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	11	Lozier	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	202	71.31
1911	12	National	Herrick	Santa Monica	202	74.62
1912	11	Fiat	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	303	78.7
1913	13	Stutz	Cooper	Santa Monica	445.2	73.77

OTHER IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES, 1915 *

Miles	Size of Track.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Time.	Average.
500	*2½	24	Mercedes	De Palma	Indianapolis	5 33 55.51	89.84
500	2	21	Peugeot	Resta	Chicago	5 07 26	97.58
300	2	15	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Sioux City	4 00 54	74.7
300	1¼	8	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Omaha	3 17 39.20	91.27
250	2	11	Mercer	Ruckstell	Tacoma	2 57 00	84.74
300	2	14	Duesenberg	Mulford	Des Moines	3 27 05.33	86.91
500	2	14	Stutz	Cooper	Twin City	5 47 29	86.33
100	1	14	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Providence	1 29 24.75	67.11
100	2	4	Peugeot	Resta	Chicago	0 58 54	101.86
350	2½	20	Stutz	G. Anderson	New York City	3 24 42	102.60
100	2½	8	Peugeot	Resta	New York City	0 56 55.71	105.39

* Miles.

Chicago to New York, 1,025 miles, in 35h. 43m. by E. C. Patterson in Packard 5-48 car, July 13, 1915.

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CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Amity, meets in Y. M. C. A., W. 57th St.
Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves.
Baptist House Prayer, 2143 5th Ave.
Baptist Temple, 159 W. 122d St.
Bethesda (Col.), 229 W. 61st St.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Chapel, 219 W. 69th St.
Central, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Church of God, Saints of Christ, 247 W. 61st St.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St.
Creston Ave., E. 188th St., cor. Creston Ave.
Day Star (Col.), 501 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., Eagle Ave., near 162d St.
Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
Emmanuel, E. 216th St., cor. White Plains Ave.
Fifth Ave., 8 W. 46th St.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
First German, 336 E. 14th St.
First German, 220 E. 118th St.
First Italian, cor. Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Mariner's, 1 Henry St.
First Slovak, 164 2d Ave.
First Swedish, E 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
Fordham (Italian Mission), 627 Crescent Ave.
Fort Washington, 600 W. 181st St.
Grace, Prospect Ave. and Ritter Pl.
Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
Hungarian, E. 82d St., near 2d Ave.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th.
Macedonia, 25 Minetta Lane.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St.
Mariner's Temple, 12 Oliver St.
Memorial, Washington Sq. S., cor. Thompson St.
Mount Gilead (Col.), 39 E. 132d St.
Mount Moriah, 46 W. 133d St.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
Mount Olivet (Col.), 161 W. 53d St.
Mount Pleasant, Boston Rd., near Vyse Ave.
North, 234 W. 11th St.
Pilgrim, 258 W. 133d St.
Second Ave., 166 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
Sharon, 137 E. 103d St.
Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
St. John's, 351 W. 37th St.
St. Paul, 352 W. 35th St.
Tabernacle, E. 158th St., near Melrose Ave.
Tabernacle, 148 W. 133d St.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave.
Tremont, E. Tremont Ave., cor. Ryer Ave.
Trinity (Col.), E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St.
Unity (Col.), 19 W. 99th St.
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
Zion (Col.), 2148 5th Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E., cor. E. 201st St.
Bethany, 455 10th Ave.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.
Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave.
First Morrisania, E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
Harlem, 22 E. 131st St.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
Swedish Evangelical Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
Trinity, Washington Ave., cor. E. 176th St.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
Lenox Ave. Union, 74 W. 126th St.
Russian, 63 2d St.
Second, 595 E. 169th St.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Church of God, 230 W. 67th St.
Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St.
Evang. Luth. Church of Atonement, Edgecombe Ave., cor. W. 140th St.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.
Manhattan Gospel Hall, 101 Manhattan St.
Second, 429 E. 77th St.
St. Thomas's English, Topping Ave., cor. E. 175th St.
Zion German, Stebbins Ave., near Chisholm St.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House, 221 E. 15th St.
Twentieth St., 144 E. 20th St.

GREEK ORTHODOX.

Annunciation (Greek), 310 W. 51th St.
Hellenic Easterner, 153 E. 72d St.
St. Nicholas Cathedral (Russian), 19 E. 97th St.

JEWISH.

Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E. 86th St.
Ahawath Chesed, 652 Lex. Ave.
Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.
Ateris Zwie, E. 121st St., near 1st Ave.
Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Desfardim, 8 W. 113th St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
B'nai Israel, Hoshovtim, 86 Forsyth St.
B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Ave.
Congregation Ben Israel, 64 Pitt St.
Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave. and 95th St.
Congregation Pincus Elijah, 116 W. 95th St.
First Galizo Duckler Mugen Abraham, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 18 W. 116th St.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall.
Isaiah Temple, West End Ave. and 107th St.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St.
Kol Israel Anshe Poland, 22 Forsyth St.

JEWISH—Continued.

Machzikel Torah Anshar Shur, 292 Madison St.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
New Synagogue, Aeolian Hall.
Rodoph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.
Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 11[illegible]th St.
Shearith Israel, 100 Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
Temple Israel, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St.
West End, 156 W. 82d St.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave.

LUTHERAN.

Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Julius J. Remensnyder, President, [illegible] Madison Ave.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St.
Bethany, 582 Teasdale Pl.
Bethlehem (Swedish-Finnish), cor. E. 135th St.
Christ, 406 E 19th St.
Church of Holy Comforter, [illegible] Woodycrest Ave., Bronx.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave.
Deaf, Mission for, Broome and Elizabeth Sts.
Emanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 13[illegible]
Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
Finnish Evangelical Mission, 5 Christopher St.
German, 406 E. 19th St.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199[illegible] St.
Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d St.
Harlem Swedish, 171 E. 121st St.
Harlem Pinnish, 72 E. 128th St.
Heilands, 2430 Walton Ave.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and W. 65th St.
Holy Trinity, E. 167th St., near Kelly St.
Holy Trinity (Slovak), 332 E. 9[illegible]
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Immanuel (Scand.), 1410 Vyse Ave.
Immigrant Mission, 8 State St.
Messiah, 412 Brook Ave.
Our Saviour (English), 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), 237 E. 123d St.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
St. James's, Madison Ave., cor. E. 73d St.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St.
St. John's, 1343 Fulton Ave.
St. Luke's, 1724 Adams St., Va. Nest.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St.
St. Mark's, 427 E. 240th St.
St. Matthew's, Broome St., cor. Elizabeth.
St. Matthew's (Lettish), E. 15[illegible] St., near Courtlandt Ave.
St. Matthew's (Esthonian), E. 6[illegible] St., near 3d Ave.
St. Paul's, E. 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.

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CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St.
St. Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
St. Stephen's, Union Ave., near 165th St.
St. Thomas's (English), E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
Saviours, 2430 Walton Ave.
Slovak Evangelical Cong., 332 E. 20th St.
Swedish, Randall Ave., near Murdock Ave.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
Trinity (Danish), Hoe Ave., cor. Home St.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 127 W. 89th St.
Bedford St., 28 Morton St.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave.
Boston Road, Boston Rd., cor. Suburban Pl.
Butler Memorial, 719 E. 223d St.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.
Centenary, cor. Washington Ave. and E. 166th St.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St.
Chinese Mission, 42 Mott St.
Church of the People, Centre and Worth Sts.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave.
Duane, 294 Hudson St.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St.
Eleventh St., 543 E. 11th St.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St.
German, Elton Ave., cor. E. 158th St.
Good Shepherd (Italian), 261 E. 149th St.
Grace, White Plains Road, Wakefield.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St.
Italian, 409 E. 114th St.
Jane St., 13 Jane St.
Janes, 461 W. 44th St.
Japanese Mission, W. 104th St., near Columbus Ave.
Jefferson Park (Italian), 407 E. 114th St.
John St., 44 John St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
Morris Heights, 1788 Sedgwick Ave.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St.
Mount Hope, E. 177th St., cor. Concourse.
Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
People's Home Church and Settlement, 545 E. 11th St.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St.
St. John's Chapel, 2536 7th Ave.
St. Mark's, W. 53d St. and 8th Ave.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St. Stanislaus's, Rectory, 109 7th St.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St.
Salem, 102 W. 133d St.
Second German, 346 W. 40th St.
Seventh St., 24 7th St.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St.
Swedish, Lexington Ave., cor. E. 52d St.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St.
Tremont (German), 1841 Bathgate Ave.
Tremont Ave., E. Tremont Ave., cor. Bryant St.
Trinity, City Island Ave.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.
Universal Spiritualist, 165 W. 131st St.
Van Nest, cor. Morris Park and Cruger Aves.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St.
Wesleyan, 33 W. 132d St.
Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Woodlawn Heights, E. 237th St. near Katonah Ave.
Woodycrest, 1074 Ogden Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel Chapel, 62d St., near 11th Ave.
Harlem, 58 W. 138th St.
Metropolitan, 112 W. 133d St.
Union, 109 W. 131st St.
Zion, W. 136th St., near 7th Ave

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St.
Third, 224 W. 63d St.
Fourth, Beth-Tphillah, 63 W. 134th St.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Ave.

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
Amer. International, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
Bedford Park, Bedford Park Boulevard, cor., Bainbridge Ave.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.
Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
Bohemian (John Huss), 340 E. 74th.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.
Broadway, Broadway and 11th St.
Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.
Chinese, 223 E. 31st St.
Christ, 336 W. 36th St.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
Edgehill, Spuyten Duyvil.
Emmanuel Chapel, 735 E. 6th St.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St.
Fifth Ave., 5th Ave., cor. 55th St. Memorial Chapel, E. 62d St., near 1st Ave. Chinese Mission, 233 E. 31st St.
First, Fort Schuyler Rd., Throgg's Neck.
First, 5th Ave., cor. W. 12th St.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

First, 730 E. 225th St.
Fourth, 637 West End Ave.
Fourteenth St., 14th St., cor. 2d Ave.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West; also 7th Ave. and 128th St.
Home St., Home St. and West Farms Rd.
Hunt's Point, Spofford Ave., cor. Coster St.
Lee Memorial Chapel, 556 W. 141st St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St.
Madison Square, 9 Madison Ave.
Madison Sq. Church House, 436 3d Ave.
Mispah Chapel, 420 W. 57th St.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St.
Morrisania, 1197 Washington Ave.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster, W. 115th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d Ave.
Olmstead Ave., Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James's, 357 W. 51st St.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Pk. W.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
Seventh, cor. Broome and Ridge Sts.
Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
Tremont, Grand Boulevard and 178th St.
University Heights, University Ave., cor. Hall of Fame Ter.
University Pl., University Pl. and E. 10th St.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Westminster, 208 W. 23d St.
West-Park, W. 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
West Twenty-third St., W. 24th St., near 9th Ave.
Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Martha Ave.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette St. Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop. Amsterdam Ave. and 110th St.; Rt. Rev. Chas. S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop, Layman's House, 49 E. 25th St.
All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave.
All Saints', 286 Henry St.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ascension, 36 5th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave.
Calvary, 273 4th Ave.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, Governor's Island.
Chapel of Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. and E. 167th St.

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CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, Bronx.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), 175 9th Ave.
Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th.
Chapel of the Redeemer, Seamen Ave. and Isham St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St.
Christ, Riverdale.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave., near E. 180th St.
Church of the Redeemer, 153 W. 136th St.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.
Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St.
Emmanuel, 770 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Grace, 800 Broadway.
Grace, City Island Ave., cor. Pilot St., City Island.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near Tremont Ave.
Grace Chapel, 414 E. 14th St.
Grace Emmanuel, 212 E. 116th St.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.
Holy Cross, 43 Ave. C.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.
Holyrood, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 179th St.
Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave., cor. E. 167th St.
Holy Trinity (St. James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave. Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
Intercession, 158th St. and B'way.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5. E. 29th St.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St.
Our Saviour, 25 South St.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.
St. Alban's, 981 Summit Ave.
St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 107 E. Houston St.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Chapel, 209 E. 42d St. Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St. Chinese Guild, 20 Chatham Sq.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.
St. Clement's, 136 W. 3d St.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.
St. Cyprian's Chapel, 171 W. 63d St.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Esprit's, 45 E. 27th St.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th St.
St. Jude's Mission, 19 W. 99th St.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.
St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, W. 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.
St. Mark's, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
St. Martha's Chapel, 1858 Cruger Ave.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.
St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Paul's (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.
St. Philip's, W. 134th St., near 7th Ave.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave.
St. Stephen's, 124 W. 69th St.
St. Stephen's, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.
Trinity, Broadway and Rector St.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St.
Zion and St. Timothy, 332 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg., 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave.
Bethany Memorial, 67th St., cor. 1st Ave.
Bloomingdale, West End Ave., near 106th St.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St.
Elmendorf Chapel, 169 E. 121st St.
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St., near Fort Washington Ave.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St.
German Evang., Ave. B and 5th St.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Grace, 845 7th Ave.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.
Manor, 348 W. 26th St.
Melrose, Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.
New York Collegiate:
Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.
Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
North, 113 Fulton St.
St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.
Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St.
Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St.
West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.
Reformed, 267 Lenox Ave.
Sixty-eighth St., 355 E. 68th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.
Zion, Stebbins Ave., cor. Chisholm St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.
St. Paul's, 608 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 304 W. 122d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, 452 Madison Ave.
All Saints', Madison Ave., cor. 129th St.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St., near Broadway.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Hart's Island.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave. cor., Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St.
Holy Spirit, Burnside Ave., cor. Aqueduct Ave.
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, E. Gun Hill Rd., cor. Holland Ave.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Mary, Help of Christians, 438 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, 375 Lafayette St.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 E. 3d St.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.
Nativity, 58 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, Morningside Ave. and 114th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 229 W. 14th St.
Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
Our Lady of Mercy Chapel, 70 Washington Sq. S.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St.
Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
Our Lady of Vilna, 570 Broome St.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near W. 169th St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, E. 33d St., near 3d Ave.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway.
St. Ambrose's, 539 W. 54th St.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl.
St. Angela's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
St. Anthony's, 826 E. 166th St.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
St. Anthony's Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mansion Ave.
St. Athanasius's, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
St. Barnabas's, 321 E. 241st St.
St. Benedict the Moor, 342 W. 53d St.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave.
St. Brendan's, Perry Ave., cor. E. 207th St.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St.
St. Cecilia's, 120 E. 106th St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
St. Clement's, 406 W. 40th St.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
SS. Cyril and Methodius (for Croatians), 552 W. 50th St.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales's, 139 E. 96th St.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St.
St. Francis Xavier's, 36 W. 16th St.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St.
St. George's, 28 E. 7th St.
St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St.
St. James's, 32 James St.
St. Jean Baptiste's, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St.
St. Joachim's, 24 Roosevelt St.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St. and Hoe Ave.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St.
St. John Nepomuk's, 350 E. 57th St.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave.
St. John the Martyr's, 254 E. 72d St.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
St. Joseph's, 64 Catharine St.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Morningside Ave.
St. Joseph's, 46 Washington St.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 344 E. 104th St.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near Cypress Ave.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
St. Mark, Evangelist's, 63 W. 138th St.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St.
St. Mary's, E. 215th St., cor. White Plains Rd.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, 596 City Island Ave., City Island.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Michael's, 418 W. 34th St.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
St. Nicholas's, 125 2d St.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St.
St. Paul's, 115 E. 117th St.
St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.
St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St.
St. Pius's, 416 E. 145th St.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave.
St. Rocco's, 18 Catharine Slip.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Stanislaus's (Polish), 107 7th St.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St.
St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St.
St. Thomas the Apostle's, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, E. Tremont Ave., near Daly Ave.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 127 W. 23d St.
St. Vincent Ferrer's, E. 67th St., near Lexington Ave.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX.

Holy Resurrection, 121 E. 7th St.
St. Mary's, 347 E. 14th St.
St. Nicholas's, 15 E. 97th St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Conference, 38 Union Square East.

Bronx English, 169th St. and Boston Rd.
Bronx German, 769½ Courtlandt Ave.
Bronx Swedish, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
English, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
German, 334 E. 86th St.
Harlem (Col.), 184 W. 135th St.
Hungarian, 510 E. 6th St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Ave and 20th St.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Charles St., 41 Charles St.
East 187th St., E. 187th St. and Lorillard Pl.
First, 16 W. 108th St.
Second, 123 W. 12th St.
Seventh Ave., 29 7th Ave.
Washington Heights, 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Arabian Mission, 25 E. 22d St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Beulah Wesleyan Methodist, 33 W. 132d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Calvary Chapel, 346 E. 23d St.
Catharine Mission, 24 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic—Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.
Christian Israelites' Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Christian Mission, 45 W. 133d St.
Christ Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Church of Christ (Scientist)—First, Central Park West, cor. W. 96th St.; Second, Central Park West, cor. W. 68th St.; Third, E. 125th St., near Madison Ave.; Fourth, Fort Washington Ave. and 178th St.; Fifth, Madison Ave. and 38th St.; Sixth, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx; also at Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d St.
Church of Healing Christ, 47 W. 72d St. (New Thought.)
Church of Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Church of the Strangers, W. 57th St. and 8th Ave.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
Doyers St. Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Eighth Ave., 290 8th Ave.
Ethical Culture Soc., Central Park West and 64th St.

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CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

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CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST.

[illegible]

BAPTIST—Continued.

[illegible]

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

[illegible]

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

[illegible]

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Petach Tikveh, Lincoln Pl. and Rochester Ave.
Shaare Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave.
Wyona St. Temple, 2836 Atlantic Ave.
Zemach Zedek, 125 Moore St.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
Ascension, 13th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethany (Norwegian), 12th Ave. and 60th St.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem (German), Marion St., near Reid Ave.
Bethlehem, 3d Ave. and Pacific St.
Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St., near Nassau Ave.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave.
Church of Covenant, 218 Elm Ave.
Church of the Epiphany, 831 Sterling Pl.
Church of Good Shepherd, 1192 Nostrand Ave.
Church of Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Church of Redeemer, 1345 Sterling Pl.
City Line Mission, Magenta St.
Emanuel, 7th St., near 6th Ave.
Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
Finnish Seamen's Mission, 529 Clinton St.
Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
First Scand.-Nor., 194 Kent St.
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.
Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75th St.
Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St.
Immanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave.
Immanuel (Swedish), 521 Leonard St.
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave.
Mediator, 68th St. and Bay Parkway.
Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Norwegian Seamen's, 111 Pioneer St.
Our Saviour (Danish), 193 9th St.
Our Saviour (Eng.), 21 Covert St.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), Henry St., near 4th Pl.
Redeemer, Bedford Ave., cor. Hewes St.
Redeemer (G. S.), Troy Ave. and Park Pl.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave.
Salem's Danish, 130 Prospect Ave.
Salem's Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave.
St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
St. Barnabas's, Lenox Rd., near Flatbush Ave.
St. Jacobi's, 4th Ave., near 55th St.
St. John's, 193 Maujer St.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St.
St. John's, Williamsburg.
St. John's, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave.
St. John's, E. D., Milton St., near Manhattan Ave.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.
St. Mark's, 26 E. 5th St.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave.
St. Matthew's (German), N. 5th St., near Driggs Ave.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave., cor. 2d St.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Palmetto St.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl.
St. Paul's Coney Island, W. 5th St.
St. Paul's, S. 5th St., cor. Rodney St.
St. Paul's (Swedish), 392 McDonough St.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 28th St.
Tabor (Swedish), Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
Trinity (Norwegian), 4th Ave. and 46th St.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Zion, Bedford, near Church Ave.
Zion (Swed.), 59th St. and 11th Ave.
Zion (Norwegian), 4th Ave. and 63d St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Etna Ave.
Bethany (Swedish), Troy Ave. and Herkimer St.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Av.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th St.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave.
Ebenezer Wesleyan, 118 Myrtle Ave.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
First (Sands St.), Henry, cor. Clark St.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St.
Flatlands, Flatlands Ave. and E. 40th St.
Fleet St., 43 Fleet St.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves.
Gravesend, Neck Rd. and Van Sicklen St.
Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
Immanuel (Swedish), 426 Dean St.
Janes, Reid Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Menahan St.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St.
Norwegian, St. Paul, Bethel Ship Mission, Richard and Sullivan Sts.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St.
Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Salem (German), Vanderveer Park, E. 38th St. and Ave. D.
Sands Street Memorial
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies Ave., cor. Ocean Ave.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
Sixth Ave., 8th St., near 6th Ave.
South Second, 191 S. 2d St.
South Third St., S. 3d St., near Hewes St.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Ave.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave., cor. Beverly Rd.
St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St.
Swedish Bethany, Troy Ave., cor. Herkimer St.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea St.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd.
Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.
Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atkins.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
Grace, 332 Classon Ave.
St. John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION).

Fleet St., Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.
First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Jones, Bergen St., near Classon Ave.
Union, Ralph Ave., near Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.

First, 124 16th St.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.

Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane.

MORAVIAN.

First, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Atlantic, 568 Atlantic Ave., near 4th Ave.
Bedford, Ainslie St. and Manhattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St.
Nazarene, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. Ridge Boulevard; Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Menahan St.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.

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CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Underhill Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave.
First, Henry St., near Clark St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave.
Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St.
Siloam (Col.), 406 Lafayette Ave.
South, 24th St., near 4th Ave.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave. and Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and Argyle Rds.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

E. Brooklyn, Enfield and Etna Sts.
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St.
South, 75th St., near 6th Ave.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop, Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.
Annunziazione (Italian), 1412 67th St.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division Ave.
Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison St.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St. near Van Brunt St.
Christ, Ridge Boulevard and 73d St.
Emmanuel, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E. 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor Prospect.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor Clermont Ave.
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Ave. F.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor., E. 94th St.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave.
St. Barnabas's (Col.), Belmont Ave. and Elton St.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., cor. Bedford Ave.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. George's, Marcy Ave., cor. Gates.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave.
St. John the Baptist's, Webster Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. John's Hos. Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany.
St. Jude's, 55th St., cor. 14th Ave.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St.
St. Margaret's Chapel, 42d St., near Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
St. Martin's, President St., cor. Smith.
St. Mary's, Classon, near Willoughby Ave.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St. cor., Carroll.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Peter's Mission, State St., near Bond St.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.
St. Philip's, Dean St., near Troy Ave.
St. Simon's, Ave. K and E. 12th St.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Fulton St.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave.
People's, Onderdonk Ave. and Grove St.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redeemer, Woodhaven Ave., Woodhaven.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave.

REFORMED.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.
Church of Jesus, 64 Menahan St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Ave., Canarsie.
Edgewood, 53d St. and 14th Ave.
First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
First Church of Williamsburg, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Flatbush (Second), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford Ave.
Gravesend, 115 Neck Rd.
Greenwood, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.; Children's Mission, 131 Eagle St.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl.
New Lots, New Lots Rd., cor Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor Hopkinson St.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
St. Petri, Union Ave., cor. Scholes St.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. Clymer St.
Woodlawn, Ave. M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED IN U. S.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
Evang. Reformed, cor. Grove St. and Onderdonk Ave., Ridgewood.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
Redeemer, Jamaica and Woodhaven Aves.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

C. E. McDonnell, Bishop.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.
Assumption of the B. V. M., Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Marks Aves.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Fort Hamilton Ave.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, 89th St. and 2d Ave.
Epiphany, 100-104 S. 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave., near Rogers.
Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., near 15th St.

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CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Holy Family, Rockaway Ave. and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Ave.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., Reid Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St. and Schenectady Ave.
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St.
Our Lady of Czestohowa (Polish), 25th St., near 4th Ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), Hicks St., near State St.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N. 8th St. and Union Ave.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave., near Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
Spanish Mission, 38 Front St.
St. Agatha's, 50th St., near 7th Ave.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St.
St. Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua's, Manhattan Ave. and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave. and Ocean Boulevard.
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave. and Maple St.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Brendan's Ave. O and E. 12th St.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, 124 E. 40th St.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl.
St. Elas's (Ruthenian), Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave.
St. Francis de Chantal's, 57th St., near 13th Ave.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd. and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd. and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 225 High St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius's (Polish), Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St.
St. Louis's (French), Ellery St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., near Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave.
St. Mary, Queen of Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St. Mary the Virgin (Greek Melchrite), 84 State St.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Elm Ave., near Woodward.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), 37a Lawrence St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Rita, Essex St., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Rocco (Italian), 27th St., near 4th Ave.
St. Roch (Italian), 22d St., near 3d Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T and Van Sicklen St.
St. Stanislaus's (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave.
St. Stanislaus's (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Danish-Norwegian, 675 Hicks St.
German, 1831 Gates Ave.
No. 2 (Colored), 1661 Dean St.
Seventh Ave. (Swedish), 7th Ave. and 45th St.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.
Second (German), Gates Ave. and Broadway.

UNITARIAN.

Fourth, E. 19th St., cor. Beverly Rd.
Saviour, Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.
Second, Clinton St., cor., Congress St.
Unity Third, Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
Church of Our Father, Grand Ave., cor. Lefferts Pl.
Church of the Good Tidings, Madison St., cor. Stuyvesant Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brethren, 354 60th St.
Brooklyn Spiritual Soc., 28 Irving Pl.
Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Christian Missionary Alliance, 44 Nevins St.
Christian Scientist—First Church, Dean St. and New York Ave.; Second, 86th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.
Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., near Reid Ave.
Church of God and Followers of Christ (Colored), 163 Prince St.
Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., near Tompkins Ave.
Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.

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CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Higher Life Fellowship, 76 Hanson Pl.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave.
Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Moravian, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas's, Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave. and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS.

BAPTIST.

Ebenezer (Col.), S. Prince St., Flushing.
Elmhurst, Whitney Ave., cor. Judge St.
First, 11th St., near Ely Ave., L. I. City.
First, Flushing, Stanford Ave. and Union St.
First, Grove St., near Flushing Ave., Jamaica.
First, Woodside Ave. and 5th St., Woodside.
First, 389 Hancock St., Ravenswood.
Richmond Hill, Fulton Ave., cor. Stoothoff Ave.
St. Stephen's (Col.), 133 Camelia St., Astoria.
Shiloh (Col.), 100 Douglas St., Jamaica.
Union Course, 1st St. and Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Wyckoff Ave., Wyckoff Ave., Evergreen.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Jamaica and Jefferson Aves., Richmond Hill
First Church of Christ, Amity, near Main St., Flushing.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway, 22d St., Flushing.
Christ, Columbia Ave. and Ferris St., Woodhaven.
Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills Gardens.
First, Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.
First, Bowne Ave. and Lincoln St., Flushing.
First, Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and 9th St.
First, Walker and Grafton Aves., Woodhaven.
Forest, Parkview, Glendale.
Pilgrim, Ridgewood and Oxford Sts., Richmond Hill.
Union, Oak and Orchard Sts., Richmond Hill.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Forest Ave., Forest and Linden Aves.

EVANGELICAL.

Emmanuel (German), Bigelow and Jerome Aves., Woodhaven.
Union, 45 Grand Ave., Corona.

JEWISH.

Anawath Israel, N. Washington and Fulton Sts., Jamaica.
Derech Emunah, Vernon and Ocean Aves.
Shaarey Zadek, Arverne.
Independent Israel, Corona.
Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and Dodges St.
Temple Israel, 10 S. Fairview Ave., Rockaway Beach.
Temple Israel, Roanoke St., Far Rockaway.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, 144 5th St., Woodside.
Christ, Rosedale.
Christ, Jerome Ave., Woodhaven.
Covenant, Elm and Buchanan Aves., Ridgewood.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Emanuel, Darralle St., cor. Alburtis Ave., Corona.
Emmaus, Dasher Ave. and Jefferson St., Glendale.
Good Shepherd, Ashby and Horan Aves., South Ozone Park.
Holy Trinity, Hollis.
Immanuel, 21st St., near 8th Ave., Whitestone.
Redeemer, Cooper and Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
St. Jacobus's, Winfield, Grove and Prospect Sts.
St. John's, 6th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.
St. John's, 186 Percy St., Flushing.
St. John's, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Luke's, Yarmouth and Downing Sts., Woodhaven.
St. Mark's, New York Ave., near South St., Jamaica.
St. Paul's, Elm St., Richmond Hill.
Salem (Swedish), Potter Ave., L. I. City.
Trinity, Middle Village.
Trinity, 8th Ave., near Jamaica Ave., L. I. City.
Trinity, cor. Andrew and Pacific Sts., Maspeth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bayside, Palace Ave. and West St., Bayside.
Corona Italian Mission, 52 Moore St.
Elmhurst, Medina Pl. and Grove St.
Epworth, 8th Ave. and 20th St., Whitestone.
First, Amity St., Flushing.
First, Locust St. and Sycamore Ave., Corona.
First, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria.
First, Kimball Ave., cor. Hatch Ave., Ozone Park.
First, Minnetonka Ave., Hollis.
First, Johnson Ave. and Beaufort St., Morris Park.
First German, 80 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Italian, Van Alst Ave. and Lincoln St., Astoria.
Glendale, Tesla Pl.
Jamaica, 430 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Jamaica, Italian.
Maspeth, Columbia St., Maspeth.
Middle Village, Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village.
Ridgewood Heights (German), Woodward Ave. and Grove St.
Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Springfield Gardens, Farmers Ave. and Merrick Rd., Springfield.
Trinity, Brandon and Guion Aves., Richmond Hill.
Van Alst Ave., 192 Van Alst Ave., L. I. City.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Allen Chapel, Washington and South Sts., Jamaica.
Douglaston, Douglaston.
First, 147 Broadway, Astoria.
Macedonia, 159 Lincoln St., Flushing.
St. Mark's, Elmhurst.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Centreville Ave., Aqueduct, L. I.
First, Springfield Gardens.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Astoria, 954 Boulevard, Astoria.
Church of Peace, Hillside.
First, 28 Prospect Ave., E. Williamsburg.
First, Barclay and Murray Sts., Flushing.
First, Greenwood Ave., near Atlantic St., Richmond Hill.
First, Fulton St. and Clinton Ave., Jamaica.
First (German), Forest Ave., Evergreen.
French Evangelical, 4176 University Pl., Woodhaven.
First of Newtown, Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst.
Hillside, Fulton and Harvard Sts., Jamaica.
Ravenswood, Boulevard and Webster Ave., Ravenswood.
Russell Sage Memorial, Far Rockaway.
Springfield, Springfield Ave. and Broadway.
Woodhaven First, Broadway and Walker St., Woodhaven.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Montauk Ave., Bayside.
All Saints', Lefferts Ave., Morris Park.
Annunciation, Cooper St., near Webster Ave., Glendale.
Epiphany, McCormick and Kimball Aves., Ozone Park.
Grace, 41st St., Corona.
Grace, 314 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Grace, 11th Ave. and 18th St., Whitestone.
Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria.
St. Andrew's Mission, 126 Newton Rd., Astoria.
Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill.
St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Belle Harbor.
St. Gabriel's, Fulton St., Hollis.
St. George's, Franklin St., Astoria.
St. George's, Main St., Flushing.
St. James's, Broadway and Corona Ave., Elmhurst.
St. John's, Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. John's, Van Alst Ave. and 10th St., L. I. City.
St. John's, Sanford Ave. and Wilson St., Flushing.
St. Joseph's, Franklin Ave., Queens.
St. Mary's Chapel, Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's, Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.
St. Matthew's, Woodhaven.
St. Paul's Chapel, 13th St. and 1st Ave., College Point.
St. Paul's, Striker Ave. and 8th St., Woodside.
St. Saviour's, Maspeth.
St. Stephen's, Grand and N. 1st Sts., Jamaica.
St. Thomas's, Vernon Ave., Ravenswood.
Zion, Douglaston.

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CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

REFORMED.

First, 1st ave. and 10th St., Collegiate Reformed.
Fort Hamilton, Fort Hamilton pkwy., Fort Hamilton Ref. L. Cong.
First Newtown, Broadway and Elm, Reformed.
Fresh Pond, Hillside ave. and Forty St., Woodside.
Ridgewood, Myrtle ave. and Andrews St.
German Evangelical, Woodhaven German Evangelical, Jamaica.
German Second, 1st St. and Jackson.
Grace Church, Fulton and Bay St., Jamaica.
Gloria, Jericho Rd. and Cross St., Jamaica, Reformed.
Norman St., Astoria.
Ridgewood Church, Evergreen, Cor. Myrtle and Cypress ave.
Sunnyside, Reformed.
Wesleyan, Hillside and Hyde Park, Reformed.
Woodside, 1st Bethel St.
Woodhaven, Woodhaven and Lefferts ave., Reformed.
Zion, Reformed.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Corona, South Shore Rd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bethel, Harrison Grove Rd. Woodside.

BAPTIST.

First, Hamilton and Westernel ave., Astoria.
Mariners' Harbor, Union and Mariners' Harbor.
Ridge, Ridge ave.
Bay, Broadway and Vernland St., Fort Richmond.
Bethesda, Second, Elm St., Fort Richmond.
Beth, Main St., Flushing.
Bethel, Bedell and Main St.
Norwegian, Pine Grove and New Brighton.
Walt, Hunter Ave. and Walt St., Fort Richmond.

JEWISH.

Ansche Jacobson, Richmond Terrace, Tompkinsville.
Tifereth Israel, Fort Richmond Ave.
German, New Brighton.
Congregation Israel, 1st Beach St., Flushing.
German, Knox, Lych, Emerald Ave., Flushing.
Cor. Sixteenth Pitt, Brooklyn.
Sheet, Lutheran Hun, Fort Richmond.
Temple Lutheran, New Brighton.
Sound Lutheran, Port Richmond.
Bethel, Lutheran, Flushing.
St. Paul's Cor. Clarke, Cambria and Cary ave., West New Brighton.
Trinity, Lutheran, Tompkinsville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Asbury, Richmond Ave., New Brighton.
Bethel, Aspinwall and Church, Flushing.
Bethel, Tompkinsville.
Bethel, Grantwoodville.
Bloom, Old Richmond Ave., Richmond.
Bethel, Grantwoodville.
Bloomer, Stapleton.
St. James, Rosebank.
St. Mark's, Flushing.
St. Mark's, Pleasant Plain.
St. Paul, Andrew ave., Tompkinsville.
St. Stephen's, Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Hill, Richmond Ave., Richmond Hill.
Bethel Meeting, Broadway, Flushing.
Gospel Mission Church (Jul.), Cor. Jamaica and Fulton St., Jamaica.
Gospel Mission, Jamaica Ave., L. I. City.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral, Richmond, Wm. Bell Assumption.
Cor. Sacred Heart, Flushing.
Cor. Immaculate Conception, Cor. Hunter, Cambria and Cary ave., West New Brighton.
Cor. Holy Trinity, Flushing.
Cor. Holy Cross, Flushing.
Sacred Heart, Rosedale.
St. Alphonsus, Rockaway, Elmhurst.
St. Bartholomew, Cor. Ave. A and Sixth St., Jamaica.
St. Benedict Joseph, Morris Park and Jamaica Ave.
St. Joseph, Flushing.
St. Elizabeth's, Atlantic Ave and Fulton St., Jamaica.
St. Fidelis, Cor. Ave. and Sixth Colonia Point.
St. Francis Xavier, Butte Harbor.
St. Gertrude, Richmond.
St. Gertrude's, Tilleman.
St. Gregory, Cor. Jamaica Hills Ave. Springfield.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Joseph's (German), L. I. City, Cor. Jamaica and Fulton St.
St. Joseph's (German), L. I. City, Cor. Jamaica and Fulton St.
St. Lucy, Hunters, Rockaway.
St. Mary's, Cor. Ave. A and Sixth St., Jamaica.
St. Monica's, Middle Village.
St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, L. I. City.
St. Mary Magdalen, Springfield.
St. Mary's Immaculate Conception, Jamaica.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's, Ave. and Madison St., Flushing.
St. Pius, Washington St., Jamaica.
St. Pancras, Glendale.
St. Patrick's, Jamaica, L. I. City.
St. Paul's, Flushing.
St. Raphael's Hillside, L. I. City.
St. Rose of Lima, Jamaica.
St. Rose of Lima's, South St., Fair Haven, Richmond.
St. Sylvester, Richmond.
St. Stanislaus, Maspeth.
St. Thomas Aquinas, Woodhaven.
Transfiguration, Hall Ave., Maspeth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of the Assumption, Church, Cor. Ave. A and Sixth St., Jamaica.
Our Lady of Consolation, Jamaica.
Church of Good Counsel, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians, Richmond.
Our Lady Mount Carmel, Cor. Cambria Ave., West New Brighton.
Our Lady of Mercy, Richmond Ave.
Our Lady of the Rosary, South Beach.
Sacred Heart, West New Brighton.
St. Ann's, Cor. Ave. A and Sixth St., Jamaica.
St. Anthony's, Tactor Ave., Linden Hurst, Richmond.
St. Anthony's, Cambria Harbor.
St. Joachim and St. Anth Chapel, Cor. Ave. A and Sixth St., Jamaica.
St. Bridget, Richmond.
St. Bernard's, Washington Ave., Rosedale.
St. Bernard's, Cor. Ave. A and Ave., Rosedale, Jul. Lady of Lourdes, Cor. Ave. A and Sixth St., Jamaica.
St. Mary's, New York ave., Rosedale.
Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond.
St. Mary's Chapel, Van Pelt ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Patrick's, 43 Garrison Ave., Richmond.
St. Peter's, St. Mary's Pl., New Brighton.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Redeemer, Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Church of Christ, Scientist, Flushing.
Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamaica.
Immanuel Congregation, Tarpaulin Cove (Ind.), Winter-

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BROOKLYN MAGISTRATES AND EXPIRATION OF TERMS.

Geo. H. Folwell, Dec. 31, 1917; Alex. H. Geismar, Dec. 31, 1917; A. V. B. Voorhees, Dec. 31, 1919; Howard P. Nash, July 1, 1919; O. Grant Esterbrook, June 30, 1920; Edward J. Dooley, May 1, 1921; John Naumer, May 1, 1921; John J. Walsh, May 1, 1921; Charles J. Dodd, May 1, 1921; John C. McGuire, May 1, 1921; Alfred E. Steers, July 2, 1923; Louis H. Reynolds, May 1, 1921. William F. Delaney, Deputy Chief Clerk; salary, $5,000.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS—1st District, 318 Adams St.; 2d District, 2 Butler St.; 5th District, 261 Bedford Ave.; 6th District, 495 Gates Ave.; 7th District, 31 Snyder Ave.; 8th District, West 8th St., C. I.; 9th District, 5th Ave. and 23d St.; 10th District, 133 New Jersey Ave.; Domestic Relations, Myrtle and Vanderbilt Aves. Office of Deputy Chief Clerk, 44 Court Street.

QUEENS MAGISTRATES AND EXPIRATION OF TERMS.

John A. Leach, Dec. 31, 1915; James J. Conway, July 17, 1917; Joseph Fitch, Jan. 1, 1918; Harry Miller, Jan. 1, 1918.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS—1st District, 115 5th St., L. I. City; 2d District, Flushing, L. I.; 3d District, Far Rockaway, L. I.; 4th District, Jamaica, L. I.

RICHMOND MAGISTRATES AND EXPIRATION OF TERMS.

Nathaniel Marsh, Dec. 31, 1915; Jos. B. Handy, July 31, 1917.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS—1st District, New Brighton, S. I.; 2d District, Stapleton, S. I.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

THE total acreage of parks in Brooklyn is 1,046¾; playgrounds, 48¼; parkways and streets, 33¼; combined parks and playgrounds, 46.

Amersfort, 3½ acres, Ave. J and E. 38th St., value $100,000.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl., value $175,000.

Bonsonhurst Beach, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey Aves., value $88,000.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising 1 acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St., value $200,000.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 69 acres, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves., value $3,000,000.

Borough Hall, 1¾ acres, Joralemon, Court and Fulton Sts., value $100,000.

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts., value $150,000.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Skidmore, Seaview and Denton Aves. and Jamaica Bay, value $105,000.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts., value $390,000.

City, 7½ acres, St. Edward's and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves., value $325,000.

Coney Island Concourse (exclusive of Seaside Park), 59¾ acres, West 5th St., Sea Breeze Ave. and Atlantic Ocean, value $1,705,000.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Olive Sts., value $100,000.

Dreamland, 14¾ acres, Coney Island.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave., New York Bay, Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., and Gravesend Bay, value $300,000.

Fort Greene, 29 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Willoughby St., St. Edward's St. and Myrtle Ave., value $1,890,000.

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road, value $150,000.

Fulton, 2 acres, Chauncey and Fulton Sts., Stuyvesant Ave.

Highland, terminus of Eastern Parkway Extension and Jamaica Ave., 42½ acres, value $1,000,000.

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts., value $70,000.

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave., value $120,000.

Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves., value $75,000.

McCarren, 38½ acres, Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard and 12th Sts., value $2,000,000.

McKinley, 8½ acres, Fort Hamilton and 7th Aves. and 73d St., value $124,000.

McLaughlin, 3¼ acres, Bridge, Tillary and Jay Sts., value $130,000.

Prospect, 526 acres, Prospect Park West, 15th St., Coney Island, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Aves., and 15th St., value $27,735,000.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and Pioneer Sts., value $150,000.

Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts., value $121,000.

Seaside, 10½ acres, Ocean Parkway, Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave.

Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th St., 5th to 7th Ave., value $200,000.

Tompkins, 7¾ acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves., value $400,000.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts., value $325,000.

Williamsburg Bridge, 4½ acres, Bedford and Kent Aves.

PARKWAYS.

Bay Parkway, 2½ miles (formerly 22d Ave.), Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach, value $1,000,000.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 1½ miles, Fort Hamilton Ave., bet. 66th and 67th Sts., to Shore Road, value $3,500,000.

Eastern Parkway, 2½ miles, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave., value $3,000,000.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 1½ miles, Ralph Ave., bet. Union St. and Lincoln Pl., value $1,300,000.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 4½ miles, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton, value $1,000,000.

Glenmore Ave., 2½ acres, Rockaway Ave., bet. Pitkin and Liberty Aves.

Highland Boulevard, ½ acre, Bushwick Ave. to Highland Park.

Ocean Parkway, 5½ miles, Prospect Park to Coney Island, value $4,000,000.

Pennsylvania Ave., 2½ acres, Jamaica Ave. to Jamaica Bay.

Rockaway Parkway, 3 acres, Buffalo Ave. and E. New York.

Shore Road, 2½ acres, 1st Ave. to Fort Hamilton.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Bushwick, 2¾ acres, Putnam Ave., bet. Knickerbocker and Irving Aves.

McKibbin, 1¼ acres, Seigel, White and McKibbin Sts.

New Lots, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Riverdale, Newport and Christopher Aves.

Parade Ground, 39½ acres, Coney Island, Parkside and Caton Aves.

Red Hook, 2¾ acres, Richards, King, Dwight and Pioneer Sts.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

College Point, 1½ acres.

Flushing, 1 acre.

Forest, Richmond Hill, 536 acres.

Jacob A. Riis, 262½ acres.

Kings, Jamaica, 11½ acres.

Kissena Lake, Flushing, 88 acres.

Leavett, Flushing, 7½ acres.

Linden, Corona, 3 acres.

Rainey, L. I. City, 5 acres.

Rockaway Park (beach frontage and streets), 17¾ acres.

Upland, Jamaica, 5½ acres.

Wayanda, 2 acres.

ACREAGE OF PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS—Manhattan, 1,483 acres; Richmond, 63 acres; The Bronx, 4,148 acres; Brooklyn, 1,046 acres; Queens, 1,057 acres.

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Instituto Nacional de Salud
Dirección General de Salud Ambiental
Dirección Ejecutiva de Salud Ambiental
Centro Nacional de Salud Ambiental
Laboratorio de Referencia Nacional
Laboratorio de Referencia Regional

Lima, 15 de Setiembre de 2010

Señor
Ing. Jorge Luis Ramos Ramos
Presente

Asunto: Remito informe de ensayo

Referencia: Carta N° 0000-2010-DIGESA-DG-DEPA-DEPA-CNSA-LRN-LRR

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a usted, en atención a la referencia, para remitirle el informe de ensayo de muestras de agua de consumo, correspondiente a la muestra recibida el 01 de Setiembre de 2010.

Atentamente,

Dr. Carlos Alberto Ríos Ríos
Director Ejecutivo
Centro Nacional de Salud Ambiental

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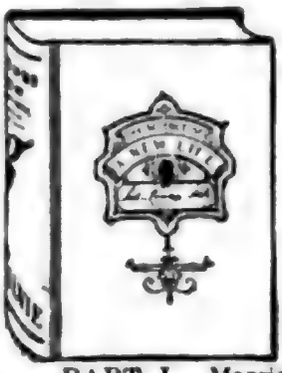

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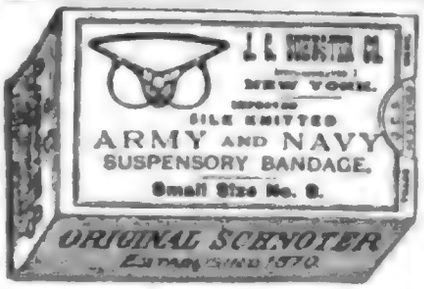

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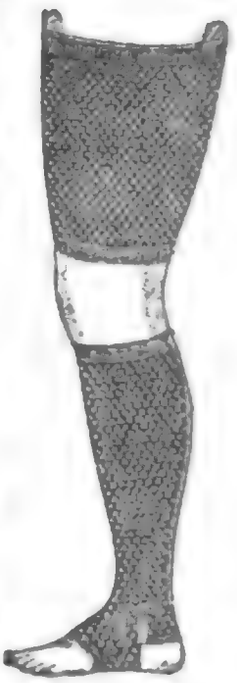

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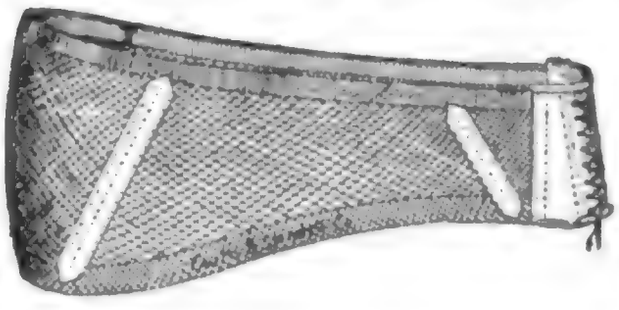

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If this accusation were made against you, the probabilities are that you would wax indignant, and er lay violent hands on the accuser, or seek legal redress. Yet the fact remains that too many of daily "dope" ourselves with pills and fake medicines, whose habit-forming ingredients too often ult in the victim's finally becoming the slave of an insidious drug that is deadly in its effects.

YOU CAN'T GET HEALTH AND STRENGTH FROM A SPOON!

When you make a clearing house of your stomach for pills, physics, patent "dope," &c., you are gely exchanging one undesirable condition for another that is equally, if not more, undesirable. **When your watch runs down, do you pour acid on the spring, or do you wind it up?** ur body is worth more than your watch. Yet you "eat up" your vitality with drugs more deadly their effect on the human system than would be nitric acid on the spring of your watch.

LIONEL STRONGFORT

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Do away with the fancied necessity for drugs. Nature intended the body to be a thing of beauty, not a pitiable framework over which to stretch a covering that would hold harmful drugs.

If your body was **built by Strongfort** there would be no necessity for the use of drugs. The temporary stimulation that is afforded by the use of pills, &c., is called for only by the weak, ill-nourished physique. A strong, healthy body is its own stimulant, and a stimulant that is Nature's perpetual gift.

You can become as strong and healthy as you wish, and you can enjoy the **vitality** and **energy** that go hand in hand with success in any walk of life. It is not the weak, scraggy, scare-crow sort of man that is the leader in any sphere. It is the strong, virile, health-exuding MAN who carries off the prizes that are worth winning.

WOULD YOU PUT YOUR HEAD IN A LION'S MOUTH?

No! But you daily place yourself in a far more precarious position by trying to "swallow" health and energy.

Look at the picture to the left of this page. Do you suppose for a minute that the wonderful development shown there was attained by the use of drugs? Do you think that a pill could build that chest, or a spoonful of "dope" those legs or arms? You know they couldn't; so that if you are looking for strength and health such as I possess, make use of the methods by which I obtained them. In that way only can it be acquired. YOU CAN GET the results achieved by me. STRONGFORT pupils throughout the world are a living, happy, enthusiastic testimonial to the efficacy of my methods. I do not recognize the word FAILURE!

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Keeps one straight and makes life a pleasure. Ask for **Schnoter's Ribbon Shoulder Brace.**

Avoid imitations; look for our Trade Mark, J. C. S.

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Made for either sex.

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This brace will tend to rectify the habit of stooping shoulders, will also expand and strengthen the chest and back.

Keeps the Shoulders back and is a constant reminder.

Round Shoulders lead to Lung and Chest diseases.

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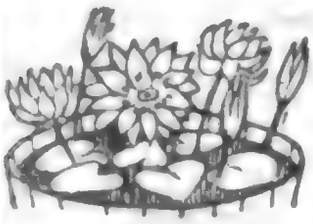

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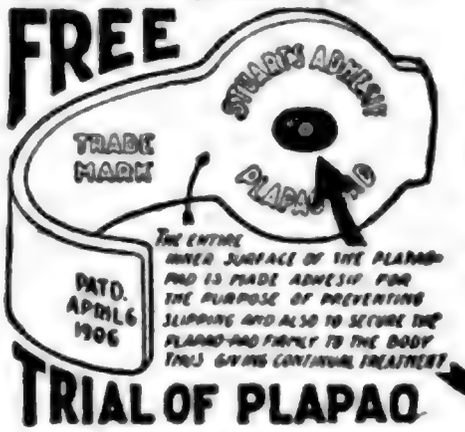
I want to send to every RUPTURED SUFFERER, absolutely FREE TRIAL OF PLAPAO and my interesting, instructive 48-page book on Rupture—explains what rupture is and why trusses and similar MERE MECHANICAL supports cannot be relied upon. The PLAPAO-PADS are nature's way. This simple, inexpensive home treatment gives quick relief, strengthens weakened muscles. Does away with steel and rubber bands that chafe and pinch. Close the hernial opening as nature intended so the rupture CAN'T come down. Hundreds have testified under oath that the PLAPAO-PADS positively and permanently cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.



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There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached—soft as velvet. Easy to wear. No delay from work. Easy to apply and require no readjusting. Process of recovery is natural, so afterward no use for trusses. Ask me to prove what I say by sending Trial PLAPAO and a most convincing mass of evidence FREE—no charge for it, now or ever—nothing to be returned. Don't wait. Write today—NOW.

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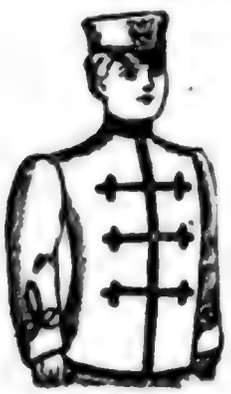

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Remember these words:

"A walk of a mile in the open air
Will save you more than your nickel fare,
For in God's out-doors the air is good,
It will clear your brain and redden your blood,
And bring you more vigor and health by far
Than you can possibly get in any old car."

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It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other doctors, if you have taken patent medicine and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

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If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—**REMOVE THE CAUSE.** What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—Think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off; then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years' Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured **10 YEARS! IT MUST BE GOOD** or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

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Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

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We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

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Name.....

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Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

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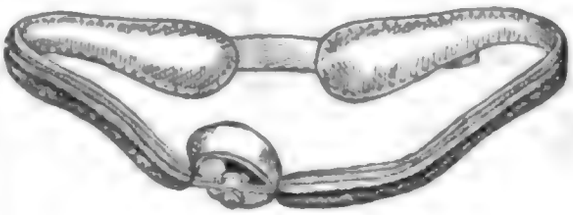

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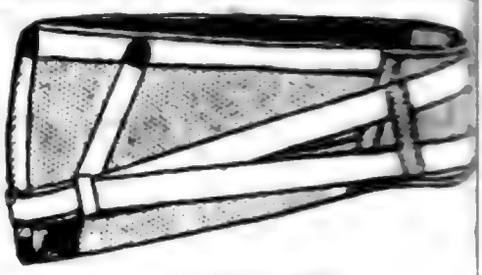

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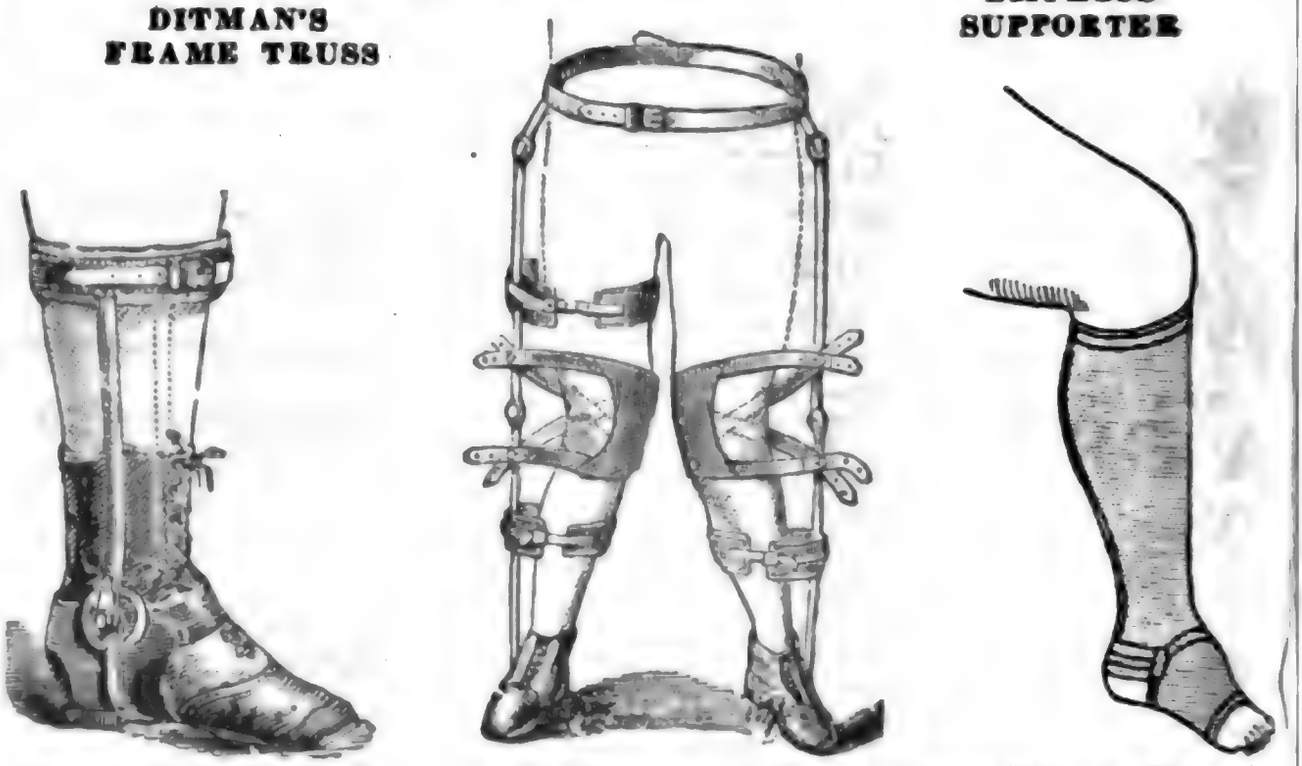

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Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat the real cause of the disease was overlooked, and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pella, Tenn., says: "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and, needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured, and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh.

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
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If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

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Address.....

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Schwäbische Tagwacht
Nr. 1 Montag, 1. Januar 1900

Zum Jahreswechsel

Wieder ist ein Jahr vergangen, wieder stehen wir am Ende eines Jahrhunderts. Was wird das neue Jahr, was das neue Jahrhundert bringen? Wir wissen es nicht, wir können es nicht wissen, wir können nur hoffen und wünschen, daß es uns und unsern Kindern und Kindeskindern Gutes bringen möge.

Was wir aber wissen können, was wir wissen müssen, was wir wissen werden, das ist, daß wir, die Sozialdemokratie, das Gute bringen werden, das wir, die Sozialdemokratie, das Gute bringen werden, das wir, die Sozialdemokratie, das Gute bringen werden, das

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